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1899-1900

# SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# BUREAU OF LABOR

AND

# INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS OF NEBRASKA.

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1905

FOR THE YEARS 1899 AND 1900.

SIDNEY J. KENT, Deputy Commissioner,  
A. H. GLEASON, Chief Clerk.

OMAHA:  
REES PRINTING COMPANY,  
1900.





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PART I.  
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

STATE OF NEBRASKA,  
BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS, }  
LINCOLN, December 15, 1900.

His Excellency,

HON. W. A. POYNTER,

*Governor of Nebraska.*

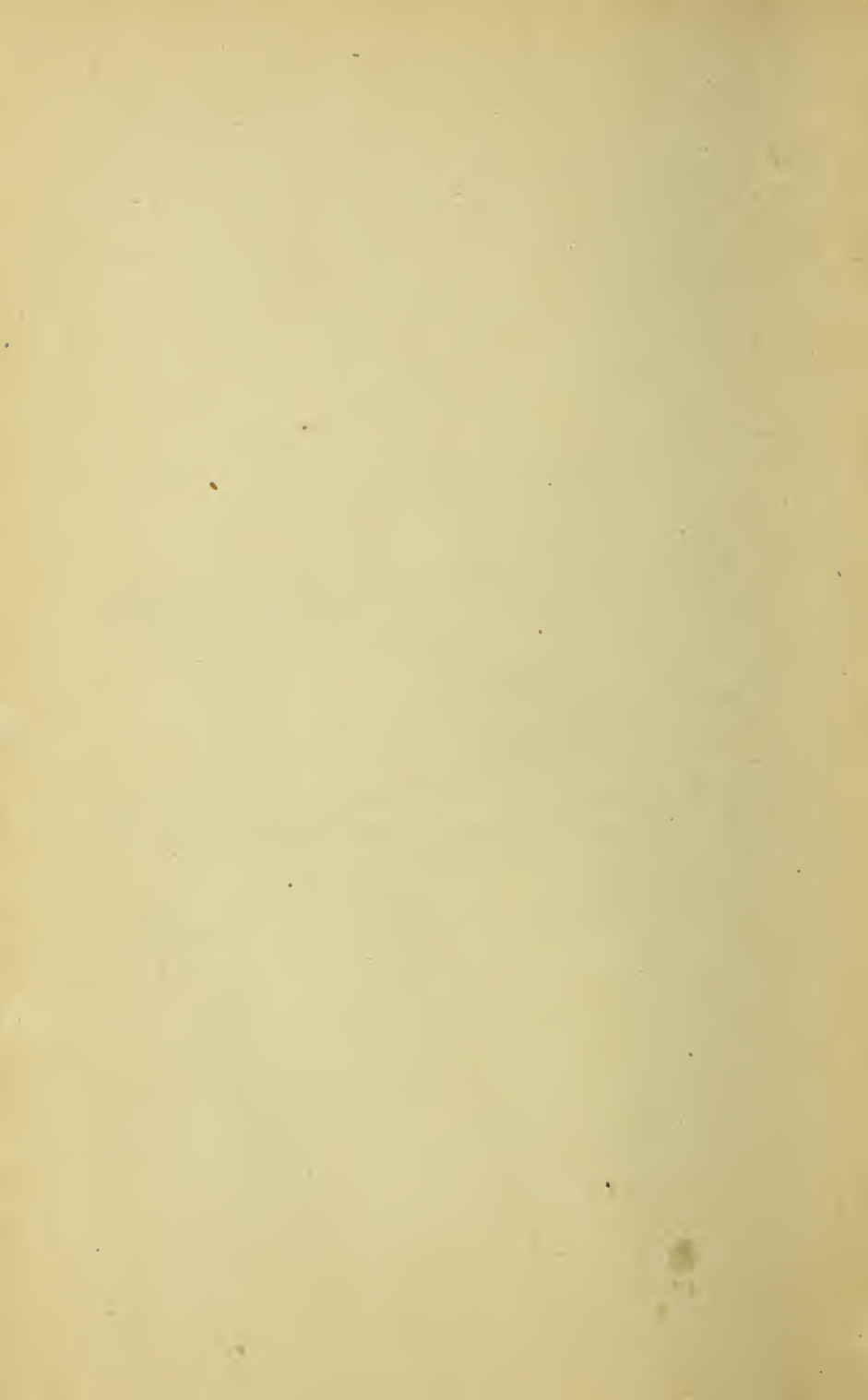
SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Seventh Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics for the year 1899 and 1900.

Very respectfully,

S. J. KENT,

*Deputy Commissioner.*





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PART II.

INTRODUCTION WITH RECOMMENDATIONS.

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## PART II.

### INTRODUCTION.

The work of the Bureau of Labor for the past biennium has consisted chiefly of the gathering and compiling of crop, mortgage, manufacturing, social, and wage statistics, inspection of factories, buildings, etc.

In comparison with the amount allowed by other states for statistical inquiry the appropriation allowed the Nebraska Bureau is very small and insufficient, nevertheless we consider the work done has been of great value and the department has been brought in closer touch than ever before with the wage-workers, farmers, and general public.

The maps issued by the Bureau showing the surplus products marketed by the people of the state, have met with great favor and have probably done as much as any other agency in inducing settlers and capital to come to our state.

The experience of the past four years in conducting the work of the Bureau and in studying the needs of labor, have suggested the following recommendations :

In gathering the data for the maps issued by the Bureau it has been found that the railroads and express companies have no uniform system of keeping account of their shipments. It would be well if these companies should be required to make annual reports to the Bureau upon blanks prepared by the Deputy Commissioner.

The law under which the agricultural and industrial statistics are gathered should be re-enacted : First, because there is some question as to its constitutionality, and the law should be so amended as to provide compensation to both the assessors and county clerks. As it is, they fail to comply with the law, because of the refusal of many of the county boards to pay them for the work. A penalty clause should be attached to the law to apply

to all persons refusing to give the information asked for by the assessors. This should also apply to officials failing to perform their duty. The Bureau has prepared most excellent blanks for the use of the assessors in gathering farm statistics, and has made every endeavor to secure complete reports, but with very imperfect success. There is no other reliable medium through which such data can be gathered. In Kansas, under the same system but with a satisfactory law, the most gratifying results have been attained.

The legislature of 1897 passed a law creating a Free Employment department in connection with the Bureau. Although many persons have obtained work through the office it has not been the success it would have otherwise been had the same plan been followed as in other states having the registry system. The proper plan would be to institute branch offices in several of the larger cities of the state, these branches to make daily reports to the Bureau of the applications for work and for help. The Bureau would then act as a clearing-house, drawing on those localities where there was a surplus of labor and transferring it to such localities as demanded it; thus the idle man might secure employment and those needing his services would also be benefited.

At the last session of the legislature a law was passed providing for the equipment of certain buildings in the state with fire-escapes. At the same time two other bills were passed regulating child labor and the hours of labor for females in certain industries. Provision should have been made for a factory inspector who could give his entire time to the enforcement of these laws.

Nebraska has been singularly fortunate in being comparatively free from labor disputes of any magnitude during the past four years, still the future can not be foreseen, therefore a law should be passed providing for local and state boards of arbitration and conciliation, so that every effort may be made to settle peacefully all industrial conflicts that may occur.

Under the head of social statistics, a law should be passed requiring county commissioners, chiefs of police, city clerks, etc., to make annual reports to this office of all arrests and convictions. Reports should also be made to this office of all births, deaths,

marriages, and divorces, by the proper officers. All charitable associations should also be required to report amounts expended for charity and number of recipients. The necessary blanks to be furnished by this department.

The law relating to the gathering of mortgage statistics should be so amended as to require registers of deeds to keep a record of mortgages satisfied by the real payment of the debt from those that are satisfied through foreclosure or voluntary surrender.

I would urge that you again recommend the abolition of contract labor in the state penitentiary, and the manufacture by the convicts of those things used by the state and municipal institutions. This plan has met with much success in the state of New York in the state penitentiaries. There the convicts are employed in making things needed by the state and county institutions, fire departments, etc.

☐ I would recommend that the Bureau be placed upon a non-partisan basis. In Kansas, representatives of industrial organizations of the state meet annually at the capitol and formulate their demands for legislation. They elect their secretary and assistant secretary, and these officers perform, with such other help as may be provided for, the work of the Labor Bureau. Thus the workers themselves control the work of the Bureau as was originally contemplated. The State Society of Labor and Industry of Kansas is chartered by the state and receives a regular appropriation the same as did the Bureau of Labor.



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PART III.  
SOCIAL STATISTICS.

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## PART III.

### SOCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.—Eighty-two counties give a total of 68,784 marriages for the years 1890 to 1898, inclusive. This is an average of nearly 839 to a county.

Complete reports were received from sixty-nine counties, showing a total of 3,951 divorces for the same years. This is an average of nearly fifty-eight to the county.

These figures show the proportion of one divorce to every fifteen marriages, during the years 1890 to 1898, inclusive.

TABLE II.—SUICIDES.—Tables showing reports from sixty counties, giving the number of suicides, attempts, and those having no suicides, for the years 1892 to 1898, inclusive.

TABLE III.—Investigation as to causes of crime in Nebraska.

TABLE I.

COUNTY	MARRIAGES									
	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Adams.....	214	149	162	244	138	119	133	164	190	*76
Antelope.....	66	92	97	94	86	74	86	85	124	†41
Blaine.....	12	3	5	4	5	1	7	6	30	
Banner.....	18	11	20	17	10	11	12	5	4	2
Buffalo.....	171	164	182	176	116	127	156	162	174	
Burt.....	77	85	84	92	85	64	72	99	69	
Boone.....	47	58	81	78	78	59	86	81	87	
Brown.....	42	36	33	31	36	31	29	26	26	
Butler.....	102	120	133	127	105	123	104	110	116	
Boyd.....							36	43	49	440
Box Butte.....	70	58	46	60	46	41	39	52	42	†35
Cass.....	196	150	177	190	144	156	153	168	171	†41
Cedar.....	48	48	67	73	72	74	72	55	69	
Chase.....	31	18	30	26	11	14	20	8	26	
Cherry.....	48	46	36	47	44	59	36	53	46	
Cheyenne.....	52	46	39	52	32	24	37	32	24	
Clay.....	98	111	109	128	109	95	95	104	130	
Colfax.....	85	83	82	102	62	79	68	100	90	
Custer.....	165	133	149	158	112	84	111	133	154	
Cuming.....	123	128	109	131	120	119	110	94	102	
Dakota.....	58	67	48	64	64	73	60	61	69	
Dawes.....										
Dawson.....	64	89	109	110	75	73	71	111	109	
Deuel.....	18	13	19	23	16	16	14	13	16	
Dixon.....	61	53	74	77	62	57	54	64	76	
Dodge.....	205	193	189	202	183	195	168	163	160	
Douglas.....	1,235	1,160	1,177	1,101	1,017	956	861	914	1,340	
Dundy.....	40	29	44	43	24	22	17	23	24	
Fillmore.....	138	124	144	125	146	99	92	97	119	
Franklin.....	60	40	49	61	69	63	55	73	87	

Frontier	65	63	96	92	71	52	82	68	113
Furnas	297	288	309	254	213	233	182	224	220
Gage	9	18	16	12	12	12	13	15	20
Garfield		4	42	59	57	30	38	28	35
Gasper		6	6	9	6	13	4	6	12
Grant		27	43	46	28	26	31	30	30
Greeley	25	153	194	173	145	114	129	149	170
Hall	167	79	98	102	77	64	78	97	113
Hamilton	83	57	72	84	63	73	68	71	82
Harlan	65	17	29	24	19	21	14	30	16
Hayes	10	50	66	54	41	31	21	33	41
Hitchcock	49								
Holt									
Hooker	5	7	4	3	4	2	1	1	5
Howard	72	52	76	77	74	80	64	76	87
Jefferson	158	150	154	128	137	122	113	123	133
Johnson	88	113	126	106	99	85	87	101	103
Kearney	83	73	102	85	77	54	60	68	66
Keith									
Keya Paha	39	25	27	23	27	16	22	26	13
Kimball									
Knox	78	112	94	72	72	100	88	99	64
Lancaster	536	578	560	619	482	471	390	467	497
Lincoln	91	76	73	84	83	64	63	79	86
Logan	12	10	12	10	9	4	7	9	14
Loup	16	15	19	12	10	11	12	6	16
Madison	115	113	135	149	128	105	111	117	114
McPherson									
Merrick	68	72	69	61	53	47	57	69	71
Nance					50	47	58	48	54
Nemaha	130	118	129	105	123	106	125	114	115
Nuckolls	76	76	98	100	95	80	95	85	130
Otoe	206	206	202	180	194	210	167	182	181
Pawnee	120	102	85	134	124	91	83	121	125
Perkins	28	26	26	25	17	11	8	11	4
Phelps	86	78	82	85	70	40	61	65	80

\*To May 26. †To May 31. ‡To May 27, 1899.

TABLE I.—Continued.

COUNTY	MARRIAGES									
	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Pierce .....	45	42	66	50	54	59	60	58	86	
Platte .....	137	161	142	160	148	122	121	143	144	
Polk .....	86	60	90	72	78	58	57	49	74	
Red Willow .....	73	49	90	90	91	75	63	68	88	
Richardson .....	141	173	159	179	174	159	173	178	176	
Rock .....	20	25	34	29	28	16	26	24	20	
Saline .....	166	159	201	167	172	135	116	252	165	
Sarpy .....	64	48	54	59	60	45	60	66	68	
Saunders .....										
Scott's Bluff .....	12	18	16	12	17	15	17	16	20	
Seward .....	134	120	122	142	113	103	103	123	128	
Sheridan .....	73	87	62	49	63	54	42	53	52	
Sherman .....	43	49	51	43	37	36	23	31	33	
Sioux .....	24	22	12	16	22	24	20	12	19	
Stanton .....										
Thayer .....	122	106	106	134	130	96	87	119	120	
Thomas .....	9	6	12	4	1	6	5	3	6	
Thurston .....	83	17	28	26	22	35	52	63	46	
Valley .....	61	42	61	60	60	44	59	60	76	
Washington .....	118	108	119	114	119	102	89	97	90	
Wayne .....	55	76	77	71	71	63	73	73	82	
Webster .....	121	98	110	98	104	77	97	91	112	
Wheeler .....	10	10	3	10	5	4	3	3	3	
York .....	146	121	120	139	109	99	107	126	136	
Total .....	8,064	7,661	8,233	8,327	7,408	6,750	6,639	7,425	8,277	

## DIVORCES

## COUNTY

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Adams.....	23	18	14	17	15	9	11	16	19	
Antelope.....	8	10	9	8	1	7	5	2	7	
Butler.....	14	15	20	11	6	8	7	3	9	
Blaine.....		1	2	2				1	1	
Boone.....	8	2	6	6	1	5	5	7	7	
Box Butte.....	5	6	1	5	2	4	4	3		
Boyd.....			2	5		4	4	5	8	
Brown.....	2	4	4	4	1	4	2	1	3	
Buffalo.....										
Burt.....	11	14	3	9	7	7	10	6	6	
Banner.....										
Cass.....										
Cedar.....	3	4	1		3	2	2		3	
Chase.....	2	1	1	1		2	1		2	
Cherry.....	4	2	1	5	9	8	5	6	9	
Cheyenne.....										
Clay.....	9	9	15	17	7	5	9	9	10	
Colfax.....										
Cummings.....	9	13	8	11	6	12	10	5	7	
Custer.....										
Dakota.....	4	1	2	3	3	10	4	3	5	
Dawes.....	18	15	12	17	13	13	18	9	5	
Dawson.....	10	1	11	8	6	6	8	5	6	
Deuel.....	1	2	2	1	2	1			1	
Dixon.....	3	4	3	3	4	2	9	4	3	
Dodge.....	6	7	9	6	11	7	8	16	5	
Douglas.....										
Dundy.....	6	5	5	2			1	1	2	
Fillmore.....	7	13	12	15	9	9	5	8	5	
Franklin.....										
Frontier.....	3	1	14	4		1		4		

TABLE I.—Continued.

COUNTY	DIVORCES									
	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Furnas.....										
Gage.....	22	40	32	26	22	31	18	28	18	
Garfield.....									3	
Gasper.....	3	2	4	2	8	2		5	3	
Grant.....					1		1	1	2	
Greeley.....	1	5	2	2	3		1	1	3	
Hall.....	12	7	25	13	20	12	10	13	12	
Hamilton.....	8	5	15	9	7	4	7	5	4	
Harlan.....	13	10	2	11	6	8	7	4	4	
Hayes.....	1	1					3	2	9	
Hitchcock.....	1	6	1	1	3	1	6	3	6	
Holt.....	11	12	6	3	4	5	4	5	3	
Hooker.....			1							
Howard.....	5	3	9	5	2	3	4	2	2	
Jefferson.....	4	14	14	18	6	12	19	9	16	
Johnson.....										
Kearney.....	8	5	4	9	6	5	4	6	4	
Keith.....	2		2	2	4	2	2		3	
Keya Paha.....	3	3	2	4	1	3		1	1	
Kimball.....							1		1	
Knox.....	9	8	17	11	10	8	8	20	6	
Lancaster.....										
Lincoln.....	8	4	4	6	3	1	6	3	4	
Logan.....	1	2	1	1	1				1	
Loup.....										
Madison.....	18	4	10	11	22	12	7	10	19	
McPherson.....					2	1				
Merrick.....	3	4	4	2	3	3	1	5	1	
Nance.....		2	1	5	3	4	3	4	2	



Nemaha.....	13	7	11	6	8	9	5	4	4
Nuckolls.....	5	5	7	7	7	11	3	5	10
Otoe.....	2	2	3	6	2	5	4	8	6
Pawnee.....	9	9	16	14	10	5	8	8	7
Perkins.....	2	7	6	4	5	5	7	3	3
PHELPS.....	15	7	7	8	12	3	4	3	12
Pierce.....	12	13	14	16	18	15	20	22	21
Platte.....	10	19	12	16	8	9	10	5	8
Polk.....	4	5	3	3	3	1	3	3	3
Red Willow.....	9	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
Richardson.....	21	11	14	8	10	8	3	5	9
Rock.....	7	2	5	4	2	9	4	5	10
Saline.....	9	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	3
Sarpy.....	46	33	49	44	43	45	42	53	44
Saunders.....	6	14	10	11	9	8	8	5	6
Scott's Bluff.....	3	1	3	4	3	2	4	1	2
Seward.....	4	1	4	8	10	8	3	3	9
Sheridan.....	7	2	5	4	3	9	4	5	10
Sherman.....	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	4
Sioux.....	46	33	49	44	43	45	42	53	44
Stanton.....	6	14	10	11	9	8	8	5	6
Thayer.....	3	1	3	4	3	2	4	1	2
Thomas.....	4	7	5	2	3	3	3	3	3
Thurston.....	12	8	13	6	5	4	3	4	11
Valley.....	2	1	5	5	4	6	3	4	2
Washington.....	8	6	14	10	10	6	11	14	2
Wayne.....	1	6	14	10	10	6	11	14	2
Webster.....	1	6	14	10	10	6	11	14	2
Wheeler.....	1	6	14	10	10	6	11	14	2
York.....	1	6	14	10	10	6	11	14	2
Total.....	184	445	520	490	411	400	392	398	411

TABLE II.

SUICIDES		
COUNTY	Number	APPARENT CAUSE
Antelope .....	1	Crop failure.....
Boone .....	1	Poor health .....
Buffalo .....	15	Don't know .....
Burt .....	3	Don't know .....
Chase .....	1	Sickness .....
Cedar .....	9	Don't know .....
Colfax .....	3	Don't know .....
		Insanity .....
Custer .....	2	Don't know .....
Deuel .....	2	Despondency .....
Dakota .....	1	Jealousy .....
Dawes .....	1	Despondency .....
Douglas .....	104	Not given .....
Frontier .....	2	Severe drinking .....
		Domestic trouble.....
Franklin .....	1	Insanity .....
Gage .....	17	
Garfield .....	1	Sorrow—remorse .....
Howard .....	7	Family trouble.....
		Unknown .....
		Despondency .....
		Poor health .....
		Financial trouble.....
Harlan .....	3	Drinking .....
		Business trouble .....
		Domestic trouble.....
Hitchcock .....	1	Melancholy .....
Holt .....	4	Domestic trouble.....
		To evade law .....
		Deserted soldier.....
Hamilton .....	4	Insanity .....
		Worry .....
		Financial trouble.....
Johnson .....	4	Insanity .....
		Despondency .....
		Business trouble .....
Jefferson .....	8	Despondency.....
		Unknown .....
		Ill treatment and despondency.....
		Ill treated by husband.....
		Drink and trouble .....
		Insanity .....
Keith .....	2	Drink .....
Kearney .....	7	Unknown .....
		Sickness .....
Knox .....	1	Despondency.....
Lincoln .....	5	Despondency.....
		Unknown .....
		Whiskey.....
Loup .....	1	Unknown .....



TABLE II.

## SUICIDES

[illegible]

TABLE II.—*Continued.*

COUNTY	Number	APPARENT CAUSE
Madison.....	6	Insanity .....
Otoe .....	7	Despondency.....
		Unrequited Love .....
		Insanity .....
		Fear of mob.....
Perkins .....	2	Unknown .....
Polk .....	4	Unknown .....
		Insanity .....
Richardson.....	1	Wife murder.....
Red Willow .....	4	Unknown .....
		Insanity .....
Sherman .....	4	Insanity .....
Sioux .....	1	Sickness .....
Sheridan .....	4	Unknown .....
Stanton .....	1	Sickness .....
Saline .....	4	Insanity .....
		Unknown .....
Scott's Bluff.....	1	Unknown .....
Valley.....	1	Insanity .....
Wheeler.....	1	Family trouble.....
Washington .....	5	Insanity .....
Total.....	256	.....

COUNTY	SUICIDES						
	Male	Female	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Antelope .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Boone .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	14	2	3	1	5	3	.....
Burt .....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Chase .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cedar .....	7	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Colfax.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deuel .....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Dakota .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dawes.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas .....	78	26	13	16	12	18	15
Frontier.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Franklin .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gage .....	17	.....	1	2	2	3	3
Garfield .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard .....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Harlan .....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE II.—Continued.

SUICIDES											
American	Bohemian	Dane	German	Norwegian	Hollander	English	Polish	Swede	Scotch	Irish	Nationality not known
1			2			1		3		1	
1											
1			1								
1											
			1					1			
1	1		1								
2											1
2			1		1						
1											
	1		2	1							
			1								
	1										
1	2		1								
1											
1											
2		1	1								
58	13	6	48	2	2	2	.....	11	1	1	2

[illegible]

TABLE II.—*Continued.*

COUNTY	SUICIDES						
	Male	Female	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Hitchcock.....	1						1
Holt.....	2	2	2				1
Hamilton.....	4		1			1	
Johnson.....	3	1	1				2
Jefferson.....	5	3	2				2
Keith.....	2			1			
Kearney.....	6	1					2
Knox.....	1						1
Lincoln.....	5		1				1
Loup.....	1						
Madison.....	4	2			2	1	
Otoe.....	7		3		1	1	1
Perkins.....	1	1	1	1			
Polk.....	3	1		1			2
Richardson.....	1						
Red Willow.....	3	1	1	1		1	
Sherman.....	2	2			1		
Sioux.....	1						
Sheridan.....	2	2		1		1	1
Stanton.....	1						
Saline.....	4						
Scott's Bluff.....		1					
Valley.....	1						
Wheeler.....	1		1				
Washington.....	5		1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	203	53	32	29	29	32	36

COUNTY	Number	CAUSE	ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE		
			American	Irish	Swede
Cherry.....	3	Love affair.....	3		
Chase.....	1	Love affair.....			1
Frontier.....	1	Insanity.....	1		
Franklin.....	1	Despondency.....			
Johnson.....	1	Business trouble.....	1		
Knox.....	1	Unknown.....	1		
Otoe.....	1	Remorse.....	1		
Sherman.....	1	Insanity.....	1		
Scotts Bluff.....	2	Unknown.....	1	1	
Total.....	12		9	1	1

TABLE II.—*Continued.*

## SUICIDES

1897	1898	Shooting	Hanging	Poisoning	Stabbing	Drowning	Asphyxiation	Strangulation	Cutting throat	Not known	By train
1	1										
3	1										
1	1										
1	1										
1	4	2		1				2			1
1	3										
1	3										
1	1										
1	1	2	1	1							
1	1										
1	2										
1	1										
1	1										
1	4	1	1	1							
1	1	1									
1			1								
36	59	54	18	43	2	4	6	7	3	2	1

## ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE

Unknown	Male	Female	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	Morphine	Razor
		3					3				
		1	1								
1	1	1						1			
	1							1			
		1			1						
		1				1					
	1								1		
		2	1	1						1	1
1	3	9	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1

## Counties having no suicides :

Cherry.	Dundy.	Merrick.	Platte.
Banner.	Hamilton.	Otoe.	Thomas.
Boyd.	Hayes.	Phelps.	Thayer.
Dawson.	Hooper.	Pierce.	Thurston.
Dodge.	Kimball.	Perkins.	



## PREFACE.

The statistics contained in this chapter were obtained for the purpose of throwing all the light possible on the causes of crime in Nebraska. In pursuing this investigation 228 convicts in the Nebraska state penitentiary were interviewed and the prison records relating to these prisoners examined. An effort was made to get at the history of the convict's family, the habits of the parents, etc. Very poor results followed this latter line of investigation; enough, however, was gleaned to satisfy the Commissioner that but very few of the convicts in our penitentiary are born criminals.

Drunkenness, bad company, and the desire to get money, seem to be the prevailing causes. This desire, of course, may be born of necessity or fostered by thievish inclination.

Attention is called to the large number of criminals between the ages of twenty and thirty; these represent 54 per cent of the whole number. From thirty to forty years of age there is a falling off of 28 per cent, showing how susceptible are our young people to bad influences.

Of the total number of convicts, 142 or 62 per cent are single men, while eighty-two or 38 per cent are married. It would seem from these figures that married life, the home, and the family, are important factors in preventing crime. Of the eighty-two convicts married, fifty-five have children to the number of 147.

What material these facts furnish for reflection! How truly the innocent suffer for the guilty!

A summary is here given of the tables that follow:

Number of inmates .. . . . . .	228
15 to 20 years of age .. . . . . .	17
20 to 30 years of age .. . . . . .	125
30 to 40 years of age .. . . . . .	50
40 to 50 years of age .. . . . . .	20

50 to 60 years of age .....	10
60 to 70 years of age .....	3
Average age .....	30½
Ages not given .....	3
Married .....	82
Unmarried .....	142
Not given .....	4

## Length of sentence :

1 year .....	15
1½ years .....	9
2½ years .....	21
3 years .....	38
4½ years .....	12
5 years .....	29
6 years .....	17
7 years .....	23
8 years .....	7
9 years .....	3
10 years .....	11
12 years .....	1
13 years .....	2
15 years .....	8
17 years .....	1
18 years .....	1
19 years .....	1
20 years .....	5
25 years .....	2
30 years .....	2
Life .....	16

Of those professing religion, seventy-eight claim to be church members. The adherents of religious creeds and those with no religious principles are given below :

Methodist .....	26
Baptist .....	16
Lutheran .....	14
Catholic .....	46
Presbyterian .....	5
Christian .....	2
Adventist .....	3
Congregationalist .....	1
Episcopalian .....	1
No religion .....	114

Or 50 per cent of the total number.

Claimed to have attended Sunday school when young .....	185
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NORTHWESTERN NEBRASKA CATTLEMAN.

—From "*The Corn Belt.*"



The following are some more interesting tables:

Hard drinkers.....	59
Moderate drinkers.....	116
Abstainers.....	53
Use tobacco.....	209
Addicted to use of drug.....	15
Can read and write ...	223
Illiterate.....	5
Weak in intellect.....	21
Raised in country.....	105
Raised in city.....	123
Having homes in respectable part of city.....	79
Having homes in the slums of the city.....	44

Most of the prisoners had attended school from six months to sixteen years. Twenty had attended college for terms ranging from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 years.

#### Nationality, color and state where born.

Germany.....	12
Denmark.....	3
Russia.....	1
Norway.....	2
Scotland.....	1
Australia.....	1
Canada.....	6
England.....	1
Sweden.....	1
Ireland.....	2
Colored.....	15
Pennsylvania.....	6
Iowa.....	28
Wisconsin.....	6
Massachusetts.....	4
Nebraska.....	18
New York.....	15
Indiana.....	18
Ohio.....	15
Minnesota.....	3
Missouri.....	16
Kansas.....	8
Virginia.....	4
Colorado.....	2
West Virginia.....	1
Texas.....	1
Michigan.....	6
Illinois.....	19

Arkansas .....	1
South Carolina .....	1
Kentucky .....	8
New Jersey .....	1
California .....	1
Alabama .....	2
Nevada .....	1
Tennessee .....	3
Mississippi .....	1
Maine .....	1
Vermont .....	1
Cherokee .....	1

Thirty-eight of the number incarcerated had been in the penitentiary previously and sixty-two had served jail sentences previous to being sentenced to states prison.

The following are the occupations that prisoners followed previous to being sentenced, with the number following such occupation:

Laborers .....	38
Domestic .....	1
Salesmen .....	5
Butcher .....	1
Cigar makers .....	4
Porter .....	1
Waiters .....	11
Engineers .....	4
Sporting woman .....	1
Farmers .....	58
Miners .....	3
Thief .....	1
Cash boy .....	1
Crook .....	1
Watch maker .....	1
Tailors .....	3
Barbers .....	4
Horsemen .....	6
Nickle plater .....	1
Plumbers .....	2
Engravers .....	2
Sailor .....	1
Herders .....	3
Actor .....	1
Cooper .....	1
Shoe makers .....	6
Printers .....	2

Blacksmiths.....	2
Carriage trimmer.....	1
Firemen .....	2
Press-feeder.....	1
Painters.....	8
Cooks .....	11
Carpenters .....	7
Machinists .....	3
Lecturer .....	1
Teacher.....	1
Merchants.....	3
Cheese maker .....	1
Harness maker .....	1
Mattress maker.....	1
Laundry man.....	1
Molder .....	1
Broom makers.....	3
Boiler maker .....	1
R. R. men.....	2
Bakers .....	3
Wool sorter.....	1
Stonecutter .....	1
Plasterer .....	1
Photographers. ....	2
Electrician .....	1
Telegraph operator .....	1

Ninety convicts claim they have no politics. 68 claim to be Republicans, 50 claim to be Democrats, 16 claim to be Populists, and 4 claim to be Silver-Republicans.

Thirty-nine have diseases, mostly consumption and heart trouble.

Eighty-seven state that they had bad companions in youth and all but thirty-two of the total number claim to have had good homes. Seventy-three acknowledge that their fathers were moderate drinkers, and nineteen hard drinkers. Of the mothers two were said to be hard drinkers and fourteen moderate drinkers.

It is worthy of remark that no matter how depraved a convict may be but few will acknowledge a fault of their parents, however freely they may talk of themselves. They usually guard well the reputation of their father and mother.

There are a large number of prisoners who even after their conviction excuse themselves and claim they are not guilty.

Sixty-two of the 228 so express themselves. The rest are here given with the causes of their downfall. It will be noticed that several have no hesitation in declaring themselves born theives.

Here is the table:

Guilty.....	27
Not guilty.....	64
Drink.....	44
To get money.....	40
Bad company.....	22
Born thieves.....	5
Bought stolen property.....	2
Wife untrue.....	3
Revenge.....	4
Self defense.....	4
Politics.....	1
Weak in intellect.....	2
Gamblers.....	2

The prison record gives the following as the number and crime for which sentenced:

Murder.....	22
Burglary.....	83
Robbery.....	22
Grand larceny.....	31
Shooting to wound.....	2
Assault to kill.....	2
Rape.....	24
Embezzlement.....	1
Horse stealing.....	9
Incest.....	2
Cow stealing.....	2
Forgery.....	6
Shooting.....	11
Selling liquor to Indians.....	1
Arson.....	1
Manslaughter.....	4
Crime against nature.....	3
Hog stealing.....	1

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PART IV.

REPORT OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS OF  
THE STATE OF NEBRASKA,

FROM

JULY 1, 1898, TO JULY 1, 1900, INCLUDING TABLES 4, 5, 6, 7.

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## PART IV.

### SUMMARY OF MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS IN NEBRASKA.

Total real estate mortgage indebtedness of Nebraska July 1, 1898, was \$154,047,326.63.

Amount of real estate mortgages filed from July 1, 1898, to July 1, 1900, \$49,614,731.81.

Amount of real estate mortgages released from July 1, 1898, to July 1, 1900, \$61,820,376.33.

Amount of releases over filings, \$12,205,644.52, which leaves a total real estate indebtedness July 1, 1900, of \$141,841,682.11.

Chattel mortgages filed during same period, \$83,120,060.80.

Chattel mortgages released during same period, \$48,456,323.22.

NOTE.—Releases obtained either through foreclosure or voluntary surrender, are included in the column of releases.



Douglas.....	43	64,657.00	63	101,788.75	623	890,196.25	771	1,848,901.84
Dundy.....	5	3,050.00	38	37,743.50	.....	.....	1	800.00
Fillmore.....	154	172,831.72	195	192,402.23	35	21,317.13	36	19,294.71
Franklin.....	86	72,314.00	116	78,972.50	8	1,632.00	6	2,914.00
Frontier.....	64	36,639.69	94	56,802.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furnas.....	84	48,158.71	157	70,158.60	32	7,246.70	36	11,423.13
Gage.....	231	365,270.00	289	367,167.00	59	33,102.00	131	101,032.00
Garfield.....	10	6,005.00	11	7,745.00	4	1,340.00	3	2,238.00
Gosper.....	59	52,448.30	96	72,127.52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	2	2,000.00	1	3,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeley.....	41	28,889.58	30	19,591.80	1	800.00	9	5,061.15
Hall.....	101	123,340.00	145	126,359.00	55	47,070.00	87	77,923.00
Hamilton.....	134	138,867.73	222	192,251.25	10	5,865.50	13	7,911.20
Harlan.....	79	58,421.75	72	45,403.00	13	4,347.60	9	4,000.00
Hayes.....	8	4,975.00	12	3,165.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hitchcock.....	14	4,525.00	37	17,407.00	1	332.00	5	3,118.00
Holt.....	82	39,574.55	207	120,578.80	7	6,779.50	10	7,036.31
Hooker.....	.....	.....	3	782.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard.....	133	72,033.53	142	82,203.21	35	14,379.15	33	13,838.75
Jefferson.....	125	161,440.10	195	222,805.82	61	30,688.88	65	35,473.65
Johnson.....	75	87,077.00	96	89,501.00	29	17,248.00	17	7,700.00
Kearney.....	110	94,424.75	153	131,648.13	21	7,825.00	25	10,473.11
Keith.....	6	2,285.00	9	6,795.00	3	740.00	3	1,450.00
Keya Paha.....	8	3,585.00	16	4,455.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kimball.....	6	8,700.00	7	6,186.00	2	913.57	1	115.00
Knox.....	145	135,924.37	146	134,278.25	14	4,449.00	30	13,066.59
Lancaster.....	160	201,847.32	214	290,241.30	177	129,033.66	344	361,917.57
Lincoln.....	33	29,362.00	59	27,382.28	16	9,042.00	28	11,489.78
Logan.....	1	1,500.00	7	1,777.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loup.....	8	4,152.50	10	3,203.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	134	143,988.01	196	188,184.40	64	50,651.08	64	78,177.21
McPherson.....	.....	.....	1	550.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrick.....	109	89,468.13	142	144,325.18	9	2,822.00	21	14,160.58
Nance.....	74	89,165.23	105	122,552.04	31	25,102.44	28	11,204.25
Nemaha.....	84	115,636.30	94	116,518.91	58	21,225.20	36	15,132.52
Nuckolls.....	67	66,499.00	103	79,324.13	16	5,475.00	34	8,747.50
Otoe.....	77	135,665.22	107	162,862.10	51	30,329.64	38	24,813.47

TABLE IV.—Continued.

COUNTIES	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES			
	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount
Pawnee.....	74	\$94,175.76	73	\$97,393.92	20	\$6,515.32	15	\$5,815.00
Perkins.....	13	5,885.00	33	20,981.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phelps.....	142	118,716.98	171	140,286.21	22	13,091.78	35	26,031.59
Pierce.....	68	75,134.77	69	65,558.89	18	6,920.76	20	4,065.85
Platte.....	142	192,180.82	206	181,878.55	60	50,592.93	49	23,088.05
Polk.....	98	121,125.00	111	118,399.00	22	8,503.00	16	4,098.00
Red Willow.....	64	38,781.21	162	118,049.63	15	5,561.95	17	12,923.08
Richardson.....	85	135,850.03	71	102,555.82	60	18,910.85	44	16,396.35
Rock.....	19	12,263.00	29	12,349.00	3	935.00	3	1,200.00
Saline.....	122	155,102.88	173	153,470.80	114	26,375.66	116	40,550.80
Sarpy.....	45	65,936.63	56	71,780.36	18	5,938.08	10	2,251.15
Saunders.....	168	224,818.94	176	184,840.47	31	18,094.48	59	33,254.19
Scott's Bluff.....	46	33,979.15	37	20,985.75	16	4,067.74	2	1,700.00
Seward.....	114	157,629.66	153	151,319.03	21	8,664.00	27	11,332.95
Sheridan.....	15	17,219.00	21	135,729.61	5	1,372.00	7	3,026.00
Sherman.....	55	41,156.00	107	94,846.08	3	530.00	4	1,101.31
Sioux.....	2	4,750.00	13	5,619.54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanton.....	85	106,024.09	95	113,603.23	3	3,000.00	19	11,191.93
Thayer.....	133	162,343.20	215	233,242.29	31	14,069.28	29	11,961.33
Thomas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75.00
Thurston.....	1	1,800.00	6	4,256.00	.....	.....	6	3,520.00
Valley.....	85	61,019.02	109	67,429.51	10	3,739.44	23	6,618.66
Washington.....	65	93,750.00	69	70,088.00	11	2,950.00	34	19,359.00
Wayne.....	99	124,296.82	121	141,773.14	44	22,789.00	16	5,676.29
Webster.....	97	65,500.00	129	87,357.86	6	4,377.53	4	1,800.00
Wheeler.....	11	4,078.60	24	16,180.75	9	1,610.50	.....	.....
York.....	169	213,789.86	295	268,831.51	28	12,917.40	57	48,124.18
Total.....	6,411	\$7,003,266.46	8,758	\$8,197,147.84	2,593	\$1,908,343.60	3,215	\$3,623,290.64

COUNTIES	CHATTEL MORTGAGES				SHERIFF AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE			
	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount	FARM		CITY	
					No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Adams.....	772	\$216,202.79	538	\$176,817.65	2	\$2,720.00	12	\$12,229.70
Antelope.....	411	241,619.00	200	110,670.00				
Banner.....								
Blaine.....	53	86,277.87	21	19,338.17	1	693.67		
Boone.....	658	164,038.39	492	91,583.27	5	6,777.95	2	396.00
Box Butte.....	224	209,828.33	128	108,270.36	3	1,203.00		
Boyd.....	561	115,445.76	258	31,705.84				
Brown.....	231	162,537.45	97	67,178.46	3		1	
Buffalo.....	956	684,179.39	769	316,560.90				
Burt.....	586	383,683.60	290	94,950.77	5	4,662.43	1	250.00
Butler.....	568	386,166.79	279	163,180.49	1	9,147.72	8	7,121.34
Cass.....	397	147,729.07	174	45,226.64	5	16,693.00	6	2,179.00
Cedar.....	1,384	542,500.16	772	246,742.59	5	6,921.86	4	1,701.59
Chase.....	46	88,003.25	48	45,746.12				
Cherry.....	662	1,040,460.16	362	518,438.35				
Cheyenne.....	159	263,627.71	114	87,768.76				
Clay.....	430	144,938.24	183	58,289.28	6	11,620.00		
Colfax.....	229	121,644.94	112	32,748.91	3		4	
Cuming.....	383	237,590.06	205	124,883.16				
Custer.....	1,273	746,054.25	522	188,763.35	32	28,685.85	2	1,231.00
Dakota.....	525	165,615.06	184	56,357.84	6	12,783.00		
Dawes.....	242	90,315.80	144	20,082.54	13		2	
Dawson.....	789	351,289.80	483	144,896.30	30	47,374.92	4	2,364.70
Deuel.....	143	278,491.13	86	71,355.07				
Dixon.....	866	300,846.61	506	146,861.86	7		4	
Dodge.....	452	347,725.93	180	92,646.71	3		3	
Douglas.....	2,096	539,914.05	606	225,570.04			174	505,363.00
Dundy.....	124	125,891.36	51	86,282.08				
Fillmore.....	593	130,460.89	400	57,249.41	7	17,011.40	3	1,040.00
Franklin.....	233	198,683.00	132	83,350.00	11			



TABLE IV—Continued.

COUNTIES	CHATEL MORTGAGES				SHERIFF AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE			
	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount	FARM		CITY	
					No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Frontier.....	334	159,875.98	136	36,906.55	13	18,816.07	7	3,250.72
Furnas.....	509	493,838.39	218	132,363.61	10		18	
Gage.....	928	388,510.00	598	139,475.58	1	436.00		
Garfield.....	80	29,630.07	82	19,890.48				
Cosper.....	220	147,995.23	124	54,777.67				
Grant.....	93	167,252.00	75	121,282.00				
Greeley.....	321	95,969.79	203	69,968.77	9			
Hall.....	650	433,109.00	374	184,517.00	4		9	
Hamilton.....	600	342,116.39	293	126,412.51	7		3	
Harlan.....	374	343,491.56	110	143,932.93	13		1	
Hayes.....	108	44,393.63	58	17,092.30	6			
Hitchcock.....	201	62,997.00	29	3,365.00	8	4,700.00		
Holt.....	601	340,840.89	111	56,176.24	33		1	
Hooker.....	21	44,719.00	8	53,784.00				
Howard.....	497	173,493.22	587	213,654.04	12	8,480.16	3	505.00
Jefferson.....	419	195,611.45	311	113,214.85	5	9,408.00	2	226.00
Johnson.....	402	195,814.00	142	65,521.00	2	3,892.00	1	230.00
Kearney.....	494	181,065.16	152	27,983.53	8		1	
Keith.....	77	114,624.02	42	71,621.42	3	3,612.20	1	599.00
Keya Paha.....	138	55,874.89	61	12,514.32	5	2,100.00		
Kimball.....	28	49,379.95	27	17,687.47				
Knox.....	996	319,439.06	826	190,463.12	14	12,850.00	2	
Lancaster.....					23		83	
Lincoln.....	456	250,082.81	270	162,690.74	9	6,315.00	3	3,369.20
Logan.....	53	51,562.53	20	30,253.82				
Loup.....	72	27,425.07	37	7,583.45	1	350.00		
Madison.....	635	238,212.63	446	130,709.09	7	11,615.00	5	7,574.00
McPherson.....	35	47,371.86	32	71,725.21				
Merrick.....	400	766,763.51	245	282,389.22	10	16,068.00		

Nance.....	687	637,731.51	294	221,847.74	6	23,421.00	2	762.67
Nemaha.....	199	89,801.36	98	42,941.32	3	3,102.00		
Nuckolls.....	622	256,941.39	239	125,663.36	1	5,600.00	6	8,081.00
Otoe.....	489	157,638.66	305	113,596.40	5	10,755.00	5	2,009.00
Pawnee.....	266	109,545.51	67	46,089.33				
Perkins.....	50	45,761.28	15	10,769.95	5	2,505.50		
Phelps.....	785	277,917.70	306	109,297.65				
Pierce.....	671	311,242.15	244	77,573.62	2			
Platte.....	348	238,031.27	245	145,749.09	1	210.00	4	3,440.00
Polk.....	488	276,517.00	327	134,925.00	6		1	
Red Willow.....	457	308,502.75	258	93,963.77	15	12,788.96	7	12,103.00
Richardson.....	305	260,320.32	164	143,759.62	3	4,001.00	1	325.00
Rock.....	158	119,975.00	96	65,074.00				
Saline.....	434	157,709.98	179	46,759.95	25		11	
Sarpy.....	147	92,935.62	65	26,682.12	3	7,127.20	3	309.39
Saunders.....	470	414,742.10	196	137,685.93	2	1,114.45	3	6,443.24
Scott's Bluff.....	229	134,977.80	124	30,597.40	5			
Seward.....	429	157,519.87	236	88,490.13	5			
Sheridan.....	305	408,337.81	199	229,474.41				
Sherman.....	375	152,922.08	256	53,018.40	9	7,493.39		
Sioux.....	108	142,028.96	84	57,752.58	3	1,444.67		
Stanton.....	463	297,523.28	233	119,114.43	9		3	
Thayer.....	631	184,869.65	303	68,965.68	13		6	
Thomas.....	28	43,317.18	10	11,075.85				
Thurston.....	879	389,749.90	232	116,950.20				
Valley.....	508	201,507.99	318	106,176.23	11		5	
Washington.....	335	216,763.00	194	82,848.00	1			
Wayne.....	1,163	746,819.64	659	329,746.61	2	1,719.00	1	2,332.50
Webster.....	243	114,915.83	102	51,571.44				
Wheeler.....	63	43,492.52	41	31,194.84	14			
York.....	716	255,105.74	516	128,533.88	2		3	
Total.....	38,839	\$21,518,388.48	20,558	\$9,019,358.87	502		432	

TABLE V.  
*Mortgage Indebtedness Record of the State of Nebraska, for the six months ending June 30, 1899.*

COUNTY	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES			
	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount
Adams .....	227	\$225,984.23	301	\$271,003.47	88	\$56,678.95	106	\$76,675.22
Antelope .....	161	128,927.00	148	96,907.00				
Banner .....								
Blaine .....	1	600.00	7	1,527.56				
Boone .....	224	215,761.63	255	218,027.52	47	29,388.00	60	46,362.95
Box Butte .....	20	12,311.75	27	12,401.00	21	14,239.72	16	11,497.88
Boyd .....	37	14,387.00	21	6,049.00	8	1,638.00	2	288.00
Brown .....	41	21,187.25	47	15,953.95	4	542.50	6	4,630.00
Buffalo .....	200	170,866.35	339	309,280.55	68	62,819.00	78	110,687.00
Burt .....	149	208,305.68	211	247,731.58	39	16,311.84	42	17,274.62
Butler .....	183	256,927.00	308	350,843.00	34	13,138.00	50	28,786.00
Cass .....	153	275,206.00	275	349,591.00	78	54,631.00	99	61,103.00
Cedar .....	242	329,859.00	232	237,263.50	58	31,524.00	46	22,172.00
Chase .....	20	8,936.91	69	22,016.33	2	311.80		
Cherry .....	6	4,290.00	41	45,870.66	3	650.00	3	550.00
Cheyenne .....	10	10,417.62	11	4,722.00	3	700.00	7	7,014.00
Clay .....	145	225,078.53	293	314,084.49	46	24,470.00	58	25,158.70
Colfax .....	113	164,310.16	175	188,995.75	44	184,995.85	24	12,170.48
Cuming .....	186	290,479.96	244	381,187.90	43	21,801.82	46	22,482.96
Custer .....	201	110,983.97	340	187,415.84	8	4,250.00	26	16,070.15
Dakota .....	84	133,276.05	100	112,177.28	8	2,345.87	11	2,283.80
Dawes .....	31	14,844.35	57	33,385.57	19	4,830.04	9	5,650.79
Dawson .....	131	97,704.75	184	95,731.87	48	22,073.00	32	11,767.45
Deuel .....	25	37,040.25	28	36,964.60				
Dixon .....	198	218,806.37	190	137,825.51	32	13,532.07	26	9,578.50
Dodge .....	150	292,197.10	237	355,848.66	82	76,556.30	141	124,786.66
Douglas .....	61	109,562.00	74	120,950.00	818	1,172,997.00	943	2,805,298.00
Dundy .....	14	7,314.50	48	18,932.20	2	1,100.00	2	395.00



Fillmore.....	231	259,366.99	352	380,345.96	23	8,035.00	47	26,848.63
Franklin.....	140	97,796.00	188	121,761.00	17	4,117.00	3	875.00
Frontier.....	117	83,098.00	179	79,733.00				
Furnas.....	186	88,178.63	277	143,663.80	46	12,618.00	39	13,622.69
Gage.....	357	494,903.00	471	579,467.00	90	37,323.00	167	120,593.00
Garfield.....	20	8,164.00	20	10,516.95	1	250.00	3	2,655.50
Gosper.....	92	40,073.50	143	73,018.10			6	2,600.00
Grant.....								
Greeley.....	58	38,279.00	72	61,842.00	5	938.00	8	2,981.00
Hall.....	135	14,659.27	237	524,445.90	98	73,147.00	155	119,898.01
Hamilton.....	167	177,529.00	264	347,092.00	22	8,396.00	43	31,384.00
Harlan.....	178	123,584.31	130	89,936.20	21	10,755.00	23	7,720.00
Hayes.....	11	2,494.82	35	13,149.00				
Hitchcock.....	25	8,626.00	82	36,805.00	5	1,525.00	3	2,056.00
Holt.....	159	81,060.34	237	223,714.80	14	6,250.00	7	1,867.21
Hooker.....			2	850.00				
Howard.....	212	145,581.36	266	189,682.43	35	10,625.00	49	29,179.66
Jefferson.....	211	276,877.67	279	309,754.07	73	28,132.05	69	31,166.32
Johnson.....	147	188,660.00	176	213,439.00	38	14,203.00	33	15,965.00
Kearney.....	114	94,731.00	170	134,814.46	30	15,004.95	61	39,238.20
Keith.....	8	4,100.00	15	8,848.10	1	300.00	5	1,488.90
Keya Paha.....	35	15,573.08	44	15,107.12	1	300.00	2	450.00
Kimball.....	5	3,934.00	6	2,870.61			3	754.80
Knox.....	250	250,287.60	234	206,043.63	20	9,075.10	21	11,052.00
Lancaster.....	235	325,716.39	389	514,212.55	237	276,435.83	285	397,030.44
Lincoln.....	48	72,736.00	88	112,624.10	16	13,895.00	45	28,780.51
Logan.....	10	8,580.00	11	8,195.20				
Loup.....	7	2,472.00	13	4,820.35				
Madison.....	222	268,409.23	285	278,156.38	73	39,837.42	110	86,539.68
McPherson.....								
Merrick.....	154	167,746.25	204	221,645.42	27	8,285.34	11	6,037.00
Nance.....	124	144,821.68	167	246,259.60	26	9,344.76	38	18,787.26
Nemaha.....	133	219,434.55	153	214,535.79	82	33,498.00	55	22,556.00
Nuckolls.....	114	112,470.00	140	121,174.97	29	14,226.00	28	30,340.55
Otoe.....	169	297,355.30	242	371,560.19	63	31,329.75	79	59,550.99
Pawnee.....	147	187,414.41	146	181,922.18	45	15,382.00	42	23,741.10
Perkins.....	14	5,336.45	45	21,978.43				

TABLE V.—Continued.

COUNTY	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES			
	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount
Phelps. ....	247	\$192,990.06	304	\$229,191.68	38	\$17,466.50	29	\$21,317.80
Pierce. ....	138	199,908.10	126	141,706.78	15	4,084.00	13	7,590.40
Platte. ....	219	256,801.56	359	341,565.74	72	38,818.59	104	95,890.45
Polk. ....	111	125,627.00	237	255,633.00	18	12,026.00	32	14,634.00
Red Willow. ....	125	69,651.25	228	140,440.26	27	9,853.03	40	22,983.50
Richardson. ....	198	280,332.66	213	357,565.12	51	20,920.70	69	30,312.94
Rock. ....	36	22,990.11	30	15,759.80	1	500.00	6	5,371.50
Saline. ....	168	225,561.23	316	357,122.19	80	38,682.93	79	34,369.92
Sarpy. ....	56	78,100.65	57	94,418.34	13	10,800.00	15	7,012.98
Saunders. ....	317	457,590.68	444	558,618.42	37	13,904.28	39	19,366.81
Scotts Bluff. ....	29	16,010.00	23	14,023.00	10	1,482.64	4	4,090.00
Seward. ....	177	249,921.13	278	320,222.49	47	16,569.29	38	19,746.28
Sheridan. ....	28	13,204.10	47	22,366.82	3	3,577.25	8	10,738.00
Sherman. ....	129	87,312.38	185	112,958.83	3	823.85	8	4,534.36
Sioux. ....	6	5,635.23	18	5,064.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanton. ....	125	224,118.87	161	207,521.12	13	4,964.99	18	10,005.22
Thayer. ....	168	209,699.16	219	234,369.80	34	13,667.15	33	15,913.50
Thomas. ....	1	90.00	.....	.....	2	230.00	.....	.....
Thurston. ....	4	10,575.00	14	36,293.00	3	1,800.00	11	5,295.00
Valley. ....	112	85,333.22	171	114,410.04	25	11,962.00	31	18,216.29
Washington. ....	134	624,672.00	159	226,245.00	38	23,291.00	35	15,109.00
Wayne. ....	170	222,305.09	130	161,834.83	39	25,620.05	22	19,321.00
Webster. ....	119	136,939.78	121	112,086.33	9	3,300.00	13	5,210.00
Wheeler. ....	19	14,332.23	21	10,383.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
York. ....	230	237,155.41	346	349,738.69	61	38,265.66	77	54,968.88
Total. ....	10,314	\$11,943,032.14	14,126	\$14,656,804.53	3,380	\$2,856,125.24	3,989	\$5,001,295.44

COUNTY	CHATTLE MORTGAGES				SHERIFF'S AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE			
	No. Filed.	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount	FARM		CITY	
					No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Adams .....	948	\$138,782.45	626	\$198,252.55	11	.....	11	.....
Antelope .....	553	174,361.00	466	151,933.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banner .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blaine .....	31	49,750.40	17	10,129.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boone .....	917	159,499.75	516	118,536.02	2	\$1,125.00	.....	.....
Box Butte .....	209	205,328.26	119	74,636.85	5	5,475.00	.....	.....
Boyd .....	702	111,532.42	253	29,277.11	2	900.00	2	\$1,395.00
Brown .....	282	166,994.30	142	92,157.02	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo .....	1,160	451,781.77	553	202,452.30	8	.....	2	.....
Burt .....	642	226,356.88	374	283,285.78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler .....	595	184,092.00	318	204,172.00	1	767.00	.....	.....
Cass .....	334	108,279.74	327	113,332.56	7	17,055	1	1,682.00
Cedar .....	1,815	605,172.52	1,111	441,708.11	1	1055.00	7	2,193.00
Chase .....	105	95,388.40	54	37,182.16	3	6,113.50	2	1,060.00
Cherry .....	587	737,669.24	280	319,696.88	20	8,748.17	.....	.....
Cheyenne .....	176	356,530.69	103	137,905.23	4	871.00	.....	.....
Clay .....	457	97,482.85	470	115,150.68	5	12,105.00	4	1,580.95
Colfax .....	303	64,827.56	179	73,874.32	.....	.....	5	.....
Cuming .....	347	122,646.88	352	223,319.11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer .....	1,560	589,449.20	682	188,993.60	.....	24,204.65	2	25,800.00
Dakota .....	644	166,424.95	312	145,512.19	38	.....	.....	.....
Dawes .....	347	170,308.73	84	19,892.36	6	9,666.19	6	.....
Dawson .....	1,044	291,606.35	362	141,220.22	3	.....	3	.....
Deuel .....	166	305,690.18	53	61,951.43	22	.....	.....	.....
Dixon .....	915	285,784.03	670	198,800.38	4	.....	12	.....
Dodge .....	469	158,423.48	729	109,197.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas .....	2,423	509,585.23	540	262,752.18	.....	.....	224	793,500.00
Dundy .....	119	211,538.98	73	97,215.80	5	2,100.00	1	250.00
Fillmore .....	697	93,352.10	344	81,860.25	9	16,072.00	10	14,055.00
Franklin .....	203	78,082.00	126	73,620.00	8	6,164.00	.....	.....

TABLE V.—Continued.

COUNTY	CHATTLE MORTGAGES				SHERIFF'S AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE			
	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount	FARM		CITY	
					No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Frontier .....	301	\$108,242.28	131	\$84,864.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furnas .....	424	194,598.27	274	193,911.17	8	\$15,257.00	2	\$230.00
Gage .....	900	181,672.00	300	126,021.00	84	.....	.....	.....
Garfield .....	88	69,221.49	57	6,811.58	6	2,970.00	6	2,970.00
Gasper .....	251	74,407.48	214	115,325.12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeley .....	400	107,279.00	215	75,804.00	14	19,021.00	1	2,000.00
Hall .....	720	249,092.68	386	260,074.07	9	.....	5	.....
Hamilton .....	591	161,651.00	296	128,549.00	7	.....	3	.....
Harlan .....	585	257,793.87	135	136,370.75	23	.....	3	.....
Hayes .....	74	43,281.66	85	34,805.20	20	.....	.....	.....
Hitchcock .....	154	52,249.00	72	19,922.00	40	2,6595.00	1	190.00
Holt .....	905	566,723.58	445	326,430.03	30	.....	.....	.....
Hooker .....	15	84,496.39	8	1,395.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard .....	697	207,624.04	450	135,947.36	15	9,997.00	8	3,225.85
Jefferson .....	489	131,706.13	512	198,912.01	10	14,663.41	1	500.00
Johnson .....	375	126,510.00	125	56,092.06	1	4,000.00	2	528.00
Kearney .....	564	128,173.18	127	62,466.07	10	6,613.00	8	2,150.00
Keith .....	159	366,015.27	66	139,582.19	1	1,950.53	.....	.....
Keya Paha .....	190	88,924.42	72	56,128.39	.....	4,200.00	.....	.....
Kimball .....	32	59,864.10	18	46,662.71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox .....	1,328	330,673.85	780	132,636.19	17	16,558.50	4	1,842.25
Lancaster .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1,389.00	79	.....
Lincoln .....	588	360,465.43	324	112,653.49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logan .....	77	53,527.99	41	18,805.59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loup .....	115	133,639.67	58	34,846.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
McPherson .....	668	186,333.57	301	159,823.27	15	18,175.82	7	30,642.00
Madison .....	44	82,653.65	18	14,385.43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrick .....	508	376,446.44	351	744,291.95	13	14,537.40	1	474.00



Nance .....	927	615,917.36	558	310,710.73	2	6,000.00	1	3,000.00
Nemaha .....	180	37,559.61	126	25,396.14	1	5,090.00	1	2,180.00
Nuckolls .....	773	291,218.20	311	144,143.22	7	8,508.00	3	1,256.00
Oto .....	480	116,508.75	311	92,200.80	4	11,541.00	13	10,462.95
Pawnee .....	251	56,976.92	154	72,936.96	2	603.46	2	680.00
Perkins .....	61	38,272.14	26	16,842.55	10	3,997.00	.....	.....
Phelps .....	842	186,521.04	482	161,408.86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce .....	717	270,032.10	303	101,021.34	10	.....	.....	.....
Platte .....	460	294,524.52	291	134,221.89	3	4,968.00	1	435.00
Polk .....	640	215,921.00	425	178,471.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Willow .....	506	175,467.51	372	191,896.34	21	.....	6	.....
Richardson .....	350	105,832.02	289	171,789.58	1	.....	3	.....
Rock .....	219	191,632.00	127	107,036.79	3	.....	1	.....
Saline .....	495	105,889.04	217	70,678.86	9	28,431.53	9	9,846.50
Sarpy .....	171	67,386.47	76	53,191.55	4	13,300.00	1	750.00
Saunders .....	494	260,887.17	374	255,308.18	2	210.00	2	520.55
Scotts Bluff .....	100	38,637.12	74	17,123.80	6	2,136.00	.....	.....
Seward .....	442	108,251.90	217	66,958.24	4	.....	1	.....
Sheridan .....	348	292,904.41	198	121,078.40	22	.....	.....	.....
Sherman .....	561	168,294.52	173	32,569.71	33	30,083.00	.....	.....
Sioux .....	95	132,651.19	48	48,123.56	7	1,776.67	.....	.....
Stanton .....	399	148,680.55	320	227,098.51	4	.....	.....	.....
Thayer .....	838	135,779.70	321	63,998.94	8	.....	5	.....
Thomas .....	43	88,950.32	5	644.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thurston .....	1,052	386,885.00	209	75,730.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley .....	736	214,387.81	369	157,157.44	13	.....	6	.....
Washington .....	282	100,596.00	283	136,928.00	3	.....	.....	.....
Wayne .....	1,065	510,562.36	869	518,793.49	1	2,200.00	1	933.00
Webster .....	308	85,824.09	117	59,870.89	10	16,602.77	.....	.....
Wheeler .....	108	87,244.65	56	25,267.98	2	.....	.....	.....
York .....	693	163,950.86	506	181,417.83	3	.....	4	.....
Total .....	45,338	\$17,523,533.12	24,306	\$11,658,376.59	1,083	.....	.....	.....



Filmore.....	163	198,718.21	246	254,259.83	24	7,803.77	33	12,062.73
Franklin.....	135	100,608.00	111	98,094.00	1	200.00	9	2,787.00
Frontier.....	111	45,575.70	128	52,099.53				
Furnas.....	130	71,696.95	135	70,687.76	56	24,225.68	48	19,298.75
Gage.....	223	281,005.00	304	370,434.00	99	57,947.00	112	73,955.00
Garfield.....	17	16,105.65	18	10,296.25	3	1,299.00	2	1,500.00
Gosper.....	60	41,906.00	104	51,692.36				
Grant.....	8	16,350.00	2	14,422.00	5	2,379.75	1	500.00
Greeley.....	68	56,362.40	61	59,747.72	10	2,100.00	7	3,990.00
Hall.....	126	130,701.50	165	134,992.85	97	65,117.00	96	46,238.35
Hamilton.....	164	176,873.86	259	219,612.91	20	12,095.57	36	28,265.79
Harlan.....	93	65,311.55	85	49,766.00	15	7,120.00	4	2,000.00
Hayes.....	9	3,375.00	13	3,620.90			1	200.00
Hitchcock.....	14	3,814.00	32	14,130.00	3	1,021.00	12	7,310.00
Holt.....	129	65,086.34	191	103,188.62	3	780.00	9	6,820.88
Hooker.....	1	450.00	1	330.00				
Howard.....	113	79,730.90	173	104,095.08	25	10,200.00	30	17,423.26
Jefferson.....	154	184,517.23	187	198,315.73	64	25,609.80	67	27,226.35
Johnson.....	68	94,827.00	85	101,140.00	30	14,014.00	26	11,474.00
Kearney.....	144	125,574.79	145	115,943.58	32	12,083.00	24	10,081.00
Keith.....	13	14,717.50	20	13,027.75	2	800.00	2	1,700.00
Keya Paha.....	34	17,274.00	36	14,925.91				
Kimball.....	8	24,826.70	5	4,700.00			1	238.57
Knox.....	239	248,451.18	190	174,726.47	32	12,375.35	31	15,226.60
Lancaster.....	169	234,539.24	208	303,488.27	285	561,618.15	356	395,712.54
Lincoln.....	41	25,401.90	51	33,267.59	33	19,427.72	28	18,184.45
Logan.....	3	953.05	3	925.00				
Loup.....	4	1,520.40	15	4,276.35				
McPherson.....	2	5,500.00	1	712.50				
Madison.....	117	123,883.00	204	184,203.00	78	44,182.00	88	52,265.00
Merrick.....	115	138,628.87	138	145,432.13	29	10,457.00	21	4,752.32
Nance.....	87	127,698.98	101	105,317.60	26	7,888.50	28	10,629.17
Nemaha.....	85	120,529.50	97	123,950.93	70	31,837.95	52	21,464.08
Nuckolls.....	87	93,429.50	94	99,705.10	29	17,975.88	21	14,225.00
Otoe.....	131	203,340.85	160	202,708.91	72	40,049.09	66	51,572.82
Pawnee.....	71	97,955.86	88	93,697.44	30	8,995.00	32	11,236.35
Perkins.....	12	3,387.00	33	13,068.40	1	225.00		

TABLE VI.—Continued.

COUNTY*	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES			
	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount
Phelps.....	137	\$118,578.80	209	\$155,608.37	41	\$22,351.46	30	\$15,449.63
Pierce.....	92	107,550.54	114	108,601.77	21	11,753.00	12	5,447.00
Platte.....	157	181,097.86	250	240,871.40	57	28,750.30	55	28,724.60
Polk.....	94	111,092.25	181	177,392.79	31	14,425.00	38	19,172.90
Red Willow.....	84	53,843.17	143	79,970.33	25	9,919.18	24	13,028.50
Richardson.....	84	111,541.44	92	98,449.64	59	23,609.79	51	17,870.86
Rock.....	38	25,889.90	51	25,565.77	5	925.00	7	1,585.97
Saline.....	183	248,108.95	236	264,944.18	44	23,851.60	59	31,770.00
Sarpy.....	29	33,509.11	64	88,618.47	17	4,518.00	23	8,541.26
Saunders.....	189	273,744.70	248	283,681.50	37	36,190.32	52	36,707.73
Scott's Bluff.....	166	240,564.58	203	176,185.04	41	15,487.25	34	9,213.00
Seward.....	32	11,175.08	71	36,761.99	6	4,900.00	9	5,948.00
Sheridan.....	85	53,107.02	104	74,826.64	3	650.00	2	726.00
Sioux.....	4	5,785.00	18	4,378.48				
Stanton.....	98	133,957.02	117	140,933.89	8	12,700.00	9	3,344.60
Thayer.....	146	168,483.58	148	185,470.23	27	8,348.60	32	16,691.11
Thomas.....					1	2,057.75	1	200.00
Thurston.....	7	11,600.00	11	13,437.00	13	5,615.77	4	1,020.00
Valley.....	77	69,460.22	122	71,586.29	9	6,235.00	7	6,949.52
Washington.....	70	102,711.00	77	96,858.00	32	10,499.00	28	26,435.00
Wayne.....	102	167,549.67	113	213,221.44	42	31,935.50	21	12,898.85
Webster.....	91	71,356.00	75	54,385.00	16	5,877.00	14	4,988.00
Wheeler.....	26	24,013.36	47	34,721.71				
York.....	170	192,279.52	261	232,787.03	42	13,848.85	47	22,152.35
Total.....	7,944	\$8,901,383.51	9,951	\$9,556,593.80	3,284	\$2,798,972.22	3,875	\$4,205,014.42



COUNTY	CHATEL MORTGAGES			SHERIFF'S AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE				
	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount	FARM		CITY	
					No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Adams.....	796	\$191,611.40	479	\$125,575.25	4	.....	3	.....
Antelope.....	546	302,754.00	328	150,681.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banner.....	71	66,293.00	50	33,834.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blaine.....	53	48,195.08	23	72,458.95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boone.....	841	207,844.30	576	124,830.71	3	\$6,950.30	.....	.....
Box Butte.....	364	233,374.64	182	207,427.03	1	350.00	.....	.....
Boyd.....	983	222,088.06	315	84,672.20	.....	.....	1	\$2,000.00
Brown.....	323	186,701.90	215	112,848.51	5	.....	3	.....
Buffalo.....	1,126	646,233.87	673	449,368.37	13	24,700.50	16	15,977.54
Burt.....	6,591	332,850.65	242	118,190.05	1	27,937.00	.....	.....
Butler.....	557	430,850.35	182	101,913.88	.....	.....	2	8,167.00
Cass.....	415	182,579.43	184	80,295.57	2	2,097.00	8	5,720.00
Cedar.....	1,188	669,426.83	1,048	404,645.36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chase.....	86	109,460.83	85	48,080.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherry.....	729	879,791.20	510	938,732.08	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne.....	171	302,963.00	104	247,509.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay.....	478	142,829.45	211	54,713.26	2	2,514.00	2	3,335.00
Colfax.....	295	199,382.00	93	309,170.00	1	.....	3	.....
Cuming.....	439	256,783.03	153	79,423.34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer.....	1,173	746,054.25	522	188,763.55	35	26,991.00	1	400.00
Dakota.....	557	142,799.53	233	73,914.57	3	4,032.00	1	400.00
Dawes.....	390	224,249.89	247	138,064.49	10	.....	3	.....
Dawson.....	834	538,033.40	474	240,005.62	12	9,936.38	2	2,725.00
Deuel.....	134	515,936.96	114	252,278.88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dixon.....	928	324,038.69	608	195,543.05	4	.....	2	.....
Dodge.....	507	372,362.97	227	183,434.23	5	.....	11	.....
Douglas.....	1,980	449,640.13	573	156,845.95	.....	.....	136	375,593.00
Dundy.....	152	240,452.95	67	132,119.23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Filmore.....	576	108,271.97	306	50,470.67	.....	.....	6	2,027.00
Franklin.....	271	216,661.00	106	56,692.00	10	.....	.....	.....

TABLE VI.—*Concluded.*

COUNTY	CHATTEL MORTGAGES				SHERIFF'S AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE			
	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount	FARM		CITY	
					No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Frontier.....	344	\$106,920.41	179	\$27,478.27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furnas.....	627	312,566.31	313	175,418.56	1	\$610.00	.....	.....
Gage.....	831	317,653.00	366	227,689.00	7	23,872.00	7	\$28,620.00
Garfield.....	182	93,108.53	95	21,408.06	2	750.00	.....	.....
Gosper.....	286	140,300.72	123	45,021.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	60	227,503.20	70	211,863.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeley.....	339	171,085.96	272	82,506.63	6	3,835.00	2	533.00
Hall.....	630	358,931.74	395	160,162.76	6	.....	2	.....
Hamilton.....	539	227,672.69	403	77,196.34	.....	.....	3	.....
Harlan.....	434	339,924.70	160	160,792.68	2	.....	.....	.....
Hayes.....	146	93,537.48	115	23,779.87	2	.....	.....	.....
Hitchcock.....	126	49,642.38	80	14,310.00	10	.....	.....	.....
Holt.....	880	590,800.01	479	373,405.55	28	.....	.....	.....
Hooker.....	26	64,651.38	10	7,393.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard.....	530	204,333.75	403	103,652.20	6	6,037.00	3	700.00
Jefferson.....	536	334,120.74	307	101,768.96	7	6,203.00	2	140.00
Johnson.....	453	312,836.00	120	70,624.00	1	100.00	2	813.00
Kearney.....	554	180,413.97	153	68,560.05	5	4,525.00	1	535.00
Keith.....	155	531,597.03	110	279,259.96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keya Paha.....	317	119,232.82	82	15,588.45	6	5,766.00	.....	.....
Kimball.....	21	73,674.19	36	50,585.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox.....	1,348	522,724.82	789	283,811.26	6	3,193.48	.....	.....
Lancaster.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	68	.....
Lincoln.....	680	504,528.10	419	250,736.86	8	15,472.18	.....	.....
Logan.....	78	93,527.21	34	23,245.00	2	1,000.00	.....	.....
Loup.....	107	31,715.18	49	32,480.46	.....	.....	.....	.....
McPherson.....	63	89,791.24	38	89,479.96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	680	307,939.00	422	181,194.00	12	19,350.00	3	1,474.00
Merrick.....	453	544,240.36	321	371,126.18	3	6,917.00	5	1,410.00

Nance.....	760	861,431.72	495	546,923.62	4	3,360.00	1	500.00
Nemaha.....	182	78,030.85	64	18,060.67	.....	.....	1	535.85
Nuckolls.....	633	399,311.62	242	165,605.92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoe.....	534	179,178.23	218	42,742.67	1	310.80	1	279.33
Pawnee.....	342	162,577.49	79	35,373.49	4	8,895.00	.....	.....
Perkins.....	108	76,041.66	61	53,666.63	8	.....	.....	.....
Phelps.....	854	323,890.04	403	249,234.80	7	10,501.00	4	2,007.00
Pierce.....	619	285,035.14	340	139,732.71	3	2,500.00	1	.....
Platte.....	445	522,288.76	224	161,832.04	1	5,200.00	3	2,801.00
Polk.....	549	319,207.81	460	198,930.07	2	11,880.30	3	2,394.00
Red Willow.....	455	242,875.90	297	218,135.32	14	4,725.00	1	464.00
Richardson.....	373	369,649.40	135	73,144.25	4	.....	.....	.....
Rock.....	260	148,553.39	151	90,591.28	3	.....	.....	.....
Saline.....	446	147,867.26	229	55,044.37	2	.....	3	.....
Sarpy.....	138	86,204.99	103	68,325.68	2	5,845.00	1	490.00
Saunders.....	495	408,600.68	154	86,694.77	3	9,404.29	1	662.00
Scott's Bluff.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seward.....	27	201,458.35	198	72,277.61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheridan.....	393	506,934.73	325	380,117.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherman.....	482	159,593.20	238	56,758.57	13	12,567.50	.....	.....
Sioux.....	159	354,201.21	106	163,122.31	2	1,042.00	.....	.....
Stanton.....	465	342,397.43	238	98,662.52	1	1,456.00	.....	.....
Thayer.....	777	208,692.00	344	83,232.39	2	.....	3	.....
Thomas.....	52	183,553.91	25	43,466.47	1	141.55	.....	.....
Thurston.....	1,155	459,885.38	290	123,655.57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley.....	728	342,706.66	1,177	179,748.77	7	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	395	255,563.00	135	52,976.00	1	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	1,245	774,604.51	687	392,488.48	1	837.76	.....	.....
Webster.....	370	154,837.00	96	66,036.00	14	.....	.....	.....
Wheeler.....	104	95,441.64	52	22,716.51	13	5,170.80	.....	.....
York.....	706	276,112.18	576	164,523.12	2	.....	1	.....
Total.....	49,230	\$25,762,373.09	23,685	\$13,047,061.28	108	\$.....	9	.....



Fillmore. ....	168	195,785.43	306	333,746.64	43	25,166.60	43	22,077.75
Franklin. ....	153	102,704.00	142	81,977.00	7	1,300.00	7	3,315.00
Frontier. ....	123	66,510.42	211	81,473.75	8	3,300.17	7	1,115.00
Furnas. ....	165	107,582.02	255	136,146.10	38	12,359.59	33	12,079.57
Gage. ....	231	326,144.00	307	398,471.00	114	51,940.00	184	130,019.00
Garfield. ....	22	11,191.65	16	3,886.00	1	340.00	2	425.00
Gosper. ....	85	61,152.98	100	62,367.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant. ....	2	900.00	3	1,800.00	2	1,300.00	.....	.....
Greeley. ....	78	47,677.35	84	53,844.38	5	3,100.00	11	6,215.00
Hall. ....	124	150,489.00	194	181,672.00	102	85,276.00	114	291,813.00
Hamilton. ....	168	199,550.21	297	279,229.66	12	3,889.45	13	7,031.60
Harlan. ....	113	87,939.00	178	111,089.00	16	5,173.00	11	7,350.00
Hayes. ....	13	4,305.00	53	17,575.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hitchcock. ....	19	11,955.00	56	20,839.25	5	1,700.00	7	2,065.00
Holt. ....	181	111,647.99	234	126,083.19	5	2,163.20	16	11,278.15
Hooker. ....	4	6,320.00	1	350.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard. ....	155	130,988.10	187	138,470.64	46	24,043.59	40	25,894.63
Jefferson. ....	192	249,370.99	274	325,274.23	71	35,700.48	80	33,926.28
Johnson. ....	131	218,351.00	160	211,891.00	32	17,672.00	42	12,312.00
Kearney. ....	156	130,173.54	233	154,624.72	31	19,241.30	26	10,243.65
Keith. ....	27	19,480.10	16	15,071.10	8	1,090.00	4	330.00
Keya Paha. ....	16	6,660.00	44	23,218.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kimball. ....	3	13,825.00	5	1,862.50	1	1,100.00	1	186.25
Knox. ....	181	170,490.61	205	162,099.06	38	17,406.00	25	13,618.80
Lancaster. ....	212	353,276.52	283	338,104.62	357	368,954.26	373	401,391.87
Lincoln. ....	55	41,016.10	86	50,341.26	29	20,040.00	31	16,008.05
Logan. ....	3	2,100.00	8	3,032.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loup. ....	22	8,033.06	21	8,090.34	.....	.....	.....	.....
McPherson. ....	2	500.00	1	84.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison. ....	189	226,880.56	296	286,471.67	71	42,096.63	101	95,378.68
Merrick. ....	148	148,792.76	160	132,235.06	33	15,447.90	22	8,279.87
Nance. ....	108	145,122.53	168	175,827.08	57	28,522.00	50	27,313.65
Nemaha. ....	104	159,660.60	155	198,405.15	70	38,868.86	58	22,921.55
Nuckolls. ....	113	144,923.54	120	128,345.17	45	24,907.00	37	16,342.73
Otoe. ....	144	256,649.05	216	357,895.31	59	28,557.68	66	37,969.10
Pawnee. ....	101	132,411.00	107	125,889.00	49	14,002.00	28	12,315.00
Perkins. ....	2	817.00	24	9,629.15	3	750.00	3	600.00



TABLE VII.—Continued.

COUNTY	FARM MORTGAGES			TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES		
	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount	No. Filed	No. Satisfied
Phelps.....	182	\$149,521.00	249	\$174,401.00	39	31
Pierce.....	125	156,152.78	121	101,673.44	27	39
Platte.....	249	345,473.01	418	394,735.23	71	104
Polk.....	97	122,045.85	179	181,492.13	29	28
Red Willow.....	100	61,420.14	135	86,842.05	54	38
Richardson.....	192	302,872.13	238	291,079.97	95	68
Rock.....	50	23,126.00	42	20,510.22	4	2
Saline.....	191	249,428.78	333	371,909.17	71	93
Sarpy.....	56	90,913.56	82	114,583.76	22	12
Saunders.....	305	407,994.36	414	471,516.07	52	75
Scotts Bluff.....	21	21,402.00	19	13,625.00	1	.....
Seward.....	214	287,611.10	285	365,556.22	44	41
Sheridan.....	37	11,572.37	101	36,678.81	6	6
Sherman.....	88	53,495.75	126	63,850.70	6	4
Sioux.....	14	11,683.05	11	2,709.93	.....	.....
Stanton.....	145	255,366.25	165	198,708.74	12	4
Thayer.....	168	210,322.88	210	248,460.85	29	54
Thomas.....	2	3,170.00	1	460.00	.....	.....
Thurston.....	17	33,430.00	23	39,999.50	1	.....
Valley.....	100	83,174.80	137	94,197.30	8	16
Washington.....	86	156,965.00	97	165,374.00	23	26
Wayne.....	146	237,555.15	171	219,505.40	51	41
Webster.....	148	121,218.00	100	71,244.00	45	36
Wheeler.....	22	11,141.00	45	23,616.00	13	9
York.....	192	200,810.60	335	346,934.18	.....	.....
Total.....	9,736	\$11,472,219.01	13,277	\$12,737,592.14	74	70
					3,803	4,236
				\$2,732,389.63		\$3,782,637.52

COUNTY	CHATTLE MORTGAGES				SHERIFF'S AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE			
	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount	FARM		CITY	
					No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Adams .....	908	\$196,446.55	461	\$118,540.40	6	.....	13	.....
Antelope.....	658	162,760.00	336	137,935.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banner .....	142	96,521.00	74	55,317.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blaine .....	50	54,679.29	29	31,504.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boone .....	978	208,163.97	609	112,147.32	3	\$6,506.00	.....	.....
Box Butte .....	354	195,300.30	93	65,455.99	5	1,838.00	.....	.....
Boyd .....	913	122,997.96	325	44,930.01	1	50.00	1	500.00
Brown .....	312	117,051.83	218	110,559.69	14	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo .....	1,417	441,354.54	775	364,400.76	13	28,480.00	14	23,563.15
Burt .....	606	198,137.76	310	138,891.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler .....	716	257,314.87	336	325,727.70	4	37,400.00	4	1,628.00
Cass .....	476	140,712.01	255	123,605.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar .....	1,702	553,418.31	1,084	481,850.64	5	2,955.50	2	3,992.50
Chase .....	160	123,603.11	79	60,823.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherry .....	571	619,154.89	257	383,536.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne .....	236	279,532.00	114	92,414.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay .....	441	77,392.41	222	53,527.59	6	14,861.15	2	61.00
Colfax .....	263	66,477.00	132	123,321.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuming .....	450	178,344.31	203	130,468.56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer .....	1,898	715,684.00	820	399,069.00	45	25,675.70	.....	.....
Dakota .....	641	139,086.23	385	114,101.29	3	4,180.00	3	1,921.00
Dawes .....	354	139,279.87	186	89,913.68	8	2,256.00	4	1,903.00
Dawson .....	1,109	347,634.64	550	291,473.11	19	36,107.52	1	24.30
Deuel .....	264	420,982.41	125	259,402.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dixon .....	930	247,708.38	675	243,661.21	4	.....	.....	.....
Dodge .....	604	214,236.14	420	218,803.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas .....	1,907	519,594.50	671	242,710.76	132	333,940.00	.....	.....
Dundy .....	118	159,313.81	47	111,938.80	6	.....	.....	.....
Fillmore .....	742	99,234.44	360	78,575.54	4	7,535.00	8	2,795.00
Franklin .....	274	144,695.25	122	114,474.43	.....	.....	6	.....

TABLE VII.—*Concluded.*

COUNTY	CHATTLE MORTGAGES				SHERIFF'S AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE			
	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount	FARM		CITY	
					No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Frontier .....	584	\$123,542.00	241	\$125,953.05	33	.....	1	.....
Furnas .....	605	335,779.61	342	229,406.16	16	\$18,115.27	.....	.....
Gage .....	831	230,106.00	962	332,774.22	3	12,600.00	18	\$23,747.00
Garfield .....	207	77,773.99	134	45,651.88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gosper .....	271	79,506.52	192	79,400.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant .....	62	143,122.82	27	49,583.19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeley .....	582	176,494.12	272	162,412.28	9	14,215.00	2	400.00
Hall .....	709	178,344.00	492	245,348.00	8	.....	5	.....
Hamilton .....	547	156,707.28	547	140,613.15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlan .....	586	257,426.00	303	295,888.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayes .....	119	69,522.25	43	29,367.92	26	13,346.09	.....	.....
Hitchcock .....	159	44,407.88	43	37,844.53	10	.....	.....	.....
Holt .....	1,030	627,478.84	534	367,806.20	10	.....	2	.....
Hooker .....	53	93,348.75	14	25,928.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard .....	696	185,475.03	379	143,752.82	7	6,693.10	1	250.00
Jefferson .....	573	217,288.83	456	269,679.82	6	11,191.00	3	1,550.00
Johnson .....	393	151,307.00	167	176,437.00	1	616.00	1	590.00
Kearney .....	610	99,418.22	286	85,833.95	2	.....	9	.....
Keith .....	219	256,293.67	54	168,161.74	2	910.00	.....	.....
Keya Paha .....	375	91,171.07	127	70,076.82	4	938.00	.....	.....
Kimball .....	10	61,114.14	10	41,218.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox .....	1,507	398,870.96	959	271,109.06	9	5,999.63	.....	.....
Lancaster .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	50	.....
Lincoln .....	672	264,500.30	393	223,820.88	17	8,858.00	.....	.....
Logan .....	82	77,336.29	45	42,963.46	15	4,771.14	.....	.....
Loup .....	111	50,094.74	38	44,114.04	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison .....	559	11,749.23	29	54,812.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
McPherson .....	778	172,763.44	636	297,670.61	4	5,108.82	5	13,796.65
Merrick .....	515	375,191.58	349	488,126.75	6	12,614.57	1	355.00



Nance .....	994	692,357.34	733	609,685.78	11	20,327.50	1	1,200.00
Nemaha .....	210	54,404.74	101	34,300.05	3	6,949.00	2	1,425.00
Nuckolls .....	882	372,487.64	555	214,111.85	3	89,343.14	2	655.00
Otoe .....	469	118,962.88	337	78,973.00	3	8,225.00	4	12,865.00
Pawnee .....	242	92,481.00	176	31,090.23	11	4,241.50	1	8,545.00
Perkins .....	71	29,430.64	60	141,123.00	3	4,284.00	4	2,168.00
Phillips .....	676	152,313.00	408	229,021.50	2	3,975.00	1	2,300.00
Pierce .....	729	241,133.45	508	147,621.84	3	5,648.34	6	
Platte .....	468	241,086.58	243	300,179.34	10		1	
Polk .....	611	210,765.66	393	198,932.92	8			
Red Willow .....	555	222,796.25	305	135,925.60	1			
Richardson .....	299	104,979.85	210	125,571.22				
Rock .....	288	71,968.89	156	54,556.46				
Saline .....	531	116,713.59	233	42,156.22				
Sarpy .....	128	61,452.34	96	231,790.58	1	1,200.00	2	2,232.30
Saunders .....	561	339,231.64	299	45,255.37	1	250.00		
Scotts Bluff .....	119	127,515.58	53	154,544.31	1		4	
Seward .....	454	116,036.76	342	310,079.28	41		1	
Sheridan .....	302	287,022.00	191	101,615.45	*14	1,134,650.00		
Sherman .....	694	122,155.30	346	169,162.04	*2	15,149.00		
Sioux .....	83	128,402.32	64	275,110.16	5	11,790.32	1	35.00
Stanton .....	460	214,474.66	379	146,700.34				
Thayer .....	979	224,645.35	542	49,083.44				
Thomas .....	60	131,655.97	20	216,521.66			2	655.00
Thurston .....	1,093	348,718.50	598	157,104.53	7			
Valley .....	557	202,812.52	380	111,500.00				
Washington .....	395	109,102.00	285	629,764.68	2			
Wayne .....	1,099	519,139.34	909	35,413.00	7			
Webster .....	315	89,548.00	120	61,806.00	2	1,708.00	5	
Wheeler .....	165	140,353.00	77	221,753.98	7			
York .....	736	194,472.98	558					
Total .....	48,355	\$18,315,766.11	27,994	\$14,731,525.48	631		192	

\* Satisfaction Certificates.

TABLE VII-A.  
*Report of Mortgage Indebtedness, for six months ending December 31, 1900.*

COUNTY	FARM MORTGAGES			TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES		
	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount	No. Filed	No. Satisfied
Adams.....	166	\$142,834.02	193	\$131,979.02	89	80
Antelope.....	160	112,346.00	101	61,187.00	.....	.....
Banner.....	3	5,000.00	1	460.00	.....	.....
Blaine.....	142	159,146.73	170	144,574.17	.....	.....
Boone.....	22	15,640.84	37	14,390.15	36	31
Box Butte.....	202	85,993.02	35	13,649.58	41	27
Boyd.....	45	23,478.82	38	19,444.65	5	1
Brown.....	143	102,188.64	172	137,451.10	5	5
Buffalo.....	81	112,274.74	111	143,781.69	55	74
Burt.....	75	120,787.67	130	154,623.62	29	27
Butler.....	79	140,880.00	106	137,104.00	41	43
Cass.....	226	313,430.50	185	197,609.10	71	62
Cedar.....	4	3,695.00	52	19,903.10	59	41
Chase.....	40	48,757.50	38	53,706.00	.....	.....
Cherry.....	38	35,756.00	20	11,359.00	4	5
Cheyenne.....	116	157,489.00	137	163,332.38	9	3
Clay.....	73	90,273.00	76	65,684.00	45	35
Collins.....	83	164,472.85	134	180,282.61	27	30
Cuming.....	169	128,178.99	277	227,217.91	26	31
Custer.....	30	39,991.74	32	29,675.15	27	15
Dakota.....	37	21,643.24	63	29,736.50	14	3
Dawson.....	85	82,504.86	93	52,645.62	13	10
Deuel.....	20	14,750.00	23	9,148.63	30	34
Dixon.....	110	158,533.26	137	119,245.23	10,226.10	3
Dodge.....	59	94,704.00	216	119,245.23	.....	3
Douglas.....	47	105,440.00	77	113,270.69	.....	34
Dundy.....	15	11,586.00	39	147,744.00	.....	78
				10,479.50	843	931
					6	1
						300.00
						1,575.00
						1,252,445.00
						55,922.49
						15,931.91
						1,165.00
						19,530.55
						4,775.00
						574.90
						17,851.67
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						10
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						34
						78
						931
						1,252,445.00
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						15,931.91
						1,165.00
						19,530.55
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						34
						78
						931
						1,252,445.00
						55,922.49
						15,931.91
						1,165.00
						1

Fillmore .....	140	183,510.41	238	231,371.87	54	20,731.26	54	34,121.88
Franklin.....	154	107,091.00	155	86,316.00	5	2,810.00	1	150.00
Frontier.....	62	27,174.00	103	43,031.00	7	3,037.00	7	1,796.00
Furnas .....	129	65,782.53	141	61,385.88	45	19,842.97	27	10,088.00
Gage .....	167	254,093.00	302	334,401.00	107	53,459.00	135	21,712.00
Garfield .....	21	8,560.25	23	9,688.31	1	300.00	1	295.00
Gosper .....	82	48,056.97	88	44,393.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	5	18,247.50	7	6,222.00	3	2,350.00	1	600.00
Greeley .....	80	61,643.00	81	57,272.00	15	7,271.00	7	4,400.00
Hall.....	100	112,916.00	126	168,092.64	78	38,095.70	98	57,047.93
Hamilton .....	107	124,963.19	182	174,397.17	25	11,229.55	17	7,270.00
Harlan .....	95	67,165.65	111	72,635.70	18	10,154.00	15	6,630.00
Hayes .....	7	24,177.00	29	12,890.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hitchcock .....	4	1,500.00	14	6,741.03	3	1,300.00	.....	.....
Holt.....	187	135,176.29	218	142,324.10	11	2,591.00	6	3,105.00
Hooker .....	5	7,948.00	1	90.00	2	225.00	.....	.....
Howard .....	133	108,497.22	142	91,514.11	24	6,255.00	28	12,188.34
Jefferson.....	145	216,682.66	184	223,751.02	66	30,988.67	75	27,083.22
Johnson.....	92	132,786.00	89	123,655.00	39	20,483.00	33	22,487.00
Kearney .....	111	92,108.50	136	84,361.68	37	18,723.90	32	23,613.82
Keith.....	20	14,860.40	24	16,018.44	4	2,419.00	4	7,010.00
Keya Paha.....	29	14,174.12	40	14,692.04	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kimball .....	6	6,439.63	8	2,401.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox .....	199	164,494.55	181	170,993.35	33	16,827.50	24	1,150.00
Lancaster .....	147	264,992.75	212	334,729.40	283	1,232,762.80	386	400,151.33
Lincoln .....	58	37,870.22	76	52,909.56	36	25,557.82	46	33,747.70
Logan .....	7	1,125.00	7	3,567.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loup .....	23	7,760.00	22	14,075.75	2	475.00	1	250.00
Madison .....	116	139,823.07	135	108,008.59	80	48,819.00	87	172,615.49
McPherson.....	3	12,500.00	2	1,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrick .....	115	99,049.22	107	98,768.14	32	20,831.00	26	10,899.50
Nance .....	74	107,829.60	132	158,857.52	54	21,366.08	30	9,897.62
Nemaha .....	85	115,397.60	88	118,683.65	104	42,293.41	52	19,462.48
Nuckolls.....	93	86,599.00	94	93,187.04	43	17,250.80	38	27,227.25
Otoe.....	80	152,714.40	136	181,887.31	60	29,344.02	54	31,177.95
Pawnee.....	58	89,778.20	82	96,770.02	20	6,824.00	17	5,886.71
Perkins.....	10	8,334.28	29	11,942.25	.....	.....	1	100.00

TABLE VII-A.—Continued.

COUNTY	FARM MORTGAGES				TOWN AND CITY MORTGAGES			
	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount
Phelps.....	146	\$125,163.63	111	\$89,685.32	39	\$17,481.38	28	\$11,913.17
Pierce.....	117	146,111.56	105	104,520.61	24	12,859.87	14	3,850.00
Platte.....	111	148,500.82	204	189,283.80	89	59,010.00	49	28,476.50
Polk.....	91	138,303.65	145	146,729.77	12	5,780.00	20	9,527.50
Red Willow.....	65	43,310.06	88	44,817.67	42	24,112.28	45	20,620.20
Richardson.....	94	149,006.25	125	162,403.52	75	34,052.88	35	12,118.00
Rock.....	47	31,926.10	60	31,567.17	2	215.00	2	525.00
Saline.....	135	158,871.00	160	215,353.46	54	21,692.95	67	35,696.14
Sarpy.....	51	111,031.12	31	31,345.86	9	1,909.60	4	814.22
Saunders.....	133	269,412.34	197	202,393.21	52	30,989.32	76	49,761.88
Scott's Bluff.....	35	20,180.00	17	9,540.35	9	10,270.00	4	920.00
Seward.....	107	165,778.35	147	148,318.80	43	14,066.36	39	17,416.31
Sheridan.....	84	24,448.00	60	32,665.56	8	3,700.00	6	3,000.00
Sherman.....	63	38,840.56	83	46,580.83	4	1,249.50	6	2,945.30
Sioux.....	2	1,450.00	4	1,405.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanton.....	98	137,500.58	105	106,849.63	21	13,203.75	14	6,775.82
Thayer.....	141	165,421.19	146	140,285.88	34	21,715.00	25	16,057.74
Thomas.....	.....	.....	15	870.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thurston.....	5	8,800.00	12	13,563.20	10	4,614.00	17	9,443.23
Valley.....	74	58,952.50	85	64,946.16	17	7,360.02	13	6,135.00
Washington.....	78	127,947.00	75	90,197.00	45	16,758.00	44	22,383.00
Wayne.....	45	74,126.00	68	95,178.33	18	9,625.00	22	10,657.80
Webster.....	92	71,256.00	75	54,385.00	18	6,052.00	12	4,813.00
Wheeler.....	35	21,208.00	36	18,890.74	.....	.....	.....	.....
York.....	145	157,861.65	214	214,094.85	43	18,608.25	61	28,532.32
Total.....	7,145	\$8,009,005.99	9,456	\$7,998,681.80	3,544	\$3,529,151.88	3,512	\$3,155,549.86

COUNTY	CHATEL MORTGAGES				SHERIFF'S AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE			
	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount	FARM		CITY	
					No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Adams .....	796	\$165,610.95	511	\$128,023.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antelope.....	601	282,604.00	357	164,189.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banner .....	95	79,301.00	88	40,830.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blaine .....	43	50,027.07	12	15,063.94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boone.....	768	242,647.94	995	216,773.01	1	\$748.32	.....	.....
Box Butte .....	284	230,813.05	229	250,265.97	7	.....	1	.....
Boyd .....	1,130	236,625.35	434	108,395.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown .....	327	286,545.65	200	77,159.48	2	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo .....	866	378,493.23	575	282,413.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burt .....	479	206,373.30	251	140,746.14	2	1,300.00	.....	.....
Butler .....	434	228,609.28	147	123,598.08	5	39,050.86	6	\$1,880.00
Cass .....	358	126,062.40	160	74,527.88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar.....	1,548	629,636.58	1,122	442,553.23	1	.....	6	.....
Chase.....	70	107,757.00	37	50,014.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherry .....	892	1,131,245.66	420	883,450.05	9	1,278.33	.....	.....
Cheyenne.....	183	496,802.00	135	.....	.....	.....	1	6,578.00
Clay .....	442	137,656.40	191	51,806.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colfax .....	254	146,808.00	127	43,656.00	1	6,485.00	4	12,182.00
Cuming.....	305	176,827.94	234	305,970.58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer .....	1,443	772,977.00	814	442,616.00	51	41,277.90	.....	.....
Dakota .....	443	114,353.46	248	36,493.66	2	3,577.91	.....	.....
Dawes .....	361	217,507.91	260	105,295.85	26	4,738.00	1	700.00
Dawson .....	824	335,654.00	364	172,957.54	4	4,190.00	2	1,722.35
Deuel .....	187	500,226.12	162	270,115.51	4	720.00	.....	.....
Dixon .....	831	305,168.60	568	168,597.65	1	.....	1	.....
Dodge .....	524	279,376.70	222	120,344.07	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	2,021	483,665.40	614	213,606.75	.....	.....	82	282,487.00
Dundy .....	162	147,966.49	64	145,568.10	3	1,050.00	.....	.....
Fillmore .....	574	123,105.30	283	44,568.08	2	1,657.00	1	39.00
Franklin.....	278	103,246.61	168	162,616.68	2	.....	.....	.....



TABLE VII-A.—*Concluded.*

COUNTY	CHattel Mortgages				SHERIFF'S AND OTHER DEEDS IN FORECLOSURE			
	No. Filed	Amount	No. Satisfied	Amount	FARM		CITY	
					No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Frontier .....	394	\$93,057.00	265	\$76,917.00	30	.....	.....	.....
Furnas .....	370	152,282.33	278	182,573.67	3	\$2,542.00	2	\$435.00
Gage .....	840	360,743.00	441	144,812.00	4	.....	14	.....
Garfield .....	180	55,734.27	92	24,903.84	1	.....	.....	.....
Gosper .....	263	53,755.88	161	98,541.82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant .....	97	377,425.81	106	175,354.43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeley .....	393	178,036.00	301	125,623.00	12	6,208.00	.....	.....
Hall .....	582	286,407.71	362	155,675.27	1	.....	2	.....
Hamilton .....	498	151,394.42	231	87,067.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlan .....	546	140,971.40	258	182,362.65	3	5,337.00	1	333.00
Hayes .....	103	55,327.08	42	29,414.49	19	12,220.75	.....	.....
Hitchcock .....	81	34,765.02	31	19,515.98	10	8,486.30	.....	.....
Holt .....	899	570,675.09	502	298,943.50	21	.....	.....	.....
Hooker .....	69	87,841.78	39	44,083.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard .....	548	259,663.58	329	104,901.50	1	1,200.00	2	382.00
Jefferson .....	548	262,589.03	299	135,894.53	1	2,425.00	.....	.....
Johnson .....	522	279,109.00	125	56,564.00	1	1,300.00	1	441.50
Kearney .....	436	79,403.86	337	61,457.42	2	141.00	1	.....
Keith .....	144	3,240,977.98	66	121,649.36	8	.....	.....	.....
Keya Paha .....	300	132,380.93	158	74,955.87	42	.....	.....	.....
Kimball .....	57	64,251.80	20	49,353.98	1	300.00	.....	.....
Knox .....	1,754	471,503.92	555	313,636.27	15	12,136.06	.....	.....
Lancaster .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	40	.....
Lincoln .....	627	275,402.40	386	186,010.60	11	4,490.50	.....	.....
Logan .....	82	84,914.03	73	69,372.97	*38	4,783.04	.....	.....
Loup .....	121	36,176.18	56	9,120.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison .....	592	215,446.17	495	240,803.67	1	2,393.90	4	5,060.06
McPherson .....	95	117,119.90	65	97,787.92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrick .....	433	787,826.04	327	439,767.02	46	2,835.00	.....	.....

Nance.....	699	697,792.01	470	443,812.77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nemaha.....	222	77,258.37	84	44,178.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuckolls.....	667	265,921.78	439	270,816.39	3	4,739.88	3	397.19
Otoe.....	528	133,029.90	250	69,423.51	1	500.00	11	3,597.53
Pawnee.....	291	106,256.88	120	52,735.54	2	3,498.00	.....	.....
Perkins.....	100	74,621.24	71	47,957.54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phelps.....	636	131,622.26	352	120,529.68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	589	255,047.10	446	213,064.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Platte.....	383	183,058.27	227	117,175.78	4	3,907.00	2	835.00
Polk.....	441	164,972.53	216	97,456.86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Willow.....	423	131,709.18	467	244,694.72	9	5,697.00	1	1,063.40
Richardson.....	367	247,847.55	187	198,343.18	2	6,749.13	1	1,334.00
Rock.....	316	231,451.92	168	82,750.76	10	.....	.....	.....
Saline.....	442	115,578.09	145	28,201.49	5	.....	.....	.....
Sarpy.....	118	66,439.58	42	28,610.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saunders.....	495	272,579.11	174	136,427.97	1	2,338.08	2	366.00
Scott's Bluff.....	125	143,788.61	89	94,684.23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seward.....	383	163,451.31	147	39,151.97	1	.....	.....	.....
Sheridan.....	334	359,936.85	324	564,196.98	41	.....	.....	.....
Sherman.....	528	120,788.75	325	58,992.93	5	4,660.80	.....	.....
Sioux.....	202	317,069.25	86	73,676.13	14	2,698.59	1	402.00
Stanton.....	345	250,455.01	207	159,567.01	4	.....	.....	.....
Thayer.....	866	280,192.54	425	94,052.05	5	.....	.....	.....
Thomas.....	71	190,383.48	44	149,773.67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thurston.....	861	262,850.24	451	167,339.08	.....	.....	1	450.55
Valley.....	549	240,023.79	422	136,992.70	4	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	346	242,344.00	156	124,454.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	700	432,921.21	669	579,937.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webster.....	373	153,831.00	96	66,036.00	8	.....	.....	.....
Wheeler.....	122	78,640.84	94	34,504.49	12	9,569.87	.....	.....
York.....	604	193,784.28	528	170,337.93	1	.....	1	.....
Total.....	42,224	\$24,184,526.13	24,323	\$13,599,155.04	494	\$217,410.22	199	\$320,685.58

\*Foreclosure for taxes.

†Tax liens.









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PART V.

REPORTS FROM THE VARIOUS LABOR ORGAN-  
IZATIONS IN THE STATE.

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## PART V.

### REPORTS OF VARIOUS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN THE STATE.

TABLE VIII.—This table gives reports from the various labor organizations in the state, as to the condition of trade, wages paid, hours of labor, etc.

We have received reports from sixty-four unions, which is complete with the exception of about five. Thirty-seven of which are located in Omaha, twelve in South Omaha, twelve in Lincoln, three in North Platte, one in Beatrice, one in Chadron, one in Wymore, one in McCook, one in Havelock, one in Norfolk, and one in Fremont.

The said unions represent the high-paid labor in the skilled trades, the average wages per day being \$2.36 $\frac{1}{3}$ . When asked in regard to the condition of their trade at the present time, thirty-nine reported condition as good, seven reported condition as medium, twelve as fair, and five as bad.

There has been some change in wages during the past five years. Thirty-one unions report an increase of wages, with an average of 15 per cent. Six report a reduction in wages, the average reduction being 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The balance report wages as the same now as five years ago.

Sixteen of the unions report a reduction of hours; in a few of these cases the reduction refers to four hours on Saturday. The average hours worked in all trades is now nine.

Child labor does not interfere to any great extent with the skilled trades, but does in the clerks' unions. The labor-saving machinery also affects to some extent the various trades of the state.

There is but a small per cent of the men who own their own homes at the present time; even a decrease is shown during the past five years. At the present time 14 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent own their homes, as compared with 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent five years ago.

Most of the organizations pay either sick, death, or out-of-work benefits. Sixty-one per cent of the members carry life insurance, and  $51\frac{2}{3}$  per cent carry insurance in fraternal societies outside of their union.

Eighteen strikes have occurred during the past two years, sixteen of which were successful, and two unsuccessful. Two of the strikes were on account of a cut in wages, six were on account of a demand for higher wages, and two were sympathetic. In nine cases arbitration was appealed to.

Among the suggestions as to what legislation would be well for the laboring people and various trades, are the following:

Abolish convict labor and stop the shipping of their product from one state to another. Prohibit child labor and force children to attend school. Legislate against trusts and keep them from monopolizing trade. Establish a state board of arbitration to act in case of strikes. Pass laws which will enable the laboring man to get a part of what he produces. Compel contractors to be examined and licensed. Have state board of plumbing, and make all plumbers pass an examination; also establish a definite system of plumbing. Require all county, state, and city papers to bear the union label. Pass a law limiting the number of loaded cars to a train, and compel railroads to employ more brakemen on their trains.

TABLE VIII.

Line No.	NAME OF CITY	NAME OF LOCAL ORGANIZATION	TRADE OR CALLING
1	Omaha	Stone Cutters of North America	Stone cutting.
2	Omaha	Omaha Typographical Union	Printing.
3	Omaha	Journeyman Horseshoers Local Union	Horseshoeing.
4	Omaha	National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	Telegraph, telephones, and electric light.
5	Omaha	Waiters' Union	Waiting.
6	Omaha	Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Ass'n	Tin, sheet-iron, and cornice work.
7	Omaha	Carpenters and Joiners of America	Carpentering.
8	Omaha	Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees	Stage work.
9	Omaha	Omaha City Lodge, B. of B. M. and J. S. B.	Boiler making and J. S. B.
10	Omaha	Brotherhood of Leather Workers	Harness making.
11	Omaha	Plasterers International Union	Plastering.
12	Omaha	United Brotherhood of Leather Workers	Harness.
13	Omaha	National Association of Letter Carriers	Mail delivering.
14	Omaha	Musical Association No. 70	Musicians.
15	Omaha	International Broom-Makers Union, Local No. 46	Broom making.
16	Omaha	Brewery Workmen, Local Union No. 96	Brewing malt.
17	Omaha	Omaha Cigar-Makers Union, No. 93	Cigar making.
18	Omaha	Barbers' Protective Association, Union No. 1	Barbering.
19	Omaha	Omaha Hackmen's Union, No. 6967	Driving hacks.
20	Omaha	Retail Clerks Union, No. 220	Selling goods.
21	Omaha	Bakers Union, No. 215	Baking.
22	Omaha	Bricklayers Protective Union, No. 1	Bricklaying.
23	Omaha	Omaha Lodge No. 31	Machinists.
24	Omaha	Railway Conductors, Omaha Division, No. 126	Conductors.
25	Omaha	Railway Locomotive Firemen, No. 123	Firemen.
26	Omaha	Painters and Decorators	Painting and decorating.
27	Omaha	Omaha Press Assistants, No. 2	Press feeding.
28	Omaha	Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 16	Plumbing.
29	Omaha	Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen	Brakeing and switching.



30	Omaha .....	Bricklayers International Union .....	Bricklaying.
1	South Omaha.....	Carpenters, Local No. 279.....	Carpentering.
2	South Omaha.....	Meat Cutters and Butchers.....	Butchering.
3	South Omaha.....	No. 10, C. T. W.....	Coopering.
4	South Omaha.....	Cigar-Makers Union, No. 67.....	Cigar making.
5	South Omaha.....	Sheep Butchers' Union, No. 36.....	Butchers.
6	South Omaha.....	Beef Butchers' Union.....	Butchers.
7	South Omaha.....	Painters Union, No. 110.....	Painting.
8	South Omaha.....	Retail Clerks, R. C. I. P. N., Local No. 250.....	Salesmen.
9	South Omaha.....	Local No. 64, J. B. I. U. of A.....	Barbering.
10	South Omaha.....	Casing Workers Union, No. 44.....	Casing.
11	South Omaha.....	Federal Labor Union, No. 7112.....	General labor.
12	South Omaha.....	Federal Labor Union, No. 7136.....	.....
1	Lincoln.....	Carpenters Union.....	Carpentering.
2	Lincoln.....	Lincoln Central Labor Union.....	All trades.
3	Lincoln.....	Cigar-Makers Union, No. 143.....	Cigar making.
4	Lincoln.....	Broom Makers.....	Making brooms.
5	Lincoln.....	Printing Pressmen's Union.....	Pressmen.
6	Lincoln.....	Painters and Decorators of America .....	Painting and paper hanging.
7	Lincoln.....	Lincoln Press Feeders and Assistants Union.....	Press feeding.
8	Lincoln.....	Journeyman Plumbers and Gas Fitters.....	Plumbing.
9	Lincoln.....	Lincoln Typographical Union, No. 209.....	Printing.
10	Lincoln.....	Journeyman Tailors Union of America.....	Tailoring.
11	Lincoln.....	Railway Trainmen .....	Train service.
12	Lincoln.....	Railway Trainmen .....	Train service.
1	Beatrice.....	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.....	Train service.
1	Chadron.....	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.....	Train service.
1	Wymore.....	Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, No. 493.....	Train service.
1	McCook.....	Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, No. 487.....	Train service.
1	Havelock.....	Eureka Lodge, No. 119, Boilermakers.....	Boiler making.
1	North Platte.....	Lodge No. 180, J. A. of M. Locomotive Works.....	.....
1	Fremont.....	Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen .....	Train service.
2	North Platte.....	Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen .....	Train service.
1	Norfolk.....	Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen .....	Train service.
3	North Platte.....	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.....	Firing locomotives.

TABLE VIII—Continued.

Line No.	NAME OF CITY	WHEN AND WHERE ORGANIZED	ORGANIZATION—LOCAL OR NATIONAL	CONDITION OF TRADE
1	Omaha	March, 1888, Chicago	National	Medium.
2	Omaha	November, 1883, Omaha	National	Medium.
3	Omaha	1883, Omaha	National	Good.
4	Omaha	April, 1892, Omaha	National	Good first part of year.
5	Omaha	March, 1895, Omaha	Local	Good.
6	Omaha	1888, Omaha	National	Good.
7	Omaha	March 14, 1893, Omaha	National	Good.
8	Omaha	Omaha	National	Good.
9	Omaha	May 12, 1899, Omaha	National	Good.
10	Omaha	January 1, 1896, Omaha	National	Good.
11	Omaha	1870, Omaha	National	Good.
12	Omaha	January, 1896, Omaha	International	Good.
13	Omaha	August 30, 1889, Omaha	Local and national	Good.
14	Omaha	1889, Omaha	National	Good.
15	Omaha	July 17, 1899, Omaha	Local and national	Bad to fair.
16	Omaha	September 2, 1892, Omaha	National	Bad.
17	Omaha	October 3, 1881, Omaha	International	Good.
18	Omaha	April, 1897, Omaha	Local	Medium.
19	Omaha	Omaha	Local	Good.
20	Omaha	March 16, 1898, Omaha	National	Good, except department stores.
21	Omaha	November 5, 1898, Omaha	International	Fair.
22	Omaha	March 10, 1881, Omaha	International	Fair.
23	Omaha	1890, Omaha	International	Good.
24	Omaha	June 8, 1884, Omaha	National	Fair.
25	Omaha	Omaha	National	Good.
26	Omaha	March, 1887, Omaha	International	Good.
27	Omaha	August, 1890, Omaha	International	Good.
28	Omaha	1891, Omaha	International	Good.
29	Omaha	April 8, 1900, Omaha	National	Good.

30	Omaha .....	March 10, 1881, Omaha.....	International.....	Fair.
1	South Omaha.....	April 6, 1899, South Omaha.....	National .....	Fair.
2	South Omaha.....	April 21, 1898, South Omaha.....	National .....	Bad.
3	South Omaha.....	April, 1890, Omaha.....	National .....	Good.
4	South Omaha.....	February 28, 1888, South Omaha.....	National .....	Fair.
5	South Omaha.....	August, 1898, South Omaha.....	Local .....	Medium.
6	South Omaha.....	December, 1897, South Omaha.....	Local .....	Bad.
7	South Omaha.....	May 31, 1899, South Omaha.....	National .....	Good.
8	South Omaha.....	January, 1899, South Omaha.....	National .....	Good.
9	South Omaha.....	June 26, 1899, South Omaha.....	International .....	Fair.
10	South Omaha.....	January 9, 1899, South Omaha.....	National .....	Bad.
11	South Omaha.....	July, 1898, South Omaha.....	National .....	Fair.
12	South Omaha.....	August 11, 1898, South Omaha.....	National .....	Bad.
1	Lincoln .....	June 1, 1899, Lincoln.....	National .....	Medium.
2	Lincoln .....	July, 1899, Lincoln.....	Local .....	Medium.
3	Lincoln .....	June 26, 1880, Lincoln.....	National .....	Fair.
4	Lincoln .....	May 26, 1899, Lincoln.....	National .....	Good.
5	Lincoln .....	August 26, 1899, Lincoln.....	National .....	Fair.
6	Lincoln .....	March, 1897, Lincoln.....	National .....	Fair.
7	Lincoln .....	September 10, 1899, Lincoln.....	National .....	Very good.
8	Lincoln .....	October 11, 1889, Lincoln.....	National .....	Good.
9	Lincoln .....	June 1883, Lincoln.....	National .....	Good.
10	Lincoln .....	1883, Lincoln.....	National .....	Medium.
11	Lincoln .....	December, 1889, Lincoln.....	National .....	Good.
12	Lincoln .....	.....	National .....	Good.
1	Beatrice.....	.....	National .....	Good.
1	Chadron .....	1886, Chadron .....	Both .....	Good.
1	Wymore .....	1892, Wymore .....	National .....	Good.
1	McCook.....	.....	National .....	Good.
1	Havelock .....	January 21, 1900, Havelock.....	Local .....	Good.
1	North Platte.....	July 1, 1900, North Platte.....	National .....	Good.
1	Fremont.....	.....	National .....	Good.
2	North Platte.....	1892, North Platte.....	National .....	Good.
1	Norfolk.....	June, 1900, Norfolk.....	International .....	Good.
3	North Platte.....	.....	International .....	Good.

TABLE VIII—Continued.

Line No.	NAME OF CITY	AVERAGE WAGES			WAGES CHANGED IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS.		STATIONARY
		Day	Month	Year	Advanced, Per Cent	Reduced, Per Cent	
1	Omaha						Yes
2	Omaha	\$3.00			Yes		Yes
3	Omaha	3.00 to 3.50			Yes		
4	Omaha	2.50	\$50.00 to 70.00	\$600.00 to 800.00	Yes; 20		
5	Omaha	1.50	36.00	432.00	Yes; 10		
6	Omaha	2.40		432.00	Yes; 10		
7	Omaha	2.80	45.00	500.00	Yes; 25		
8	Omaha	2.00	56.00	672.00	27½ to 32		
9	Omaha	2.75			Yes; 10		
10	Omaha	2.00					
11	Omaha	4.00	60.00	720.00			
12	Omaha	2.00			10		
13	Omaha			1,000.00			Yes
14	Omaha	3.00					
15	Omaha	2.00			10		
16	Omaha						
17	Omaha	1.75					Yes
18	Omaha	1.35					Yes
19	Omaha						Yes
20	Omaha	2.50					
21	Omaha	1.80	40.00	360.00	20	20 to 30	
22	Omaha		60.00		2½		
23	Omaha	3.00			10 to 20		
24	Omaha	3.50	100.00	1,200.00			
25	Omaha	2.25	65.00	750.00	15		Yes
26	Omaha	2.80	65.00	600.00	25		
27	Omaha	1.58			15		
28	Omaha	4.00			10		
29	Omaha	2.50	75.00	900.00			Yes

30	Omaha	4.00	.....	.....	5c per hour	.....	.....
1	South Omaha	2.40	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
2	South Omaha	2.25	30.00 to 34.00	380.00	.....	20	.....
3	South Omaha	2.50	50.00	600.00	25	.....	.....
4	South Omaha	2.00	60.00	720.00	.....	.....	Same
5	South Omaha	1.50 to 3.50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
6	South Omaha	1.25	30.00	360.00	10 to 12	.....	.....
7	South Omaha	3.00	72.00	864.00	20	.....	.....
8	South Omaha	1.75	40.00 to 50.00	480.00 to 600.00	.....	.....	Same
9	South Omaha	2.00	60.00	700.00	5	.....	.....
10	South Omaha	1.00	27.00	300.00	.....	.....	Same
11	South Omaha	1.75	35.00	350.00	20	.....	.....
12	South Omaha	.85	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
1	Lincoln	2.25	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
2	Lincoln	2.50	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
3	Lincoln	1.60	40.00	400.00	.....	20	.....
4	Lincoln	1.50	40.00	480.00	.....	.....	Same
5	Lincoln	3.00	72.00	864.00	.....	.....	About same
6	Lincoln	2.50	35.00	350.00	.....	.....	About same
7	Lincoln	1.00	30.00	360.00	Yes	.....	.....
8	Lincoln	4.00	50.00	600.00	5	.....	.....
9	Lincoln	2.25 to 3.20	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....
10	Lincoln	2.00	.....	550.00	.....	20	.....
11	Lincoln	2.50	70.00	800.00	10	.....	.....
12	Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Beatrice	2.25	67.50	810.00	.....	.....	.....
1	Chadron	2.90	85.00	1,025.00	.....	.....	.....
1	Wymore	2.11	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	McCook	2.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Havelock	2.75	68.00	817.00	.....	.....	Same
1	North Platte	3.00	60.00	700.00	.....	.....	.....
1	Fremont	2.05	65.00	750.00 to 800.00	Yes, 5	.....	Same
2	North Platte	2.50	70.00	840.00	.....	.....	.....
1	Norfolk	.....	65.00	.....	1	.....	.....
3	North Platte	2.25	60.00	720.00	.....	.....	.....



TABLE VIII—Continued.

Line No.	NAME OF CITY	HOURS OF LABOR			Extent that child labor prevails in trade	EFFECT OF LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY	MEMBERS OWNING HOMES	
		Present	Increase in five years	Reduction in five years			Present, Per cent	Five years ago, Per cent
1	Omaha	8	.....	.....	None	Bad	25	25
2	Omaha	9	.....	1 hour	None	25% of men laid off	.....	.....
3	Omaha	9	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....
4	Omaha	9	.....	2 hours	None	None	10	10
5	Omaha	11	.....	Yes	None	None	2	2
6	Omaha	8	.....	Yes	None	.....	.....	.....
7	Omaha	8	.....	.....	None	.....	1	.....
8	Omaha	4 to 10	.....	.....	None	.....	10	10
9	Omaha	8 to 10	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....
10	Omaha	10	.....	.....	None	.....	3	.....
11	Omaha	8	.....	4 hrs. Sat.	None	.....	20	12
12	Omaha	10	.....	.....	None	.....	3	.....
13	Omaha	8	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....
14	Omaha	3 to 5	.....	.....	None	.....	25	.....
15	Omaha	8	.....	.....	None	Yes	None	None
16	Omaha	10	.....	.....	None	50% of men laid off	33	50
17	Omaha	8	.....	.....	None	A little	1	3
18	Omaha	12	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....
19	Omaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Omaha	11	.....	4 hour	.....	None	10	12
21	Omaha	12	.....	.....	None	Bad	None	None
22	Omaha	8	.....	4 hrs. Sat.	None	None	8	16
23	Omaha	9	.....	1 hour	None	Good	50	50
24	Omaha	12	.....	.....	None	.....	15	10
25	Omaha	10 to 12	.....	.....	None	None	5	.....
26	Omaha	Same	.....	.....	None	None	15	15
27	Omaha	9	.....	.....	None	Good	None	None
28	Omaha	8	.....	.....	None	None	2	3
29	Omaha	10	.....	.....	None	None	10	.....



30	Omaha	8 ex. Sat.	4 hrs. Sat.	None	25% men out of work	16
1	South Omaha	8	Yes	None	.....	.....
2	South Omaha	10	.....	None	.....	50
3	South Omaha	10	Yes	Yes; †	.....	25
4	South Omaha	8	.....	None	Bad	15
5	South Omaha	No limit	.....	Yes	Bad	3
6	South Omaha	5	.....	†	.....	25
7	South Omaha	10	Yes	40%	None	10
8	South Omaha	9 to 9½	.....	.....	.....	8
9	South Omaha	12 to 15	.....	Bad	.....	1
10	South Omaha	5	Yes	.....	None	2
11	South Omaha	10	.....	.....	33%	2
12	South Omaha	10	1 hour	Some	.....	4
1	Lincoln	10	No	None	Not good	5
2	Lincoln	10	No	None	Not good	5
3	Lincoln	9 to 10	.....	Very little	.....	5
4	Lincoln	8	.....	None	.....	25
5	Lincoln	9	1 hour	None	.....	10
6	Lincoln	10	No	None	.....	10
7	Lincoln	9	.....	None	.....	20
8	Lincoln	8	.....	Very little	.....	.....
9	Lincoln	7½ to 9	.....	None	Very bad	2
10	Lincoln	10	1 hour	None	Not good	10
11	Lincoln	12	.....	None	Less men working	45
12	Lincoln	.....	No	None	Nothing	25
1	Beatrice	10	No	None	.....	.....
1	Chadron	.....	No	None	None	20
1	Wymore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	McCook	10	McCook	.....	.....	.....
1	Havelock	9	.....	None	.....	30
1	North Platte	10	No	Small	A little	50
1	Fremont	6 to 12	No	.....	.....	5
2	North Platte	11	No	None	.....	50
1	Norfolk	12	No	.....	None	Not 10
3	North Platte	.....	No	.....	.....	10

TABLE VIII.—Continued.

Line No.	NAME OF CITY	Does Organization Pay Sick, Death, Disability, or Out-of-Work Benefits	What Dues are Paid	Does Convict Labor Interfere with Your Trade	No. of Strikes Participated in in Past Two Years	Time of Strike
1	Omaha	Death	40c per Month	Yes	No	.....
2	Omaha	Sick and Death	1 per cent	No	No	.....
3	Omaha	Sick and Death	\$2.10 per Quarter	No	No	.....
4	Omaha	Sick and Death	95c per Month	.....	Yes; 11	June 1, 1899
5	Omaha	Sick and Death	35c to 50c per Month	.....	Numerous	.....
6	Omaha	Sick	25c per Month	No	No	.....
7	Omaha	Sick and Death	30c to 50c per Month	No	Yes	Sept. 5, 1899
8	Omaha	No	50c per Month	.....	No	.....
9	Omaha	.....	50c per Month	.....	No	.....
10	Omaha	Sick and Death	\$1.00 per Month	No	1	Nov. 25, 1899
11	Omaha	Death	50c per Month	.....	1	.....
12	Omaha	Sick and Death	\$1.00 per Month	No	No	.....
13	Omaha	.....	50c per Month	No	No	.....
14	Omaha	Death	75c per Quarter	No	No	.....
15	Omaha	.....	35c per Month	No	.....	.....
16	Omaha	No	50c per Month	No	1	1896
17	Omaha	Sick, Death, and Out of Work	30c per Month	No	No	.....
18	Omaha	.....	50c per Quarter	No	No	.....
19	Omaha	.....	75c per Quarter	No	No	.....
20	Omaha	Death	50c per Month	No	No	.....
21	Omaha	No	75c per Quarter	No	No	.....
22	Omaha	Death	50c per Month	No	No	.....
23	Omaha	Death	50c per Month	No	.....	.....
24	Omaha	Death	50c per Month	No	.....	.....
25	Omaha	Disability and Death	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Omaha	Disability and Death	50c per Month	.....	Yes	1899
27	Omaha	Disability and Death	50c per Month	.....	No	.....
28	Omaha	Disability and Death	20c per Week	.....	No	.....
29	Omaha	Yes	\$1.50 per Month	No	No	.....

30	Omaha	Death	50c per Month			
1	South Omaha	Sick and Death	50c per Month			
2	South Omaha		50c per Month			
3	South Omaha		50c per Month	6		1899
4	South Omaha	Out of Work and Death				
5	South Omaha	Sick, Death, and Out of Work	30c per Month	1		
6	South Omaha	Death	50c per Month	1		1898
8	South Omaha	Sick, Death, and Out of Work	50c per Month			
9	South Omaha	Death	25c per Month			
10	South Omaha	Sick and Death	60c per Month			
11	South Omaha		50c per Month	1		1899
12	South Omaha		25c per Month	1		July, 1898
1	Lincoln	Sick, Death, and Out of Work	50c per Month	No		
2	Lincoln	No	None			
3	Lincoln	Sick, Death, and Out of Work	30c per Week			
4	Lincoln	No	25c per Month			
5	Lincoln	Death	50c per Month			
6	Lincoln	Death	35c per Month			
7	Lincoln	No	50c per Month			
8	Lincoln		20c per Week	1		June 12, 1899
9	Lincoln	Death, Sick, and Out of Work	50c per Month			
10	Lincoln	Death, Sick, and Out of Work	55c per Month			
11	Lincoln	Death and Disability	\$1.25 to \$2.50 per Mo.			
12	Lincoln					
1	Beatrice	Yes	\$2.50, \$3.50, and \$4.50			
1	Chadron	Yes				
1	Wymore	Yes	75c per Month on \$400			
1	McCook	Yes	Not Given			
1	Havelock	None	50c per Month			
1	North Platte	Death	50c per Month			
1	Fremont	Death	\$2.50 per Month			
1	North Platte	Death	\$1.25 per Month			
2	Norfolk	Death	\$2.50 per Month			
1		Death	\$1.50 per Month			
3	North Platte					

TABLE VIII.—Continued.

Line No.	NAME OF CITY	Cause of Strike	Successful, or Unsuccessful, or Compromised	Was Voluntary Arbitration Appealed To	Per Cent of Members Carrying Life Insurance	Per Cent Belonging to Fraternal Societies Outside of Trades Union	No. of Branches in Neb.
1	Omaha						1
2	Omaha						2
3	Omaha				5	33½	1
4	Omaha	To Enforce Trade-Cards	Successful	Yes	50	50	1
5	Omaha	Cut in Wages	Successful	Yes			1
6	Omaha						1
7	Omaha	Wanted Increase in Wages	Successful	No	25	25	3
8	Omaha				5	5	1
9	Omaha				50	50	1
10	Omaha	To Advance Wages	Successful	Yes	50	25	1
11	Omaha				40	40	1
12	Omaha	Advance in Wages	Successful	Yes	50	25	1
13	Omaha				All	All	9
14	Omaha				60	50	1
15	Omaha				50	25	.....
16	Omaha	To Kill Organization	Successful	Yes	None	2	None
17	Omaha				20	20	5
18	Omaha				33	33	.....
19	Omaha				None	None	1
20	Omaha				35	20	2
21	Omaha				10	33	1
22	Omaha				50	50	1
23	Omaha				90	90	2
24	Omaha				90	75	9
25	Omaha				90	10	7
26	Omaha	Increase of Wages	Successful	No		20	3
27	Omaha				50	50	2
28	Omaha				50	50	2
29	Omaha				All	90	11

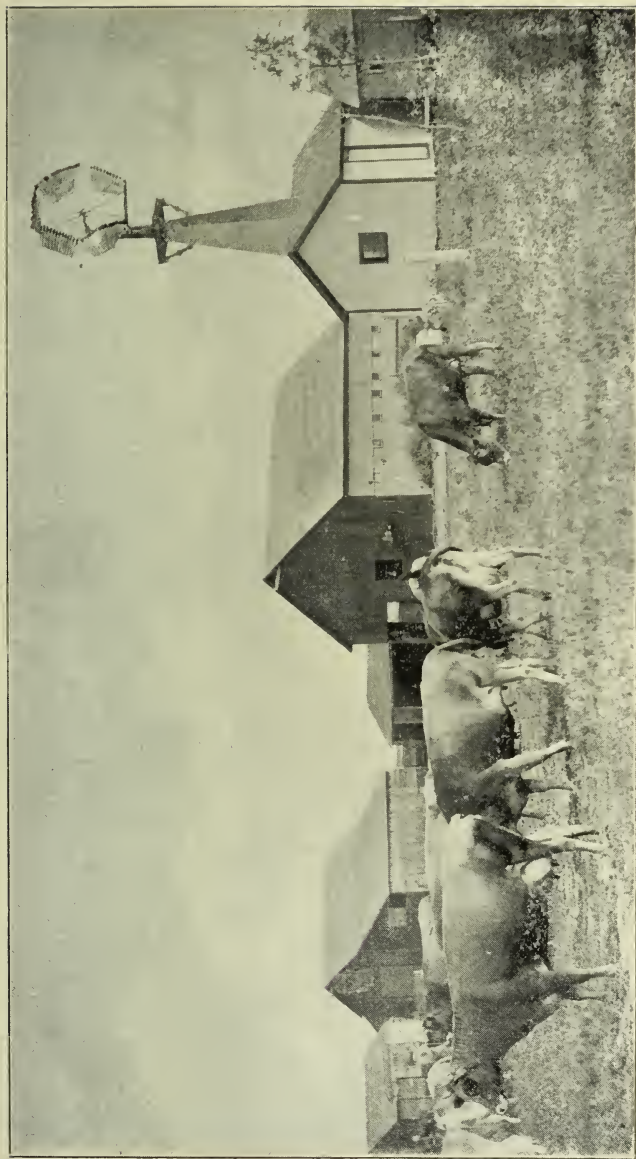
30	Omaha	50	.....	.....	.....	50	1
1	South Omaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2	South Omaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	5
3	South Omaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2
4	South Omaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	.....
5	South Omaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
6	South Omaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	4
7	South Omaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
8	South Omaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	7
9	South Omaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2
10	South Omaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	None	1
11	South Omaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
12	South Omaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
1	Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	All	3
2	Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....
3	Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	5
4	Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	Don't Know	2
5	Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	1
6	Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	3
7	Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2
8	Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
9	Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2
10	Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
11	Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	11
12	Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Beatrice	.....	.....	.....	.....	All	7
1	Chadron	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
1	Wymore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	McCook	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
1	Havelock	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	3
1	North Platte	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	2
1	Fremont	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	12
2	North Platte	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	12
1	Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	11
3	North Platte	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	20



TABLE VIII.—*Concluded.*

Line No.	NAME OF CITY	
1	Omaha	To have all public building done by union labor.
2	Omaha	Arbitration nearly always operates against employees.
3	Omaha	Want the same laws as Illinois and New York states.
4	Omaha	Municipal ownership of all public franchises, a board of arbitration, and Mass. laws.
5	Omaha	Arbitration is good when the employer asks for a settlement that way.
6	Omaha	I think arbitration is the proper way.
7	Omaha	Good protective law; state arbitration law.
8	Omaha	Arbitration the only way to settle trouble.
9	Omaha	State boiler inspection by practical boiler-maker, not held by stationary engineer by political pull.
10	Omaha	I think arbitration the most honorable and successful means of settling differences.
11	Omaha	State, county, and city work done by day's labor.
12	Omaha	Shorter hours.
13	Omaha	Increase in wages.
14	Omaha	A law prohibiting musicians enlisting in the army and navy; also, army and navy bands from com- peting with civilian musicians.
15	Omaha	Favor arbitration.
16	Omaha	Arbitration the best way to settle differences.
17	Omaha	Better enforcement of our state barber laws.
18	Omaha	Favor arbitration.
19	Omaha	Better enforcement of child labor law; also, female labor law.
20	Omaha	To improve our standing and to get shorter hours.
21	Omaha	
22	Omaha	A National law, eight hours for a day's work.
23	Omaha	Arbitration is the way to settle trouble.
24	Omaha	Arbitration.
25	Omaha	Law to protect labor organizations.
26	Omaha	
27	Omaha	Law governing sanitary plumbing.
28	Omaha	Honest legislation.
29	Omaha	





NEBRASKA DAIRY COWS.—Farm of D. Homan, in Adams County, Southern Nebraska.

—From "The Corn Belt."



30	Omaha .....	Better scaffolding and covering of floors during erection of buildings.
1	South Omaha .....	Legislation that will benefit labor.
2	South Omaha .....	Abolish convict labor, and prohibit convict-made goods being shipped from one state to another.
3	South Omaha .....	Stop manufacturing cigars in prison; also child labor in cheap places. Stop trusts monopolizing [trade.
4	South Omaha .....	
5	South Omaha .....	Prohibit child labor.
6	South Omaha .....	Improve the laws pertaining to tradesmen.
7	South Omaha .....	Stop child labor; limit hours for females; pay women same wages as men.
8	South Omaha .....	Law to run barber schools out of existence. No man can learn the trade in eight or ten weeks.
9	South Omaha .....	Arbitration the best way to settle difficulties.
10	South Omaha .....	Good laws compelling children to attend school.
11	South Omaha .....	This organization went out of existence August 1, 1900.
12	South Omaha .....	State or governmental ownership of labor-saving machines; shorter hours per day.
1	Lincoln .....	Pass laws so the laboring man will get a part of the wealth he produces.
2	Lincoln .....	For Nebraska smokers to smoke Nebraska made cigars instead of those made in sweat-shops.
3	Lincoln .....	Abolish convict labor.
4	Lincoln .....	
5	Lincoln .....	Pass a law for Nebraska compelling contractors to be examined and licensed to do business.
6	Lincoln .....	Improve labor laws.
7	Lincoln .....	The establishment of a state board of plumbing examiners; laws to control and define system of [plumbing.
8	Lincoln .....	A law requiring union label on all state, county, and city papers.
9	Lincoln .....	Socialistic.
10	Lincoln .....	Favors arbitration.
11	Lincoln .....	
12	Lincoln .....	
1	Beatrice .....	
1	Chadron .....	There should be legislation governing the number of loaded cars for a train.
1	Wymore .....	
1	McCook .....	Do not know of any.
1	Havelock .....	Honest legislation.
1	North Platte .....	Compelling railroads to use air-brakes.
1	Fremont .....	Compel the railroads to have more brakemen on trains.
2	North Platte .....	Give us the Swiss law:
1	Norfolk .....	That twenty loaded cars be a loaded train.
3	North Platte .....	



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PART VI.

SHOWING THE SURPLUS PRODUCTS MAR-  
KETING BY THE PEOPLE OF NEBRASKA  
FOR THE YEARS 1898 AND 1899.

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## PART VI.

Showing the surplus products marketed by the people of Nebraska for the year 1898, with estimated value.

### TOTAL FOR STATE.

		VALUE
Corn.....	bushels, 71,331,054.....	\$12,126,279.18
Wheat.....	bushels, 28,653,026.....	21,059,974.11
Oats.....	bushels, 18,501,266.....	2,960,192.56
Rye.....	bushels, 3,602,132.....	910,746.20
Barley.....	bushels, 630,627.....	189,188.10
Flour.....	pounds, 74,328,003.....	1,300,740.06
Other Mill Products.....	pounds, 41,630,694.....	206,154.97
Hay.....	tons, 69,597.....	417,582.00
Cattle.....	head, 716,017.....	29,888,379.53
Hogs.....	head, 2,339,086.....	31,958,896.48
Horses—Mules.....	head, 21,883.....	745,553.81
Sheep.....	head, 1,193,250.....	7,348,021.73
Live Poultry.....	coops, 130,812.....	1,144,605.00
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds, 1,071,824.....	96,464.16
Eggs.....	cases, 736,604.....	1,988,830.80
Butter.....	pounds, 13,007,679.....	2,406,420.61
Cream.....	pounds, 1,977,777.....	316,444.32
Apples.....	barrels, 312.....	1,092.00
Peaches.....	bushels, 21,727.....	65,181.00
Grapes.....	baskets, 318,551.....	57,339.18
Celery.....	pounds, 580,780.....	26,135.10
Potatoes.....	bushels, 77,397.....	38,698.50
Broom-Corn.....	tons, 818.....	49,080.00
Brick.....	22,657,000.....	158,599.00
Lime.....	cars, 241.....	32,535.00
Sand and Gravel.....	cars, 3,479.....	79,580.00
Straw.....	tons, 1,449.....	5,796.00
Stone.....	cars, 4,700.....	47,710.00
Cooperage.....	pounds, 12,000,000.....	240,000.00
Brooms.....	dozen, 4,854.....	11,649.60
Sugar.....	pounds, 9,353,485.....	467,674.25
Miscellaneous Fruit.....	pounds, 6,924,816.....	242,368.56
Mixed Stock.....	head, 147,740.....	518,567.40
Berries.....	crates, 37,287.....	65,252.15
Plums.....	bushels, 18,699.....	56,097.00
Wool.....	pounds, 193,837.....	26,168.00

Binding Twine.....pounds,	341,980.....	20,518.80
Packing-House Products, pounds,	797,778,355.....	55,844,484.85
Honey.....pounds,	2,196.....	219.60
Flax.....pounds,	2,499,056.....	49,981.12
Hides.....pounds,	3,397,840.....	237,848.80
Grain not classified.....bushels,	1,272,757.....	432,737.38
Iron Manufactured.....cars,	118.....	94,400.00
Cheese.....pounds,	41,852.....	4,185.20
Chicory.....pounds,	1,708,380.....	68,335.20
*Lead.....pounds,	9,974,476.....	398,959.04
*Sugar-Beets..... tons,	39,800.....	156,414.00
Fur.....pounds,	40,000.....	14,450.00
Miscellaneous.....pounds,	767,972,763.....	13,276,931.61
Total.....		\$187,853,061.96
Surplus products marketed in 1897.....		140,772,494.42
Gain for 1898.....		\$47,167,976.34

\*Same as given in report of 1897.

### Surplus products marketed during 1898, by counties:

#### ADAMS COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	8,280
Hogs.....	head,	44,100
Horses and Mules.....	head,	250
Sheep.....	head,	250
Wheat.....	bushels,	982,363
Corn.....	bushels,	1,901,888
Oats.....	bushels,	486,105
Barley.....	bushels,	17,869
Rye.....	bushels,	8,500
Broom-Corn.....	tons,	164
Flour.....	pounds,	1,418,237
Live Poultry.....	crates,	4,386
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	286,846
Eggs.....	cases,	41,266
Fruit.....	pounds,	48,000
Brick.....		837,000
Flax.....	pounds,	47,290
Ice.....	tons,	1,746
Sand and Gravel.....	yards,	714
Butter.....	pounds,	708,042
Hides.....	pounds,	384,000
Mixed Apples and Potatoes.....	barrels,	1,600
Hay.....	tons,	54
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	266,000
Wool.....	cars,	150
Dressed Meat.....	pounds,	100
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	5,102,397

## ANTELOPE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	6,486
Hogs .....	head,	39,480
Horses and Mules .....	head,	125
Sheep .....	head,	750
Wheat .....	bushels,	315,759
Corn .....	bushels,	559,898
Oats .....	bushels,	290,872
Barley .....	bushels,	500
Rye .....	bushels,	61,280
Flour .....	pounds,	902,850
Live Poultry .....	crates,	471
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	15,775
Eggs .....	cases,	3,436
Brick .....		54,000
Fur .....	pounds,	377
Butter .....	pounds,	298,808
Meat .....	pounds,	12,817
Hides .....	pounds,	37,215
Apples and Potatoes .....	barrels,	31
Hay .....	tons,	27
Wool .....	cars,	330
Sugar-Beets .....	cars,	67
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	121,650
Mixed Stock .....	head,	2,056
Cheese .....	pounds,	440
Cream .....	pounds,	47,998
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	686,900

## BLAINE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	2,392
Hogs .....	head,	180
Horses and Mules .....	head,	75
Wheat .....	bushels,	1,900
Rye .....	bushels,	430
Apples and Potatoes .....	barrels,	320

## BOONE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	8,510
Hogs .....	head,	21,840
Horses and Mules .....	head,	210
Sheep .....	head,	500
Wheat .....	bushels,	285,180
Corn .....	bushels,	1,474,954
Oats .....	bushels,	360,497
Rye .....	bushels,	46,995

Flour.....	pounds,	5,433,582
Live Poultry.....	crates,	654
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	14,529
Eggs.....	cases,	726
Fur.....	pounds,	20
Butter.....	pounds,	150,440
Hides.....	pounds,	5,234
Hay.....	tons,	36
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	1,032,000
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	268,082
Dressed Meat.....	pounds,	4,214
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	600,375

## BOX BUTTE COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	8,234
Hogs.....	head,	720
Horses and Mules.....	head,	575
Sheep.....	head,	8,000
Wheat.....	bushels,	1,900
Flour.....	pounds,	240,560
Apples and Potatoes.....	barrels,	9,280
Hay.....	tons,	1,215
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	146,538
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	1,030,689

## BUFFALO COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	10,833
Hogs.....	head,	52,800
Horses and Mules.....	head,	225
Sheep.....	head,	203,500
Wheat.....	bushels,	1,037,767
Corn.....	bushels,	1,117,290
Oats.....	bushels,	514,228
Barley.....	bushels,	34,500
Rye.....	bushels,	78,857
Flour.....	pounds,	288,560
Live Poultry.....	crates,	325
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	25,520
Eggs.....	cases,	617
Fruit.....	pounds,	96,000
Brick.....		315,000
Butter.....	pounds,	4,664
Hay.....	tons,	36
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	1,418,115
Sugar-Beets.....	cars,	57
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	408,000
Honey.....	pounds,	615

Celery .....	pounds,	134,630
Dressed Meat.....	pounds,	9,030
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	5,348,670

## BUTLER COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	18,631
Hogs .....	head,	45,185
Horses and Mules .....	head,	650
Sheep .....	head,	21,500
Wheat.....	bushels,	448,952
Corn .....	bushels,	1,811,528
Oats.....	bushels,	859,475
Barley .....	bushels,	4,224
Rye .....	bushels,	77,176
Flour .....	pounds,	232,587
Live Poultry.....	crates,	4,346
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	36,309
Eggs .....	cases,	35,978
Fruit.....	pounds,	218
Fur .....	pounds,	27
Brick.....		891,000
Cheese.....	pounds,	85
Butter.....	pounds,	301,468
Hides.....	pounds,	56,997
Hay .....	tons,	5,040
Straw .....	tons,	81
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	274,386
Coal .....	tons,	50
Wool.....	pounds,	4,435
Stone .....	cars,	1
Mixed Stock.....	head,	1,068
Chicory .....	cars,	1
Honey.....	pounds,	80
Dressed Meat.....	pounds,	711
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	274,386

## BROWN COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	943
Hogs.....	head,	4,860
Horses.....	head,	25
Wheat.....	bushels,	74,415
Corn .....	bushels,	9,117
Oats .....	bushels,	10,108
Barley.....	bushels,	2,363
Rye .....	bushels,	5,973
Flour .....	pounds,	56,588

Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	43,640
Live Poultry .....	coops,	14
Eggs .....	cases,	1,621
Fruit .....	pounds,	290
Fur .....	pounds,	641
Butter .....	pounds,	54,548
Hides .....	pounds,	16,265
Hay .....	tons,	9
Wool .....	pounds,	10,216
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	211,850
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	15,837
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	216,790

## CHEYENNE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	4,761
Hogs .....	head,	905
Horses and Mules .....	head,	1,200
Sheep .....	head,	13,000
Wheat .....	bushels,	35,833
Rye .....	bushels,	12,630
Live Poultry .....	crates,	138
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	960
Eggs .....	cases,	837
Butter .....	pounds,	57,408
Hay .....	tons,	1,440
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	2,950
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	1,091,700

## CHASE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	1,725
Hogs .....	head,	3,720
Horses and Mules .....	head,	75
Wheat .....	bushels,	71,250
Barley .....	bushels,	2,298
Rye .....	bushels,	5,572
Broom-Corn .....	tons,	35
Grain not classified .....	pounds,	73,269
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	62,466

## CLAY COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	6,617
Hogs .....	head,	57,240
Horses and Mules .....	head,	300
Sheep .....	head,	1,000
Wheat .....	bushels,	1,341,222
Corn .....	bushels,	2,377,066
Oats .....	bushels,	533,864



Barley.....	bushels,	39,127
Rye.....	bushels,	1,500
Flour.....	pounds,	1,187,242
Live Poultry.....	crates,	1,854
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	34
Eggs.....	cases,	2,354
Brick.....		81,000
Flax.....	bushels,	1,475
Cheese.....	pounds,	50
Butter.....	pounds,	237,128
Hides.....	pounds,	6,840
Apples and Potatoes.....	barrels,	320
Hay.....	tons,	135
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	299,807
Sugar Beets.....	cars,	9
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	40,000
Mixed Stock.....	head,	4,183
Alfalfa.....	cars,	31
Honey.....	pounds,	15
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	2,421,039

## COLFAX COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	2,256
Hogs.....	head,	47,407
Horses.....	head,	200
Sheep.....	head,	65,000
Wheat.....	bushels,	240,308
Corn.....	bushels,	1,018,434
Oats.....	bushels,	428,629
Barley.....	bushels,	2,500
Rye.....	bushels,	52,117
Flour.....	pounds,	4,452,472
Live Poultry.....	crates,	4,592
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	37,901
Eggs.....	cases,	9,050
Fruit.....	pounds,	350
Fur.....	pounds,	39
Flax.....	bushels,	1,036
Butter.....	pounds,	251,428
Hides.....	pounds,	34,265
Hay.....	tons,	8,415
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	1,593,306
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	5,810,000
Mixed Stock.....	head,	3,115
Chicory.....	pounds,	60
Dressed Meat.....	pounds,	725
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	880,513

## CUSTER COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	6,601
Hogs.....	head,	28,200
Horses and Mules .....	head,	325
Sheep .....	head,	2,000
Wheat .....	bushels,	1,572,105
Corn .....	bushels,	169,655
Oats.....	bushels,	62,378
Barley.....	bushels,	11,192
Rye.....	bushels,	117,448
Flour .....	pounds,	2,018,968
Live Poultry.....	crates,	378
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	4,336
Eggs.....	cases,	352
Fur .....	pounds,	20
Ice.....	tons,	198
Butter .....	pounds,	16,605
Apples and Potatoes.....	barrels,	3,200
Grain not classified .....	pounds,	1,294,575
Meat.....	pounds,	435
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	254,466

## CASS COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	8,004
Hogs.....	head,	44,493
Horses.....	head,	250
Sheep .....	head,	8,750
Wheat.....	bushels,	251,674
Corn.....	bushels,	2,826,469
Oats .....	bushels,	248,468
Barley.....	bushels,	1,621
Rye.....	bushels,	17,271
Brooms .....	dozen,	9,543
Flour .....	pounds,	727,401
Live Poultry.....	crates,	2,591
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	16,427
Eggs.....	cases,	8,720
Fruit.....	pounds,	360,527
Brick.....		1,116,000
Ice.....	tons,	1,440
Sand and Gravel.....	cars,	2,080
Butter .....	pounds,	167,677
Cheese.....	pounds,	13,600
Cream.....	pounds,	15,600
Hides .....	hides,	46,561
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	144,069
Wool.....	pounds,	3,625

Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	901,060
Fire-Clay.....	cars,	347
Stone.....	cars,	2,896
Mixed Stock.....	head,	2,937
Lime.....	cars,	15
Dressed Meat.....	pounds,	118
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	11,449,574

## CEDAR COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	8,030
Hogs.....	head,	32,466
Horses.....	head,	125
Sheep.....	head,	2,500
Wheat.....	bushels,	520,277
Corn.....	bushels,	600,176
Oats.....	bushels,	272,151
Barley.....	bushels,	31,126
Rye.....	bushels,	5,571
Live Poultry.....	crates,	6,901
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	6,837
Eggs.....	cases,	1,603
Fur.....	pounds,	290
Butter.....	pounds,	152,742
Cheese.....	pounds,	40
Hides.....	pounds,	50
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	247,271
Dressed Meat.....	pounds,	230
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	64

## CHERRY COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	21,229
Hogs.....	head,	780
Sheep.....	head,	20,500
Horses and Mules.....	head,	450
Mixed Stock.....	head,	534
Wheat.....	bushels,	1,425
Corn.....	bushels,	535
Rye.....	bushels,	1,070
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	60,000
Fur.....	pounds,	240
Hay.....	tons,	4,698
Dressed Meat.....	pounds,	14,718
Eggs.....	cases,	80
Flour.....	pounds,	2,130,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	115
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	8,531

Butter.....	pounds,	7,083
Hides.....	pounds,	416,111
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	360,000
Wool.....	pounds,	74,618
Fruit.....	pounds,	500
Brooms.....	dozen,	27
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	1,818,175

## CUMING COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	19,869
Hogs.....	head,	49,980
Horses.....	head,	25
Wheat.....	bushels,	269,516
Corn.....	bushels,	566,543
Oats.....	bushels,	186,192
Barley.....	bushels,	2,794
Rye.....	bushels,	7,944
Flour.....	pounds,	1,466,330
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	3,200
Live Poultry.....	coops,	6,223
Eggs.....	cases,	96,385
Fruit.....	pounds,	80
Brick.....		63,000
Fur.....	pounds,	87
Butter.....	pounds,	299,682
Cream.....	pounds,	42,575
Cheese.....	pounds,	445
Hides.....	pounds,	129,800
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	133,150
Wool.....	pounds,	2,010
Sugar Beets.....	cars,	176
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	155,000
Honey.....	pounds,	33
Packing-House Products.....	pounds,	791
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	983,414

## DAKOTA COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	6,76
Hogs.....	head,	17,940
Sheep.....	head,	250
Wheat.....	bushels,	212,513
Corn.....	bushels,	114,716
Oats.....	bushels,	37,333
Barley.....	bushels,	575
Rye.....	bushels,	12,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	6,003

Eggs .....	cases,	117
Fruit .....	pounds,	171
Butter .....	pounds,	16,000
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	180
Hay .....	tons,	54
Vinegar .....	barrels,	90
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	28,300

## DAWES COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	5,198
Hogs .....	head,	506
Horses .....	head,	200
Sheep .....	head,	21,500
Wheat .....	bushels,	3,143
Corn .....	bushels,	844
Oats .....	bushels,	4,079
Rye .....	bushels,	57
Flour .....	pounds,	374,960
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	165
Live Poultry .....	coops,	21
Eggs .....	cases,	280
Fruit .....	pounds,	54,330
Butter .....	pounds,	3,942
Hides .....	pounds,	198,275
Hay .....	tons,	1,305
Wool .....	pounds,	114,275
Apples and Potatoes .....	barrels,	6,400
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	102,930
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	9,303
Soda Water .....	cases,	72
Beer .....	kegs,	391
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	3,966,232

## DAWSON COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	8,188
Hogs .....	head,	20,516
Horses .....	head,	475
Sheep .....	head,	9,500
Wheat .....	bushels,	1,366,717
Corn .....	bushels,	233,218
Oats .....	bushels,	55,005
Barley .....	bushels,	8,798
Flour .....	pounds,	13,584,000
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	31,444
Live Poultry .....	coops,	100

Eggs .....	cases,	594
Butter.....	pounds,	8,256
Cheese .....	pounds,	30
Hides .....	pounds,	70
Hay.....	tons,	333
Unclassified Grain .....	pounds,	342,000
Sugar-Beets.....	cars,	3
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	7,925
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	14,575,433

## DEUEL COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	1,564
Hogs .....	head,	1,320
Horses.....	head,	150
Wheat .....	bushels,	4,167
Rye.....	bushels,	428
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	3,728
Live Poultry .....	coops,	27
Eggs .....	cases,	460
Fur .....	pounds,	118
Butter.....	pounds,	16,241
Cheese .....	pounds,	60
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	194
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	168,000

## DIXON COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	15,088
Hogs .....	head,	35,400
Horses.....	head,	125
Sheep .....	head,	1,750
Wheat .....	bushels,	649,666
Corn .....	bushels,	950,964
Oats .....	bushels,	177,396
Barley .....	bushels,	8,149
Rye.....	bushels,	2,628
Live Poultry .....	coops,	2,372
Eggs .....	cases,	2,147
Fruit.....	pounds,	235,796
Brick.....		180,000
Butter.....	pounds,	281,912
Cream.....	pounds,	70,700
Grain, not classified.....	pounds,	342,000
Sugar-Beets .....	cars,	9
Packing-House Products.....	pounds,	4,923
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	174,043



## DODGE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	35,558
Hogs .....	head,	71,640
Horses .....	head,	250
Sheep .....	head,	9,450
Wheat .....	bushels,	284,814
Corn .....	bushels,	1,273,094
Oats .....	bushels,	363,967
Barley .....	bushels,	1,706
Rye .....	bushels,	10,491
Flour .....	pounds,	2,989,842
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	71,754
Live Poultry .....	coops,	3,065
Eggs .....	cases,	30,558
Brick .....		3,096,000
Brooms .....	dozen,	6
Butter .....	pounds,	1,459,598
Cream .....	pounds,	15,280
Hides .....	pounds,	616,481
Apples and Potatoes .....	pounds,	480
Hay .....	tons,	405
Grain, not classified .....	pounds,	152,000
Sugar-Beets .....	cars,	147
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	598,030
Stone .....	cars,	2
Mixed Stock .....	head,	534
Honey .....	pounds,	30
Chicory .....	pounds,	468,280
Sugar .....	pounds,	350,000
Cooperage .....	pounds,	700,000
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	9,479,002

## DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	44,620
Hogs .....	head,	16,500
Horses .....	head,	375
Sheep .....	head,	52,000
Wheat .....	bushels,	17,590
Corn .....	bushels,	930,595
Oats .....	bushels,	59,062
Barley .....	bushels,	1,207
Rye .....	bushels,	7,343
Flour .....	pounds,	1,276,250
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	12,640
Live Poultry .....	coops,	378
Eggs .....	cases,	9,270
Fruit .....	pounds,	4,868,435

Brick .....	243,000
Iron .....	cars, 118
Butter .....	pounds, 74,758
Cream .....	pounds, 412,400
Hides .....	pounds, 7,195
Hay .....	tons, 1,629
Grain, not classified .....	pounds, 33,592,000
Coal .....	cars, 405
Other Mill Products .....	pounds, 5,084,850
Mixed Stock .....	head, 5,874
Beer .....	kegs, 17,720
Chicory .....	pounds, 100
Sugar .....	pounds, 1,400,000
Cooperage .....	pounds, 908,000
Packing-House Products .....	pounds, 347,280,000
Planing-Mill Products .....	pounds, 114,900
Twine .....	pounds, 320,000
Stone .....	cars, 2
Lime .....	cars, 209
Lead .....	pounds, 1,850,000
Miscellaneous .....	pounds, 240,191,046

## DUNDY COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head, 3,680
Hogs .....	head, 3,780
Horses .....	head, 75
Sheep .....	head, 8,750
Wheat .....	bushels, 67,450
Corn .....	bushels, 1,689
Barley .....	bushels, 3,447
Rye .....	bushels, 429
Broom-Corn .....	tons, 7
Hay .....	tons, 18

## FILLMORE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head, 3,121
Hogs .....	head, 29,820
Horses .....	head, 150
Wheat .....	bushels, 936,024
Corn .....	bushels, 239,422
Oats .....	bushels, 581,495
Barley .....	bushels, 6,655
Rye .....	bushels, 30,027
Broom-Corn .....	tons, 7
Flour .....	pounds, 296,756
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds, 3,171

Live Poultry .....	coops,	2,234
Eggs .....	cases,	4,182
Fruit .....	pounds,	935
Flax .....	bushels,	1,688
Butter .....	pounds,	12,470
Cream .....	pounds,	5,417
Hides .....	pounds,	5,510
Hay .....	tons,	9
Grain, not classified .....	pounds,	1,163,035
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	700,700
Mixed Stock .....	head,	1,958
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	679
Twine .....	pounds,	460
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	1,360,550

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	8,027
Hogs .....	head,	42,540
Horses .....	head,	25
Sheep .....	head,	2,350
Wheat .....	bushels,	588,133
Corn .....	bushels,	1,109,007
Oats .....	bushels,	98,476
Barley .....	bushels,	2,298
Rye .....	bushels,	17,551
Broom-Corn .....	tons,	161
Flour .....	pounds,	24,056
Apples and Potatoes .....	barrels,	1,120
Grain not classified .....	pounds,	146,538
Mixed Stock .....	head,	890
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	93,699

## FRONTIER COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	4,002
Hogs .....	head,	22,200
Horses .....	head,	325
Sheep .....	head,	250
Wheat .....	bushels,	571,900
Corn .....	bushels,	113,163
Oats .....	bushels,	4,376
Barley .....	bushels,	1,721
Rye .....	bushels,	20,572
Flour .....	pounds,	24,056
Flax .....	bushels,	1,688
Ice .....	tons,	2,124
Grain not classified .....	pounds,	366,345
Mixed Stock .....	head,	356
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	156,165

## FURNAS COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	7,843
Hogs .....	head,	79,800
Horses .....	head,	600
Sheep .....	head,	10,750
Wheat.....	bushels,	901,550
Corn .....	bushels,	396,915
Oats .....	bushels,	28,448
Barley .....	bushels,	1,149
Rye.....	bushels,	40,285
Broom-Corn.....	tons,	42
Flour.....	pounds,	601,400
Brick.....		108,000
Flax.....	bushels,	1,688
Ice.....	tons,	486
Apples and Potatoes.....	barrels,	1,280
Hay.....	tons,	27
Mixed Stock.....	head,	267
Lime.....	cars,	1
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	249,864

## GAGE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	18,354
Hogs.....	head,	57,240
Horses.....	head,	750
Sheep .....	head,	3,750
Wheat.....	bushels,	254,520
Corn .....	bushels,	3,958,596
Oats .....	bushels,	466,039
Barley .....	bushels,	1,000
Rye.....	bushels,	3,000
Flour .....	pounds,	5,479,618
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	440
Eggs.....	cases,	199,317
Live Poultry .....	coops,	3,419
Fruit.....	pounds	31,681
Brick.....		468,000
Ice.....	tons,	1,656
Brooms.....	dozen,	11
Sand .....	cars,	5
Butter .....	pounds,	3,541,826
Cream.....	pounds,	12,600
Hides .....	pounds,	3,843
Apples and Potatoes.....	barrels,	640
Hay.....	tons,	126
Grain not classified .....	pounds,	840,445
Coal.....	cars,	1

Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	40,700
Stone .....	cars.	114
Mixed Stock .....	head,	89
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	634,524
Twine .....	pounds,	1,200
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	106,626,520

## GARFIELD COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	1,449
Hogs. ....	head,	11,820
Wheat .....	bushels,	300,200
Corn .....	bushels,	13,512
Oats .....	bushels,	1,094
Rye .....	bushels	5,571
Live Poultry....	coops,	125
Hides .....	pounds,	336,000
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	24,423

## GOSPER COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	23
Hogs.....	head,	2,640
Horses. ....	head,	25
Wheat .....	bushels,	250,317
Corn .....	bushels,	99,651
Oats.....	bushels.	13,138
Barley.....	bushels,	574
Rye .....	bushels,	9,429
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	25,000
Mixed Stock.....	head.	8,989

## GRANT COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	4,980
Horses.....	head,	225
Sheep .....	head,	2,250
Straw.....	tons,	18
Sugar-Beets .....	car,	1

## GREELEY COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	5,175
Hogs.....	head,	21,300
Horses.....	head,	50
Wheat.....	bushels,	238,533
Corn .....	bushels,	202,375
Oats.....	bushels,	41,738

Barley .....	bushels.	1,149
Rye.....	bushels.	8,571
Flour .....	pounds,	24,056
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	9,779
Live Poultry.....	coops,	145
Eggs.....	cases,	151
Butter.....	pounds,	9,698
Hides.....	pounds,	120,000
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	144,000
Mixed Stock .....	head,	89
Packing-House Products.....	pounds,	40
Miscellaneous.....	pounds.	127,233

## HALL COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	14,559
Hogs.....	head,	25,980
Horses.....	head,	975
Sheep .....	head,	120,250
Wheat.....	bushels,	289,717
Corn.....	bushels,	391,009
Oats.....	bushels,	289,890
Barley.....	bushels,	5,238
Rye.....	bushels,	44,571
Flour.....	pounds,	72,168
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	4,060
Live Poultry.....	coops,	496
Eggs. ....	cases,	8,428
Fruit.....	pounds,	28,050
Brick.....		522,000
Honey.....	pounds,	160
Ice.....	tons,	144
Lime.....	cars,	2
Hides .....	pounds,	288,000
Apples and Potatoes.....	barrels,	800
Hay.....	tons,	27
Sugar-Beets .....	cars,	60
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	648,000
Sugar.....	pounds,	2,250,000
Bees .....	hives,	90
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	285
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	5,625,780
Wool.....	cars,	2

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	14,513
Hogs.....	head,	48,720



Horses.....	head,	225
Sheep.....	head,	3,000
Wheat.....	bushels,	651,400
Corn.....	bushels,	1,742,254
Oats.....	bushels,	465,550
Barley.....	bushels,	54,187
Rye.....	bushels,	8,839
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	7,198
Live Poultry.....	coops,	5,799
Eggs.....	cases,	558
Brick.....		4,086,000
Flax.....	bushels,	880
Butter.....	pounds,	10,814
Potatoes.....	barrels,	2,560
Hay.....	tons,	17
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	60,000
Wool.....	car,	1
Sugar-Beets.....	cars,	56
Mixed Stock.....	head	1,335
Sugar.....	pounds,	291,000
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	2,468,350

## HARLAN COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	7,314
Hogs.....	head,	23,160
Horses.....	head,	225
Sheep.....	head,	5,000
Wheat.....	bushels,	295,428
Corn.....	bushels,	719,007
Oats.....	bushels,	162,227
Barley.....	bushels,	1,723
Rye.....	bushels,	303,510
Broom-Corn.....	tons,	36
Live Poultry.....	coops,	10,690
Eggs.....	cases,	5
Flax.....	bushels,	880
Brooms.....	dozen,	50
Butter.....	pounds,	6,410
Hides.....	pounds,	24,000
Apples and Potatoes.....	barrels,	480
Hay.....	tons,	36
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	73,269
Wool.....	cars,	1
Sugar Beets.....	cars,	1
Mixed Stock.....	head,	267
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	880,362

## HITCHCOCK COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	851
Hogs .....	head,	14,700
Horses .....	head,	200
Wheat .....	bushels,	429,400
Corn .....	bushels,	10,882
Oats .....	bushels,	1,094
Barley .....	bushels,	12,023
Rye .....	bushels,	42,857
Broom-Corn .....	tons,	36
Flour .....	pounds,	168,392
Live Poultry .....	coops,	150
Eggs .....	cases,	23
Butter .....	pounds,	250
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	96,000
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	31,233

## HOLT COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	7,152
Hogs .....	head,	23,820
Horses .....	head,	25
Sheep .....	head,	2,750
Wheat .....	bushels,	163,530
Corn .....	bushels,	678
Oats .....	bushels,	7,071
Rye .....	bushels,	98,048
Flour .....	pounds,	145,424
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	13,615
Live Poultry .....	coops,	124
Eggs .....	cases,	5,197
Fruit .....	pounds,	107
Fur .....	pounds,	413
Butter .....	pounds,	354,278
Cream .....	pounds,	16,902
Cheese .....	pounds,	1,620
Hides .....	pounds,	54,474
Apples and Potatoes .....	barrels,	480
Hay .....	tons,	14,895
Grain not classified .....	pounds,	267,810
Wool .....	pounds,	37,005
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	207,442
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	28,304
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	996,302

## HOOKER COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	2,415
Hogs .....	head,	60
Horses .....	head,	60
Apples and Potatoes.....	barrels,	480
Miscellaneous.....	pounds.	31,233

## HOWARD COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	3,404
Hogs .....	head.	33,660
Horses .....	head.	575
Sheep .....	head.	10,250
Wheat .....	bushels,	454,383
Corn .....	bushels,	418,255
Oats .....	bushels,	93,757
Barley .....	bushels.	1,500
Rye.....	bushels,	60,428
Flour.....	pounds,	624,336
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	30,581
Live Poultry.....	coops,	292
Eggs.....	cases.	286
Brick.....		36,000
Fur .....	pounds,	83
Butter.....	pounds,	13,727
Apples and Potatoes.....	barrels,	1,920
Hay.....	tons,	9
Sugar-Beets.....	cars.	8
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	120,000
Mixed Stock .....	head,	2,047
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	13,727
Miscellaneous.....	pounds.	814,264

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	12,328
Hogs .....	head,	37,920
Horses.....	head,	125
Sheep .....	head.	51,750
Wheat .....	bushels,	259,869
Corn .....	bushels,	2,224,120
Oats .....	bushels,	108,420
Barley .....	bushels,	830
Rye.....	bushels,	4,822
Flour .....	pounds,	35,320
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	5,041
Live Poultry .....	coops,	253

Eggs .....	cases,	23,362
Brick .....		27,000
Flax .....	bushels,	6,160
Emigrant Movables.....	cars,	4
Sand .....	cars,	3
Butter.....	pounds,	405,054
Cheese .....	pounds,	120
Cream.....	pounds,	14,260
Hides .....	pounds,	62,875
Hay.....	tons,	216
Wool .....	pounds,	90,500
Mixed Stock .....	head,	1,513
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	90
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	1,468,053

## JOHNSON COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	10,603
Hogs .....	head,	32,520
Horses .....	head,	150
Sheep .....	head,	6,750
Wheat .....	bushels,	5,751,000
Corn .....	bushels,	1,421,259
Oats .....	bushels,	92,711
Barley .....	bushels,	574
Rye.....	bushels,	2,964
Flour .....	pounds,	156,224
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	2,000
Live Poultry.....	coops,	1,165
Eggs .....	cases,	3,000
Flax .....	bushels,	2,640
Sand .....	cars,	7
Cheese .....	pounds,	2,000
Butter.....	pounds,	25,000
Hides .....	pounds,	15,000
Apples and Potatoes.....	barrels,	580
Hay .....	tons,	9
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	96,000
Dressed Meat.....	pounds,	1,000
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	152,014

## KEARNEY COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	2,766
Hogs .....	head,	33,660
Horses .....	head,	800
Sheep .....	head,	1,250
Wheat .....	bushels,	853,566

Corn .....	bushels,	1,251,268
Oats .....	bushels,	2,148,452
Barley .....	bushels,	20,194
Rye.....	bushels,	13,964
Flour .....	pounds,	434,056
Eggs.....	cases,	1,010
Brick.....	"	27,000
Ice.....	tons,	2,358
Sand .....	cars,	51
Hides .....	pounds,	18
Apples and Potatoes.....	barrels,	4,640
Hay.....	tons,	108
Wool .....	cars,	2
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	319,000
Mixed Stock.....	head,	543
Celery.....	cars,	21
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	1,556,986

## KEITH COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	4,462
Hogs .....	head,	2,340
Horses.....	head,	75
Sheep .....	head,	36,250
Wheat .....	bushels,	25,000
Barley .....	bushels,	1,000
Rye.....	bushels,	25,072
Live Poultry .....	coops,	490
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	680
Eggs.....	cases,	108
Butter.....	pounds,	560
Brick.....	"	99,000
Grain not classified .....	pounds,	24,000
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	144,000

## KIMBALL COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	3,059
Hogs .....	head,	720
Sheep .....	head,	7,250
Wheat .....	bushels,	1,000
Flour.....	pounds,	24,000
Live Poultry .....	coops,	612
Eggs .....	cases,	374
Cheese .....	pounds,	67
Butter .....	pounds,	6,591
Hay.....	tons,	126

Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	48,000
Dressed Meat.....	pounds,	3,006
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	240,565

## KNOX COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	5,727
Hogs .....	head,	30,420
Sheep .....	head,	250
Wheat .....	bushels,	483,298
Corn .....	bushels,	68,047
Oats .....	bushels,	201,671
Barley .....	bushels,	29,401
Rye .....	bushels,	28,922
Grain not classified .....	bushels,	73,269
Fur.....	pounds,	20
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	1,187
Eggs .....	cases,	403
Flour.....	pounds,	396,150
Live Poultry .....	coops,	220
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	68,850
Butter.....	pounds,	56,670
Hides .....	pounds,	9,430
Wool .....	pounds,	470
Brooms .....	dozen,	240
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	20,000

## LANCASTER COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	11,934
Hogs.....	head,	59,840
Horses.....	head,	650
Sheep .....	head,	66,250
Wheat.....	bushels,	960,961
Corn .....	bushels,	4,019,207
Oats .....	bushels,	792,371
Barley .....	bushels,	1,333
Rye.....	bushels,	48,125
Brooms .....	dozen,	9,395
Flour .....	pounds,	425,456
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	90,059
Live Poultry.....	crates,	1,908
Eggs.....	cases,	69,810
Fruit.....	pounds,	125,050
Brick.....		360,000
Fur .....	pounds,	500
Lime.....	cars,	10
Sand .....	cars,	12



Butter .....	pounds,	253,784
Cream .....	pounds,	37,565
Hides .....	pounds,	10,735,985
Hay .....	tons,	81
Straw .....	tons,	27
Grain, not classified .....	pounds,	88,390
Coal .....	cars,	14
Wool .....	cars,	4
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	768,000
Stone .....	cars,	162
Mixed Stock .....	head,	2,136
Chicory .....	car,	1
Sugar .....	pounds,	50,000
Cooperage .....	cars,	85
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	1,716,408
Hemp .....	pounds,	72,935
Planing-Mill Products .....	pounds,	127,300
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	36,071,933

## LINCOLN COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	8,543
Hogs .....	head,	17,658
Horses .....	head,	700
Sheep .....	head,	1,750
Wheat .....	bushels,	202,717
Corn .....	bushels,	2,678
Oats .....	bushels,	1,000
Barley .....	bushels,	2,500
Rye .....	bushels,	4,330
Flour .....	pounds,	1,032,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	18
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	3,605
Eggs .....	cases,	84
Fruit .....	pounds,	24,425
Ice .....	tons,	2,700
Butter .....	pounds,	2,767
Apples and Potatoes .....	barrels,	480
Hay .....	tons,	6,516
Grain, not classified .....	pounds,	96,000
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	456,000
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	8,026
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	2,976,775

## MADISON COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	10,350
Hogs .....	head,	21,186

Horses and Mules .....	head,	181
Sheep .....	head,	20,750
Wheat .....	bushels,	350,155
Corn .....	bushels,	872,568
Oats .....	bushels,	203,392
Barley .....	bushels,	6,566
Rye .....	bushels,	28,918
Flour .....	pounds,	1,488,212
Live Poultry .....	crates,	728
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	13,958
Eggs .....	cases,	9,380
Fruit .....	pounds,	225
Brick .....		1,080,000
Fur .....	pounds,	843
Butter .....	pounds,	484,680
Hides .....	pounds,	22,923
Sugar-Beets .....	cars,	13
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	1,387,570
Mixed Stock .....	head,	1,355
Honey .....	pounds,	150
Chicory .....	pounds,	20,000
Sugar .....	pounds,	5,408,485
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	3,922
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	3,052,580

## MERRICK COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	23,529
Hogs .....	head,	44,286
Horses and Mules .....	head,	100
Sheep .....	head,	125,450
Wheat .....	bushels,	225,383
Corn .....	bushels,	518,773
Oats .....	bushels,	214,897
Barley .....	bushels,	3,075
Rye .....	bushels,	37,286
Flour .....	pounds,	144,168
Live Poultry .....	crates,	7,472
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	107,877
Eggs .....	cases,	188
Fruit .....	pounds,	340
Brick .....		126,000
Broom-Corn .....	tons,	12
Cheese .....	pounds,	35
Butter .....	pounds,	14,694
Hay .....	tons,	6,399
Straw .....	tons,	40
Grain, not classified .....	pounds,	48,000

Sugar-Beets .....	tons,	319
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	1,008,000
Stone .....	cars,	148
Cooperage .....	cars,	5
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	1,295
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	1,019,503

## NANCE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	13,685
Hogs .....	head,	22,447
Horses and Mules .....	head,	200
Sheep .....	head,	16,500
Wheat .....	bushels,	185,000
Corn .....	bushels,	759,553
Oats .....	bushels,	73,286
Barley .....	bushels,	2,500
Rye .....	bushels,	394,107
Flour .....	pounds,	216,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	57
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	4,120
Eggs .....	cases,	96
Fruit .....	pounds,	300
Fur .....	pounds,	97
Butter .....	pounds,	2,670
Cream .....	pounds,	16,225
Hay .....	tons,	126
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	610
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	672,500

## NUCKOLLS COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	17,549
Hogs .....	head,	45,120
Horses and Mules .....	head,	325
Wheat .....	bushels,	359,511
Corn .....	bushels,	2,095,379
Oats .....	bushels,	159,972
Barley .....	bushels,	763
Rye .....	bushels,	5,536
Flour .....	pounds,	1,363,888
Live Poultry .....	crates,	696
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	480
Eggs .....	cases,	6,896
Fruit .....	pounds,	21,210
Brick .....		18,000
Ice .....	tons,	126
Sand .....	cars,	1

Butter .....	pounds,	44,127
Hides .....	pounds,	69,325
Apples and Potatoes.....	barrels,	320
Grain, not classified.....	pounds,	161,940
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	76,000
Stone .....	cars,	1
Mixed Stock .....	head,	1,869
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	69
Miscellaneous. ....	pounds,	410,181

## NEMAHA COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	4,807
Hogs .....	head,	25,200
Horses and Mules .....	head,	425
Sheep .....	head,	1,250
Wheat .....	bushels,	419,335
Corn .....	bushels,	1,990,257
Oats .....	bushels,	160,725
Barley .....	bushels,	1,075
Rye.....	bushels,	1,322
Flour .....	pounds,	2,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	1,942
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	10,275
Eggs .....	cases,	2,702
Fruit.....	pounds,	312,975
Brick.....		234,000
Ice .....	tons,	72
Sand .....	cars,	1
Butter.....	pounds,	26,340
Hides.....	pounds,	100,865
Apples and Potatoes.....	barrels,	2,820
Hay.....	tons,	180
Wool .....	cars,	1
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	24,000
Stone.....	cars,	189
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	300
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	3,200,669

## OTOE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	7,659
Hogs .....	head,	37,500
Horses and Mules .....	head,	437
Sheep .....	head,	250
Wheat.....	bushels,	429,600
Corn .....	bushels,	3,038,376
Oats .....	bushels,	521,047

Barley .....	bushels,	3,565
Rye .....	bushels,	10,393
Brooms .....	dozen,	3
Flour .....	pounds,	172,056
Live Poultry .....	crates,	11,612
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	14,782
Eggs .....	cases,	4,550
Fruit .....	pounds,	516,690
Brick .....		810,000
Ice .....	tons,	630
Sand .....	cars,	1
Cheese .....	pounds,	3,760
Butter .....	pounds,	101,489
Hides .....	pounds,	343,638
Apples and Potatoes .....	barrels,	6,080
Hay .....	tons,	531
Grain, not classified .....	pounds,	5,180
Wool .....	car,	1
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	9,845,310
Mixed Stock .....	head,	65,304
Cooperage .....	pounds,	120,000
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	843,414
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	68,673,396

## PAWNEE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	6,808
Hogs .....	head,	25,467
Horses and Mules .....	head,	450
Sheep .....	head,	500
Wheat .....	bushels,	99,123
Corn .....	bushels,	385,583
Oats .....	bushels,	37,275
Rye .....	bushels,	17,143
Flour .....	pounds,	488,580
Live Poultry .....	crates,	774
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	113
Eggs .....	cases,	28,020
Fruit .....	pounds,	1,015
Brick .....		3,933,000
Sand .....	cars,	1
Butter .....	pounds,	625,730
Hides .....	pounds,	8
Apples and Potatoes .....	barrels,	160
Hay .....	tons,	792
Grain, not classified .....	pounds,	24,000
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	33,425
Stone .....	cars,	7

Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	26,362
Milk .....	pounds,	40,000
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	434,198

## PERKINS COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	460
Hogs .....	head,	1,500
Horses and Mules .....	head,	75
Sheep .....	head,	1,000
Wheat .....	bushels,	589,600
Rye.....	bushels,	9,000
Hay.....	tons,	72
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	281,097

## PHELPS COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	6,670
Hogs.....	head,	22,800
Horses and Mules.....	head,	375
Sheep .....	head,	1,000
Wheat.....	bushels,	631,900
Corn .....	bushels,	1,246,615
Oats.....	bushels,	403,813
Barley.....	bushels,	14,927
Rye.....	bushels,	19,715
Broom-Corn.....	tons,	306
Flour.....	pounds,	2,718,328
Eggs.....	cases,	4,969
Fruit.....	pounds,	14,385
Brick.....		257,000
Flax.....	bushels,	22,446
Sand.....	cars,	2
Apple and Potatoes.....	barrels,	1,440
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	117,600
Stone.....	cars,	2
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	156,165

## PLATTE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	10,028
Hogs.....	head,	36,240
Horses and Mules.....	head,	125
Sheep .....	head,	39,000
Wheat .....	bushels,	322,215
Corn .....	bushels,	2,535,418
Oats .....	bushels,	268,837



Barley .....	bushels,	141,050
Rye.....	bushels,	61,417
Flour.....	pounds,	5,990,560
Live Poultry.....	crates,	2,747
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	6,492
Eggs.....	cases,	3,077
Fruit.....	pounds,	24,165
Brick .....		207,000
Fur.....	pounds,	14
Cream.....	pounds,	30,225
Butter .....	pounds,	944,864
Hides .....	pounds,	5,325 <sup>9</sup>
Hay.....	tons,	9,000
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	30,000
Wool.....	cars,	70
Sugar-Beets.....	cars,	243
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	744,000
Mixed Stock .....	head,	89
Honey.....	pounds,	13
Dressed Meat.....	pounds,	2,080
Celery.....	pounds,	26,150
Twine.....	pounds,	20,000
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	1,674,530

## PIERCE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	1,610
Hogs.....	head,	8,340
Wheat.....	bushels,	136,815
Corn .....	bushels,	157,961
Oats.....	bushels,	61,406
Barley.....	bushels,	9,146
Rye .....	bushels,	8,264
Flour.....	pounds,	26,880
Live Poultry .....	crates,	1,043
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	5,260
Eggs.....	cases,	431
Cheese .....	pounds,	3,600
Butter.....	pounds,	193,141
Sugar-Beets .....	cars,	157
Mixed Stock.....	head,	712
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	83
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	54,271

## POLK COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	6,463
Hogs.....	head,	16,815

Horses and Mules.....	head,	100
Sheep.....	head,	1,750
Wheat.....	bushels,	204,166
Corn.....	bushels,	2,171,161
Oats.....	bushels,	421,875
Barley.....	bushels,	4,500
Rye.....	bushels,	37,787
Live Poultry.....	crates,	31
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	2,380
Eggs.....	cases,	754
Butter.....	pounds,	2,825
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	48,000
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	2,640,000
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	360,000

## RED WILLOW COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	7,590
Hogs.....	head,	31,940
Horses and Mules.....	head,	325
Sheep.....	head,	5,500
Wheat.....	bushels,	750,500
Corn.....	bushels,	179,700
Rye.....	bushels,	53,144
Flour.....	pounds,	721,680
Live Poultry.....	crates,	17
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	2,313
Eggs.....	cases,	117
Flax.....	bushels,	880
Butter.....	pounds,	200
Apples and Potatoes.....	barrels,	160
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	72,000
Dressed Meat.....	pounds,	595
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	187,398

## RICHARDSON COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	19,941
Hogs.....	head,	47,220
Horses and Mules.....	head,	1,155
Sheep.....	head,	4,500
Wheat.....	bushels,	660,566
Corn.....	bushels,	1,870,885
Oats.....	bushels,	98,316
Rye.....	bushels,	2,142
Flour.....	pounds,	3,008,058
Live Poultry.....	crates,	4,214
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	2,290

Eggs.....	cases,	986
Fruit.....	pounds,	53,515
Flax.....	bushels,	4,400
Cream.....	pounds,	44,500
Butter.....	pounds,	14,288
Hides.....	pounds,	19,285
Honey.....	pounds,	100
Hay.....	tons,	531
Straw.....	tons,	99
Wool.....	pounds,	3,000
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	5,648,000
Stone.....	cars,	7
Mixed Stock.....	head,	445
Dressed Meat.....	pounds,	13,000
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	2,576,640

## ROCK COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	2,231
Hogs.....	head,	3,300
Horses.....	head,	50
Sheep.....	head,	2,000
Wheat.....	bushels,	5,620
Rye.....	bushels,	8,027
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	1,035
Live Poultry.....	crates,	14
Eggs.....	cases,	988
Fur.....	pounds,	15
Butter.....	pounds,	81,096
Cream.....	pounds,	6,500
Hides.....	pounds,	12,333
Hay.....	tons,	11,295
Wool.....	pounds,	61,760
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	114,035

## SALINE COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	5,790
Hogs.....	head,	61,440
Horses and Mules.....	head,	250
Sheep.....	head,	1,750
Wheat.....	bushels,	769,433
Corn.....	bushels,	2,692,414
Oats.....	bushels,	191,056
Barley.....	bushels,	8,245

Rye.....	bushels,	158,714
Flour.....	pounds,	3,900,048
Live Poultry.....	crates,	413
Eggs.....	cases,	5,760
Brick.....		9,000
Flax.....	bushels,	8,800
Ice.....	tons,	720
Sand and Gravel.....	cars,	42
Butter.....	pounds,	1,014
Straw.....	tons,	9
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	280,000
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	2,592,000
Stone.....	cars,	1
Mixed Stock.....	head,	1,701
Cooperage.....	pounds,	240,000
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	1,916,198

## STANTON COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	8,740
Hogs.....	head,	12,420
Sheep.....	head,	8,500
Wheat.....	bushels,	409,080
Corn.....	bushels,	300,223
Oats.....	bushels,	63,578
Barley.....	bushels,	8,463
Rye.....	bushels,	9,962
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	8,890
Live Poultry.....	crates,	947
Eggs.....	cases,	2,713
Fur.....	pounds,	80
Butter.....	pounds,	76,228
Hides.....	pounds,	18,228
Grain not classified.....	pounds,	36,000
Sugar-Beets.....	cars,	43
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	48,060
Mixed Stock.....	head,	356
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	40,000

## SARPY COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	2,415
Hogs.....	head,	6,660
Horses.....	head,	300
Sheep.....	head,	1,000
Wheat.....	bushels,	90,160
Corn.....	bushels,	85,260
Oats.....	bushels,	126,287

Rye .....	bushels,	4,714
Flour .....	pounds,	1,819,150
Live Poultry .....	crates,	14
Eggs.....	cases,	5,768
Fruit .....	pounds,	810
Brick .....		7,083,000
Sand and Gravel .....	cars,	628
Butter .....	pounds,	1,390
Cream .....	pounds,	1,157,650
Hay .....	tons,	9
Grain not classified .....	pounds,	24,245
Fire-Clay .....	cars,	3
Stone .....	cars,	832
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	10
Twine .....	pounds,	1,980
Ice .....	tons,	36
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	516,861

## SAUNDERS COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	15,916
Hogs .....	head,	74,340
Horses .....	head,	300
Sheep .....	head,	47,500
Wheat .....	bushels,	277,436
Corn .....	bushels,	3,385,193
Oats .....	bushels,	471,502
Barley .....	bushels,	3,458
Rye .....	bushels,	18,568
Flour .....	pounds,	2,453,388
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	72,970
Live Poultry .....	crates,	2,504
Eggs .....	cases,	20,791
Fruit .....	pounds,	28,370
Brick .....		81,000
Fur .....	pounds,	828
Butter .....	pounds,	628,672
Cheese .....	pounds,	20
Hides .....	pounds,	18,535
Hay .....	tons,	882
Grain not classified .....	pounds,	649,906
Coal .....	cars,	1
Wool .....	pounds,	320
Sugar-Beets .....	cars,	49
Stone .....	cars,	10
Mixed Stock .....	head,	2,047
Honey .....	pounds,	1,260
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	65

Ice.....	tons,	44,694
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	1,045,328

## SEWARD COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	8,014
Hogs.....	head,	255,846
Horses .....	head,	400
Sheep .....	head,	39,750
Wheat.....	bushels,	465,167
Corn .....	bushels,	2,183,689
Oats.....	bushels,	673,092
Barley .....	bushels,	14,249
Rye.....	bushels,	90,060
Brooms.....	dozen,	64
Flour.....	pounds,	1,772,066
Live Poultry .....	crates,	232
Eggs.....	cases,	1,630
Fruit.....	pounds,	5,300
Brick.....		9,000
Fur .....	pounds,	33
Sand and Gravel.....	cars,	9
Butter.....	pounds,	109,825
Hides.....	pounds,	10,275
Hay.....	tons,	36
Straw.....	tons,	1,116
Wool.....	pounds,	2,275
Sugar-Beets .....	cars,	11
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	970,470
Mixed Stock .....	head,	7,921
Milk .....	pounds,	500
Broom-Corn .....	tons,	36
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	1,910,976

## SHERIDAN COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	9,775
Hogs .....	head,	9,960
Horses.....	head,	425
Wheat.....	bushels,	27,740
Rye.....	bushels,	4,721
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	26,778
Live Poultry.....	crates,	1,820
Eggs.....	cases,	7,932
Fruit.....	pounds,	302
Fur .....	pounds,	390
Butter.....	pounds,	118,237
Cream.....	pounds,	25,160



Hides .....	pounds,	122,484
Potatoes .....	pounds,	1,194,493
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	12,361
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	377,623

## SHERMAN COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	3,105
Hogs .....	head,	22,200
Horses.....	head,	100
Sheep .....	head,	7,750
Wheat .....	bushels,	398,983
Corn .....	bushels,	1,142,144
Oats .....	bushels,	21,887
Rye .....	bushels,	45,000
Flour .....	pounds,	96,168
Brick .....		9,000
Hides .....	pounds,	48,000
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	24,000
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	230,466

## SIOUX COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	3,933
Horses .....	head,	125
Wheat .....	bushels,	42,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	5
Eggs .....	cases,	123
Butter.....	pounds,	1,322
Hides .....	pounds,	9,295
Grain, not classified.....	pounds,	126,000
Wool .....	pounds,	14,470
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	620,900

## THAYER COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	5,267
Hogs .....	head,	42,000
Horses.....	head,	100
Sheep .....	head,	3,500
Wheat .....	bushels,	643,965
Corn .....	bushels,	3,577,974
Oats .....	bushels,	301,284
Barley .....	bushels,	4,715
Rye .....	bushels,	16,675
Flour.....	pounds,	354,230
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	2,697

Live Poultry .....	crates,	11,474
Eggs .....	cases,	8,830
Brick .....		99,000
Flax .....	pounds,	1,685
Gravel .....	cars,	3
Butter .....	pounds,	106,170
Cream .....	pounds,	44,590
Hides .....	pounds,	48,274
Hay .....	tons,	252
Sugar-Beets .....	cars,	7
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	143,265
Stone .....	cars,	231
Mixed Stock .....	head,	4,094
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	187
Milk .....	pounds,	90,560
Brooms .....	dozen,	1,290
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	1,233,843

## THOMAS COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	2,921
Hogs .....	head,	420
Horses .....	head,	75
Sheep .....	head,	10,759
Brick .....		9,000
Hides .....	pounds,	24,000

## VALLEY COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	3,082
Hogs .....	head,	33,060
Horses .....	head,	1,440
Sheep .....	head,	750
Wheat .....	bushels,	797,750
Corn .....	bushels,	71,559
Oats .....	bushels,	32,819
Barley .....	bushels,	1,074
Rye .....	bushels,	26,571
Flour .....	pounds,	96,000
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	2,085
Live Poultry .....	crates,	6
Eggs .....	cases,	77
Fruit .....	pounds,	684
Fur .....	pounds,	85
Butter .....	pounds,	931
Apples and Potatoes .....	barrels,	1,440
Grain, not classified .....	pounds,	888,000
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	192,000
Meat Products .....	pounds,	200
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	1,248,000

## WEBSTER COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	7,337
Hogs .....	head,	43,740
Horses .....	head,	125
Sheep .....	head,	1,250
Wheat .....	bushels,	480,000
Corn .....	bushels,	134,709
Oats .....	bushels,	132,403
Barley .....	bushels,	6,944
Rye .....	bushels,	8,142
Flour .....	pounds,	436,784
Flax .....	bushels,	7,041
Ice .....	tons,	36
Hides .....	cars,	106,000
Apples and Potatoes .....	barrels,	1,760
Hay .....	tons,	360
Sugar-Beets .....	cars,	2
Oother Mill Products .....	pounds,	360,000
Mixed Stock .....	head,	445
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	1,030,689

## WHEELER COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	46
Hogs .....	head,	180
Sheep .....	head,	2,750
Wheat .....	bushels,	11,466
Rye .....	bushels,	857
Sand and Gravel .....	cars,	2
Hay .....	tons,	198

## WAYNE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	19,136
Hogs .....	head,	25,823
Sheep .....	head,	2,250
Horses and Mules .....	head,	100
Wheat .....	bushels,	384,750
Corn .....	bushels,	431,539
Oats .....	bushels,	115,984
Barley .....	bushels,	3,449
Rye .....	bushels,	5,145
Grain not classified .....	pounds,	24,423
Sugar-Beets .....	cars,	38
Brick .....		513,000
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	270
Eggs .....	cases,	370

Live Poultry.....	crates,	281
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	1,842
Butter.....	pounds,	2,754
Cream.....	pounds,	5,370
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	349

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	14,398
Hogs.....	head,	28,680
Sheep .....	head,	9,000
Mixed Stock .....	head,	3,382
Wheat.....	bushels,	248,548
Corn .....	bushels,	760,720
Oats .....	bushels,	2,540,504
Barley.....	bushels,	5,077
Rye.....	bushels,	6,866
Hay.....	tons,	63
Packing-House Products .....	cars,	4
Eggs.....	cases,	1,755
Flour.....	pounds,	105,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	1,115
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	3,807
Butter.....	pounds,	425
Hides .....	pounds,	6,115
Fruit.....	pounds,	70,225
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	618,300

## YORK COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	9,499
Hogs.....	head,	38,460
Horses.....	head,	375
Sheep .....	head,	5,250
Wheat.....	bushels,	781,138
Corn .....	bushels,	2,026,317
Oats .....	bushels,	657,205
Barley.....	bushels,	63,741
Rye.....	bushels,	84,756
Broom-Corn .....	tons,	24
Flour.....	pounds,	168,280
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	2,581
Live Poultry.....	crates,	1,539
Eggs.....	cases,	4,069
Fruit.....	pounds,	560
Brick .....		18,000
Fur .....	pounds,	100
Ice.....	tons,	180

Sand and Gravel .....	cars,	2
Butter .....	pounds,	183,265
Cream .....	pounds,	6,100
Hides .....	pounds,	36,742
Mixed Stock .....	head,	6,675
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	70
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	1,085,063

Showing surplus products marketed by the people of the state of Nebraska for the year 1899, with estimated value :

## TOTAL FOR STATE.

## VALUE.

Cattle .....	head,	698,181	\$32,814,507.00
Hogs .....	head,	2,213,912	27,673,900.00
Sheep .....	head,	737,357	2,580,750.00
Horses and Mules .....	head,	50,370	2,014,800.00
Mixed Stock .....	head,	81,578	1,713,138.00
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	704,526,165	52,839,462.37
Wheat .....	bushels,	21852,091	12,018,650.05
Corn .....	bushels,	77,774,683	15,070,105.27
Oats .....	bushels,	17,590,345	2,814,455.20
Barley .....	bushels,	450,143	398,376.55
Rye .....	bushels,	1,249,815	474,929.70
Hay .....	tons,	92,905	603,882.00
Flax .....	bushels,	980,074	975,173.63
Flour .....	pounds,	86,862,753	1,737,255.06
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	71,299,000	534,742.50
Grain, not classified .....	pounds,	31,778	9,533.40
Live Poultry .....	crates,	211,045	1,846,643.75
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	1,598,012	127,840.96
Eggs .....	cases,	467,803	1,403,409.00
Butter .....	pounds,	20,495,478	3,698,186.24
Cream .....	pounds,	4,418,850	353,508.00
Cheese .....	pounds,	189,013	18,901.30
Sugar-Beets .....	tons,	32,309	133,436.17
Strawberries .....	cases,	3,017	7,088.00
Grapes .....	baskets,	9,820	1,669.40
Apples .....	barrels,	765	1,912.00
Peaches .....	cases,	480	432.00
Blackberries and Raspberries .....	cases,	1,041	1,561.50
Cherries .....	cases,	4,476	7,833.00
Fruit .....	pounds,	2,375,033	53,438.24
Cooperage .....	pounds,	1,756,880	45,137.60
Game .....	pounds,	225,955	22,595.50
Fur .....	pounds,	12,909	4,647.24

Potatoes .....	bushels,	271,500.....	81,450.00
Honey.....	pounds,	3,683.....	368.30
Fish .....	pounds,	2,938.....	293.80
Wood .....	cars,	296.....	18,140.00
Gold.....	—	.....	2,886,860.00
Silver .....	—	.....	4,734,988.33
Ice .....	cars,	641.....	32,050.00
Brick.....	28,557,000.....	.....	214,177.00
Sand and Gravel.....	cars,	3,781.....	20,796.00
Hides .....	pounds,	28,570,883.....	2,571,374.97
Celery.....	pounds,	907,183.....	36,287.32
Vegetables .....	pounds,	148,793.....	1,487.93
Broom-Corn .....	tons,	1,271.....	88,970.00
Brooms .....	dozen,	44,315.....	155,102.00
Stone .....	cars,	6,305.....	116,642.00
Beer .....	kegs,	27,543.....	55,086.00
Lime .....	cars,	19.....	2,769.00
Straw .....	tons,	780.....	3,020.00
Millet .....	tons,	30.....	195.00
Hemp .....	pounds,	206,885.....	.....
Wool.....	pounds,	110,085.....	14,861.47
Feathers .....	pounds,	1,714.....	857.20
Bread .....	pounds,	20,791.....	727.68
Vitrol .....	cars, 45; pounds,	1,785,300.....	98,211.50
Alcohol.....	cars, 3; pounds,	72,800.....	18,750.00
Syrup.....	cars, 4; pounds,	159,300.....	2,800.00
Oil Meal .....	cars, 6; pounds,	190,000.....	5,400.00
Oil .....	cars, 2; pounds,	54,000.....	2,100.00
Spirits .....	cars,	2.....	12,500.00
Iron Manufacturing.....	cars,	14.....	11,200.00
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	85,417,486.....	1,222,330.99
Total.....			\$173,849,207.53

### Surplus products marketed during 1899 by counties :

#### ADAMS COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	5,245
Hogs.....	head,	31,104
Horses and Mules.....	head,	775
Wheat.....	bushels,	933,793
Corn .....	bushels,	1,479,109
Oats .....	bushels,	339,670
Barley and Rye.....	bushels,	11,658
Flax.....	bushels,	714
Sugar-Beets .....	tons,	660
Flour .....	pounds,	1,896,000



Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	205,496
Live Poultry.....	crates,	3,338
Butter.....	pounds,	703,374
Eggs.....	cases,	45,686
Brick.....		2,385,000
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	246,900
Hides.....	pounds,	528,000
Potatoes.....	bushels,	11,167
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	6,903,662

## ANTELOPE COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	7,981
Hogs.....	head,	32,905
Sheep.....	head,	500
Horses and Mules.....	head,	25
Mixed Stock.....	head,	2,450
Wheat.....	bushels,	240,512
Corn.....	bushels,	697,707
Oats.....	bushels,	336,924
Barley.....	bushels,	1,000
Rye.....	bushels,	38,529
Grain not classified.....	bushels,	1,000
Hay.....	tons,	324
Flour.....	pounds,	4,064,212
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	308,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	191
Butter.....	pounds,	647,206
Eggs.....	cases,	4,642
Fruit.....	pounds,	20,710
Game.....	pounds,	24,136
Fur.....	pounds,	540
Brick.....		153,000
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	26,639
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	1,593,350

## BOONE COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	8,720
Hogs.....	head,	35,962
Sheep.....	head,	1,500
Horses and Mules.....	head,	300
Mixed Stock.....	head,	3,115
Wheat.....	bushels,	663,815
Corn.....	bushels,	1,498,030
Oats.....	bushels,	209,670
Barley.....	bushels,	27,000
Rye.....	bushels,	28,145

Sugar-Beets .....	tons,	275
Flour.....	pounds,	3,892,543
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	1,023,785
Live Poultry.....	crates,	1,683
Butter.....	pounds,	236,501
Eggs.....	cases,	1,890
Cheese .....	pounds,	22,975
Game .....	pounds,	7,064
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	13,224
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	1,460,770

## BLAINE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	1,840
Hogs.....	head,	785
Sheep .....	head,	1,000
Horses and Mules.....	head,	25
Wheat.....	bushels,	2,000
Rye.....	bushels,	500
Hay.....	tons,	882
Live Poultry.....	crates,	1,045
Eggs.....	cases,	22
Fur.....	pounds	80
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	22,680

## BOX BUTTE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	10,925
Hogs .....	head,	120
Sheep .....	head,	8,750
Horses and Mules .....	head,	1,540
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	195
Corn .....	bushels,	1,696
Flour.....	pounds,	72,000
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	154,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	108
Butter.....	pounds,	68,968
Eggs .....	cases,	667
Cheese .....	pounds,	690
Game .....	pounds,	475
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	3,647
Apples and Potatoes .....	cars,	29
Vegetables .....	pounds,	15
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	640,000

## BROWN COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	3,266
Hogs .....	head,	10,200
Sheep .....	head,	1,000



NEBRASKA STOCK CATTLE, MAY, 1899. — Feed-Yard of J. Struve, near Oxford, Furnas County, Southwestern Nebraska.  
—From "The Corn Belt."





Horses and Mules .....	head,	250
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	3,873
Wheat .....	bushels,	37,412
Corn .....	bushels,	10,629
Rye .....	bushels,	1,751
Hay .....	tons,	522
Grain not classified .....	bushels,	2,172
Flour .....	pounds,	497,148
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	408,900
Live Poultry .....	crates,	38
Butter .....	pounds,	67,227
Eggs .....	cases,	2,104
Game .....	pounds,	13,109
Fur .....	pounds,	374
Fish .....	pounds,	252
Potatoes .....	bushels,	944
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	294,410

## BUFFALO COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	9,687
Hogs .....	head,	52,698
Sheep .....	head,	180,250
Horses and Mules .....	head,	1,075
Wheat .....	bushels,	657,166
Corn .....	bushels,	814,777
Oats .....	bushels,	418,750
Barley and Rye .....	bushels,	17,428
Sugar-Beets .....	tons,	1,140
Flour .....	pounds,	1,992,000
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	120,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	17,851
Butter .....	pounds,	62,029
Eggs .....	cases,	1,469
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	23,325
Cream .....	pounds,	59,530
Celery .....	pounds,	390,090
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	5,620,177

## BURT COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	14,108
Hogs .....	head,	46,324
Sheep .....	head,	13,750
Horses and Mules .....	head,	100
Wheat .....	bushels,	330,000
Corn .....	bushels,	1,230,777
Oats .....	bushels,	318,281
Barley and Rye .....	bushels,	18,769

Hay .....	tons,	2,646
Flax .....	bushels,	1,667
Live Poultry .....	crates,	627
Butter .....	pounds,	70,115
Eggs .....	cases,	1,080
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	8,537
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	54,153

## BUTLER COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	10,810
Hogs .....	head,	39,126
Sheep .....	head,	17,750
Horses .....	head,	400
Mixed Stock .....	head,	2,759
Wheat .....	bushels,	261,735
Corn .....	bushels,	2,728,900
Oats .....	bushels,	1,032,410
Barley .....	bushels,	24,830
Rye .....	bushels,	37,699
Hay .....	tons,	4,671
Sugar-Beets .....	tons,	1,020
Flour .....	pounds,	1,004,029
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	205,145
Live Poultry .....	crates,	4,023
Butter .....	pounds,	655,948
Eggs .....	cases,	22,893
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	31,741
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	7,084,424

## CEDAR COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	12,507
Hogs .....	head,	36,062
Horses .....	head,	101
Sheep .....	head,	1,500
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	165
Wheat .....	bushels,	313,333
Corn .....	bushels,	708,259
Oats .....	bushels,	245,000
Barley .....	bushels,	20,052
Rye .....	bushels,	1,500
Flax .....	bushels,	7,861
Live Poultry .....	crates,	10,661
Butter .....	pounds,	4,512
Eggs .....	cases,	571
Fur .....	pounds,	21
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	5,078



## CHASE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	1,242
Hogs .....	head,	4,380
Wheat .....	bushels,	20,000
Corn .....	bushels,	5,089
Oats .....	bushels,	1,094
Barley .....	bushels,	575
Rye .....	bushels,	1,714
Live Poultry .....	crates,	4
Butter .....	pounds,	3,185
Eggs .....	cases,	87
Fruit .....	pounds,	755
Game .....	pounds,	40,172
Fur .....	pounds,	116
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	3,235
Hides .....	pounds,	110

## CHERRY COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	25,898
Hogs .....	head,	1,440
Sheep .....	head,	7,250
Horses .....	head,	11,000
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	300
Wheat .....	bushels,	4,742
Hay .....	tons,	3,276
Flour .....	pounds,	1,425,660
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	132,300
Live Poultry .....	crates,	78
Butter .....	pounds,	41,768
Eggs .....	crates,	818
Game .....	pounds,	2,642
Fur .....	pounds,	200
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	23,500
Hides .....	pounds,	499
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	562,675

## CHEYENNE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	6,624
Hogs .....	head,	1,680
Sheep .....	head,	5,250
Horses and Mules .....	head,	1,600
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	2,132
Wheat .....	bushels,	41,667
Rye .....	bushels,	2,571
Hay .....	tons,	2,403
Grain not classified .....	bushels,	1,469

Live Poultry .....	crates,	151
Butter .....	pounds,	41 869
Eggs .....	cases,	1,269
Fur .....	pounds,	310
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	410
Cream .....	pounds,	3,820
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	12,175

## CASS COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	8,449
Hogs .....	head,	45,123
Sheep .....	head,	2,250
Horses and Mules .....	head,	500
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	2,730
Wheat .....	bushels,	192,461
Corn .....	bushels,	4,250,930
Oats .....	bushels,	251,607
Barley .....	bushels,	1,149
Rye .....	bushels,	12,648
Hay .....	tons,	468
Grain not classified .....	bushels,	24,000
Sugar-Beets .....	tons,	15
Flour .....	pounds,	690,390
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	65,458
Live Poultry .....	crates,	7,188
Butter .....	pounds,	204,498
Cheese .....	pounds,	11,175
Eggs .....	cases,	12,370
Cream .....	pounds,	1,500
Apples .....	barrels,	2,500
Fruit .....	pounds,	42,133
Grapes .....	baskets,	2,496
Cherries .....	boxes,	4,070
Wood .....	cars,	20
Strawberries .....	cases,	285
Game .....	pounds,	285
Honey .....	pounds,	170
Cider .....	pounds,	1,375
Ice .....	tons,	990
Brick .....		378,000
Lime .....	cars,	19
Bread .....	pounds,	1,920
Fire-Clay .....	cars,	422
Stone .....	cars,	3,630
Sand and Gravel .....	cars,	312
Brooms .....	dozen,	5
Fish .....	pounds,	1,500

Potatoes .....	bushels,	1,000
Apples and Potatoes .....	cars,	5
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	9,183
Sand .....	yards,	1,560
Hides .....	pounds,	34,820
Wool .....	pounds,	1,155
Broom-Corn .....	tons,	264
Fur .....	pounds,	147
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	1,012,004

## CLAY COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	4,370
Hogs .....	head,	42,629
Sheep .....	head,	1,250
Horses and Mules .....	head,	325
Mixed Stock .....	head,	4,900
Wheat .....	bushels,	967,705
Corn .....	bushels,	2,147,716
Oats .....	bushels,	274,066
Barley and Rye .....	bushels,	18,834
Flour .....	pounds,	2,374,665
Live Poultry .....	crates,	4,108
Butter .....	pounds,	110,929
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	11,547
Eggs .....	cases,	2,998
Cheese .....	pounds,	118,663
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	3,522,055

## COLFAX COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	18,193
Hogs .....	head,	50,403
Sheep .....	head,	23,750
Horses and Mules .....	head,	250
Mixed Stock .....	head,	7,546
Wheat .....	bushels,	281,844
Corn .....	bushels,	766,722
Oats .....	bushels,	290,429
Barley and Rye .....	bushels,	38,562
Hay .....	tons,	8,640
Sugar-Beets .....	tons,	720
Flour .....	pounds,	8,124,725
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	17,182,000
Butter .....	pounds,	118,663
Cream .....	pounds,	57,600
Eggs .....	cases,	10,429
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	24,738
Live Poultry .....	crates,	891
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	3,850

## CUMING COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	16,033
Hogs.....	head,	66,557
Sheep.....	head,	2,750
Horses and Mules.....	head,	100
Mixed Stock.....	head,	1,372
Wheat .....	bushels,	441,616
Corn .....	bushels,	762,346
Oats .....	bushels,	194,136
Barley and Rye.....	bushels,	5,862
Hay.....	tons,	1,224
Flax.....	bushels,	446
Flour....	pounds,	2,199,169
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	418,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	812
Butter.....	pounds,	369,189
Eggs.....	cases,	7,011
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	4,617
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	2,613,696

## CUSTER COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	10,375
Hogs.....	head,	54,601
Sheep.....	head,	6,750
Horses and Mules.....	head,	3,325
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	6,502
Wheat .....	bushels,	761,667
Corn .....	bushels,	100,046
Oats .....	bushels,	20,781
Barley .....	bushels,	3,146
Rye.....	bushels,	24,000
Flour.....	pounds,	2,352,000
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	768,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	565
Butter.....	pounds,	25,140
Eggs.....	cases,	2,107
Cheese .....	pounds,	220
Cream.....	pounds,	123,200
Game .....	pounds,	12,795
Ice.....	tons,	75
Vegetables.....	pounds,	790
Stone.....	cars,	15
Apples and Potatoes .....	cars,	8
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	35,522
Fur.....	pounds,	223
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	120,000

## DAKOTA COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	4,255
Hogs .....	head,	7,266
Wheat.....	bushels,	96,667
Oats.....	bushels,	10,937
Barley.....	bushels,	573
Live Poultry.....	crates,	84
Butter.....	pounds,	1,856
Eggs.....	cases,	261
Fruit.....	pounds,	415
Vegetables.....	pounds,	60
Hides .....	pounds,	54
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	1,318

## DAWES COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	4,830
Hogs .....	head,	71
Sheep .....	head,	12,507
Horses and Mules .....	head,	1,675
Mixed Stock .....	head,	196
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	6,413
Wheat .....	bushels,	633
Hay.....	tons,	1,809
Flour.....	pounds,	114,000
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	72,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	104
Butter.....	pounds,	42,005
Eggs .....	cases,	621
Cream .....	pounds,	25,470
Fruit.....	pounds,	120
Wood .....	cars,	27
Ice .....	tons,	165
Brick.....		189,000
Apples and Potatoes .....	cars,	7
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	247
Fur .....	pounds,	38
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	483,919

## DAWSON COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	9,223
Hogs .....	head,	46,740
Sheep .....	head,	1,540
Horses and Mules .....	head,	626
Mixed Stock .....	head,	1,078
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	1,276
Wheat .....	bushels,	123,083
Corn .....	bushels,	341,562

Oats .....	bushels,	11,873
Barley .....	bushels,	3,146
Rye .....	bushels,	29,143
Hay .....	tons,	576
Grain not classified .....	bushels,	1,000
Sugar-Beets .....	tons,	270
Flour .....	pounds,	13,824,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	486
Butter .....	pounds,	15,184
Eggs .....	cases,	982
Cream .....	pounds,	9,400
Fruit .....	pounds,	60
Game .....	pounds,	5,145
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	45,979
Hides .....	pounds,	10
Fur .....	pounds,	25
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	1,728,000

## DEUEL COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	2,047
Hogs .....	head,	2,280
Sheep .....	head,	750
Horses and Mules .....	head,	175
Wheat .....	bushels,	5,000
Hay .....	tons,	9
Live Poultry .....	crates,	181
Butter .....	pounds,	30,292
Eggs .....	cases,	681
Cheese .....	pounds,	110
Cream .....	pounds,	4,700
Fruit .....	pounds,	193
Game .....	pounds,	1,180
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	7,964
Hides .....	pounds,	1,254
Fur .....	pounds,	460
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	24,000

## DIXON COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	14,951
Hogs .....	head,	33,729
Sheep .....	head,	750
Horses and Mules .....	head,	100
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	525
Wheat .....	bushels,	356,000
Corn .....	bushels,	514,108
Oats .....	bushels,	65,625
Flax .....	bushels,	5,176
Barley .....	bushels,	5,156



## DODGE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	16,882
Hogs .....	head,	58,681
Sheep .....	head,	17,297
Horses and Mules .....	head,	328
Mixed Stock .....	head,	2,254
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	251,951
Wheat .....	bushels,	266,394
Corn .....	bushels,	851,755
Oats .....	bushels,	324,810
Barley .....	bushels,	1,776
Rye .....	bushels,	5,115
Hay .....	tons,	144
Sugar-Beets .....	tons,	2,535
Sugar .....	pounds,	50,000
Chicory .....	pounds,	295,930
Flour .....	pounds,	1,931,200
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	746,600
Live Poultry .....	crates,	1,509
Butter .....	pounds,	1,122,764
Eggs .....	cases,	22,664
Cream .....	pounds,	145,320
Gold .....	dollars,	392
Silver .....	dollars,	11,767
Fruit .....	pounds,	170,575
Cooperage .....	pounds,	507,260
Cigars .....	pounds,	740
Hemp .....	pounds,	33,200
Brick .....		3,734,000
Iron .....	pounds,	3
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	71,135
Game .....	pounds,	638
Fur .....	pounds,	26
Feathers .....	pounds,	140
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	13,591,090

## DUNDY COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	5,773
Hogs .....	head,	6,780
Sheep .....	head,	11,500
Horses .....	head,	100
Wheat .....	bushels,	19,333
Corn .....	bushels,	18,660
Barley and Rye .....	bushels,	2,148
Flour .....	pounds,	24,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	3,132
Butter .....	pounds,	4,835

Eggs .....	cases,	654
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	7,060
Stone .....	cars,	7
Fur .....	pounds,	225
Game .....	pounds,	42
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	20,291

## DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	33,605
Hogs .....	head,	21,660
Sheep .....	head,	47,500
Horses and Mules .....	head,	2,750
Mixed Stock .....	head,	98
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	48,064,838
Wheat .....	bushels,	82,530
Corn .....	bushels,	833,250
Oats .....	bushels,	41,194
Barley .....	bushels,	5,804
Rye .....	bushels,	2,571
Hay .....	tons,	297
Sugar-Beets .....	tons,	240
Chicory .....	pounds,	28,300
Flour .....	pounds,	49,910
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	1,704,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	561
Butter .....	pounds,	33,257
Eggs .....	cases,	1,300
Cheese .....	pounds,	100
Cream .....	pounds,	1,258,415
Milk .....	pounds,	1,259,145
Fruit .....	pounds,	9,589
Cooperage .....	pounds,	20,000
Gold .....	dollars,	2,886,468
Silver .....	dollars,	4,723,221
Brick .....		81,000
Hides .....	pounds,	1,933,589
Alcohol .....	pounds,	72,800
Beer .....	cars,	9
Beer .....	cases,	62
Beer .....	kegs,	45
Oil .....	pounds,	54,200
Oil-Meal .....	pounds,	190,000
Spirits .....	cars,	2
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	5,558,129
Vitrol .....	pounds,	1,785,300
Syrup .....	cars,	4

## FRONTIER COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	2,462
Hogs .....	head,	30,123
Sheep .....	head,	1,500
Horses and Mules .....	head,	450
Wheat .....	bushels,	244,667
Corn .....	bushels,	128,928
Barley and Rye .....	bushels,	42,385
Flour .....	pounds,	600,000
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	456,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	265
Butter .....	pounds,	1,608
Eggs .....	cases,	706
Broom-Corn .....	tons,	12
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	15,426
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	962,858

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	6,049
Hogs .....	head,	42,304
Sheep .....	head,	500
Mixed Stock .....	head,	1,176
Horses .....	head,	50
Wheat .....	bushels,	300,000
Corn .....	bushels,	793,258
Oats .....	bushels,	205,875
Barley and Rye .....	bushels,	10,191
Hay .....	tons,	108
Flour .....	pounds,	120,000
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	192,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	621
Butter .....	pounds,	67,122
Eggs .....	cases,	1,393
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	15,140
Game .....	pounds,	3,669
Broom-Corn .....	tons,	60
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	443,994

## FILLMORE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	2,347
Hogs .....	head,	24,789
Sheep .....	head,	750
Horses and Mules .....	head,	575
Mixed Stock .....	head,	2,548
Wheat .....	bushels,	404,917
Corn .....	bushels,	2,802,862

Oats .....	bushels,	535,334
Barley and Rye.....	bushels,	22,501
Flour.....	pounds,	691,050
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	2,797,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	716
Butter.....	pounds,	66,834
Eggs .....	cases,	2,884
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	8,439
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	1,966,035

## FURNAS COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	9,039
Hogs .....	head,	74,119
Sheep .....	head,	7,250
Horses and Mules .....	head,	775
Wheat .....	bushels,	414,667
Corn .....	bushels,	130,623
Oats .....	bushels,	22,100
Barley and Rye.....	bushels,	16,579
Hay.....	tons,	486
Flour.....	pounds,	936,000
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	1,056,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	2,759
Butter.....	pounds,	7,561
Eggs .....	cases,	1,503
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	17,624
Potatoes .....	bushels,	8,500
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	2,950,258

## GREELEY COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	5,359
Hogs .....	head,	19,320
Sheep .....	head,	250
Mixed Stock.....	head,	1,869
Wheat .....	bushels,	142,000
Corn .....	bushels,	318,482
Oats .....	bushels,	73,750
Rye.....	bushels,	2,143
Hay.....	tons,	810
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	96,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	76
Butter .....	pounds,	12,554
Eggs .....	cases,	310
Game .....	pounds,	1,768
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	14,800
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	182,479

## GRANT COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	9,798
Sheep .....	head,	3,250
Horses and Mules .....	head,	325
Flour .....	pounds,	24,000
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	24,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	2
Eggs .....	cases,	7
Fur .....	pounds,	43
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	63,214
Vegetables .....	pounds,	35

## GOSPER COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	966
Hogs .....	head,	9,180
Horses and Mules .....	head,	25
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	690
Wheat .....	bushels,	115,333
Corn .....	bushels,	1,586,161
Oats .....	bushels,	3,857
Rye .....	bushels,	2,143
Live Poultry .....	crates,	19
Butter .....	pounds,	410
Eggs .....	cases,	72
Game .....	pounds,	855
Potatoes .....	bushels,	1,000

## GARFIELD COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	3,197
Hogs .....	head,	9,120
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	380
Wheat .....	bushels,	176,000
Corn .....	bushels,	9,330
Rye .....	bushels,	3,857
Sugar .....	pounds,	100,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	141
Butter .....	pounds,	3,951
Eggs .....	cases,	173
Fruit .....	pounds,	370
Fur .....	pounds,	109
Potatoes .....	bushels,	1,000
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	27,161

## GAGE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	12,698
Hogs .....	head,	60,776
Sheep .....	head,	2,500

Horses and Mules .....	head,	1,450
Mixed Stock .....	head,	178
Wheat .....	bushels,	178,701
Corn .....	bushels,	3,316,547
Oats .....	bushels,	712,137
Barley and Rye .....	bushels,	4,357
Hay .....	tons,	486
Flour .....	pounds,	3,501,510
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	176,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	2,983
Butter .....	pounds,	4,877,240
Eggs .....	cases,	71,932
Cream .....	pounds,	52,600
Stone .....	cars,	69
Brick .....		297,000
Broom-Corn .....	tons,	12
Potatoes .....	bushels,	500
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	1,866
Hides .....	pounds,	884,975
Wool .....	pounds,	467
Ice .....	tons,	315
Sand and Gravel .....	cars,	5
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	62,852

## HOWARD COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	4,311
Hogs .....	head,	29,227
Sheep .....	head,	1,000
Horses and Mules .....	head,	400
Mixed Stock .....	head,	445
Wheat .....	bushels,	34,966
Corn .....	bushels,	228,482
Oats .....	bushels,	60,469
Barley and Rye .....	bushels,	8,761
Flour .....	pounds,	1,608,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	496
Butter .....	pounds,	10,781
Eggs .....	cases,	625
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	30,939
Potatoes .....	bushels,	16,500
Cream .....	pounds,	20,675
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	1,064,282

## HOOPER COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	1,518
Hogs .....	head,	120
Horses and Mules .....	head,	100



Eggs .....	cases,	2
Fur .....	pounds,	167
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	27,600

## HOLT COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	14,214
Hogs .....	head,	33,126
Sheep .....	head,	2,500
Horses and Mules .....	head,	50
Mixed Stock .....	head,	1,335
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	373
Wheat .....	bushels,	213,781
Corn .....	bushels,	2,356
Barley .....	bushels,	1,882
Rye .....	bushels,	435,627
Hay .....	tons,	22,599
Grain, not classified .....	bushels,	5,041
Flour .....	pounds,	95,080
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	219,480
Live Poultry .....	crates,	347
Butter .....	pounds,	483,763
Eggs .....	cases,	7,251
Cheese .....	pounds,	1,455
Cream .....	pounds,	30,610
Strawberries .....	cases,	78
Fruit .....	pounds,	20,020
Game .....	pounds,	37,364
Fur .....	pounds,	352
Beer .....	kegs,	18,960
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	18,103
Vegetables .....	pounds,	292
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	1,244,194

## HITCHCOCK COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	1,610
Horses and Mules .....	head,	351
Hogs .....	head,	12,467
Wheat .....	bushels,	181,333
Corn .....	bushels,	26,294
Oats .....	bushels,	3,281
Barley and Rye .....	bushels,	22,588
Flour .....	pounds,	288,000
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	192,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	5,394
Butter .....	pounds,	15,310
Eggs .....	cases,	629
Broom-Corn .....	tons	96

Potatoes .....	bushels,	500
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	14,457
Fur .....	pounds,	226
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	20,355

## HARLAN COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	8,257
Hogs .....	head,	25,680
Sheep .....	head,	2,800
Horses and Mules .....	head,	100
Mixed Stock .....	head,	534
Wheat .....	bushels,	158,583
Corn .....	bushels,	389,143
Oats .....	bushels,	10,156
Barley and Rye .....	bushels,	23,046
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	168,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	184
Butter .....	pounds,	4,796
Eggs .....	cases,	963
Potatoes .....	bushels,	3,000
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	20,416
Hides .....	pounds,	1,983
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	1,475,846

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	11,307
Hogs .....	head,	44,768
Sheep .....	head,	3,250
Horses and Mules .....	head,	200
Mixed Stock .....	head,	1,958
Wheat .....	bushels,	475,425
Corn .....	bushels,	1,362,441
Oats .....	bushels,	571,499
Barley and Rye .....	bushels,	38,243
Hay .....	tons,	567
Live Poultry .....	crates,	596
Butter .....	pounds,	62,898
Eggs .....	cases,	4,522
Potatoes .....	bushels,	20,500
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	22,370
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	1,041,020

## HALL COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	7,751
Hogs .....	head,	27,493
Sheep .....	head,	106,000

Horses and Mules .....	head,	1,050
Wheat .....	bushels,	148,398
Corn .....	bushels,	323,660
Oats .....	bushels,	491,747
Barley .....	bushels,	37,685
Hay .....	tons,	1,015
Sugar-Beets .....	tons,	2,070
Sugar .....	pounds,	1,150,000
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	288,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	2,551
Butter .....	pounds,	9,511
Eggs .....	cases,	665
Brick .....		3,591,000
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	11,738
Hides .....	pounds,	360,000
Celery .....	pounds,	1,000,000
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	730,971

## JOHNSON COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	7,568
Hogs .....	head,	36,363
Sheep .....	head,	18,000
Horses and Mules .....	head,	475
Wheat .....	bushels,	220,667
Corn .....	bushels,	1,564,695
Oats .....	bushels,	162,281
Barley and Rye .....	bushels,	2,539
Flax .....	bushels,	1,393
Flour .....	pounds,	108,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	3,547
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	3,865
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	2,805,069

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	5,566
Hogs .....	head,	28,548
Sheep .....	head,	25,250
Mixed Stock .....	head,	623
Wheat .....	bushels,	158,642
Corn .....	bushels,	1,972,810
Oats .....	bushels,	238,972
Flour .....	pounds,	143,480
Live Poultry .....	crates,	436
Butter .....	pounds,	320,643
Eggs .....	cases,	2,748
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	4,705
Hides .....	pounds,	2,165

Wool.....	pounds,	79,405
Wood.....	cars,	12
Feathers.....	pounds,	700
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	576,369

## KEARNEY COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	4,140
Hogs.....	head,	40,249
Sheep.....	head,	1,000
Horses.....	head,	300
Mixed Stock.....	head,	588
Wheat.....	bushels,	590,280
Corn.....	bushels,	825,038
Oats.....	bushels,	111,883
Barley and Rye.....	bushels,	4,756
Sugar-Beets.....	tons,	90
Straw and Hay.....	tons,	808
Flour.....	pounds,	75,000
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	1,057,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	4,293
Butter.....	pounds,	4,732
Eggs.....	cases,	482
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	4,157
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	610,820

## KIETH COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	6,670
Hogs.....	head,	2,880
Sheep.....	head,	500
Horses and Mules.....	head,	650
Dressed Meat.....	pounds,	200
Wheat.....	bushels,	17,500
Corn.....	bushels,	1,000
Rye.....	bushels,	1,286
Hay.....	tons,	2,061
Grain not classified.....	bushels,	1,469
Flour.....	pounds,	24,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	9
Butter.....	pounds,	7,865
Eggs.....	cases,	166
Cream.....	pounds,	20,775
Game.....	pounds,	125
Fur.....	pounds,	68
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	3,715
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	50,095

## KIMBALL COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	4,577
Hogs .....	head,	360
Sheep .....	head,	5,500
Horses and Mules .....	head,	850
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	710
Wheat .....	bushels,	2,500
Hay .....	tons,	90
Alfalfa .....	tons,	9
Grain not classified .....	bushels,	490
Live Poultry .....	crates,	22
Butter .....	pounds,	2,905
Eggs .....	cases,	526
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	1,920
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	196,515

## KNOX COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	8,464
Hogs .....	head,	48,186
Sheep .....	head,	500
Horses .....	head,	50
Wheat .....	bushels,	477,933
Corn .....	bushels,	5,762,161
Oats .....	bushels,	243,437
Barley and Rye .....	bushels,	20,350
Flax .....	bushels,	1,691
Flour .....	pounds,	1,260,580
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	384,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	757
Butter .....	pounds,	974,151
Eggs .....	cases,	11,080
Game .....	pounds,	1,010
Brooms .....	dozen,	164
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	20,622
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	194,823

## LANCASTER COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	10,030
Hogs .....	head,	42,263
Sheep .....	head,	35,000
Horses and Mules .....	head,	90
Mixed Stock .....	head,	1,666
Packing-House Products .....	pounds,	304,890
Wheat .....	bushels,	593,778
Corn .....	bushels,	4,102,557
Oats .....	bushels,	975,462
Barley .....	bushels,	2,000

Rye.....	bushels,	9,290
Flour.....	pounds,	1,076,000
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	838,800
Live Poultry.....	crates,	3,369
Butter.....	pounds,	3,859,371
Eggs.....	cases,	20,557
Cream.....	pounds,	317,486
Cooperage.....	pounds,	1,069,620
Hemp.....	pounds,	133,685
Brooms.....	dozen.	18,186
Potatoes.....	bushels,	30,000
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	126,303
Hides.....	pounds,	4,189,230
Wool.....	pounds,	23,800
Cheese.....	pounds,	1,500
Fruit.....	pounds,	231,715
Fur.....	pounds,	1,300
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	29,193,149

## LINCOLN COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	7,843
Hogs.....	head,	17,223
Sheep.....	head,	4,000
Horses and Mules.....	head,	775
Mixed Stock.....	head,	588
Packing House Products.....	pounds,	2,525
Wheat.....	bushels,	129,983
Corn.....	bushels,	12,769
Oats.....	bushels,	6,563
Barley.....	bushels,	1,500
Rye.....	bushels,	21,000
Hay.....	tons,	10,917
Flour.....	pounds,	1,680,000
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	772,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	87
Butter.....	pounds,	6,658
Eggs.....	cases,	365
Cream.....	pounds,	1,410
Fruit.....	pounds,	130
Raspberries.....	cases,	30
Game.....	pounds,	133
Fur.....	pounds,	195
Potatoes.....	bushels,	1,000
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	10,506
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	964,000



## MERRICK COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	31,924
Hogs .....	head,	34,822
Sheep .....	head,	28,500
Horses and Mules .....	head,	150
Wheat .....	bushels,	89,333
Corn .....	bushels,	364,645
Oats .....	bushels,	252,344
Barley and Rye .....	bushels,	43,487
Hay .....	tons,	5,436
Sugar .....	pounds,	250,000
Flour .....	pounds,	216,000
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	120,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	283
Sugar-Beets .....	tons,	3,270
Butter .....	pounds,	62,780
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	95,000
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	839,042

## MADISON COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	13,503
Hogs .....	head,	42,025
Horses and Mules .....	head,	425
Sheep .....	head,	23,250
Mixed Stock .....	head,	686
Wheat .....	bushels,	802,977
Corn .....	bushels,	1,215,638
Oats .....	bushels,	604,633
Barley .....	bushels,	838
Rye .....	bushels,	14,813
Sugar .....	pounds,	6,553,980
Flour .....	pounds,	1,951,925
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	1,255,500
Live Poultry .....	crates,	2,530
Butter .....	pounds,	746,228
Eggs .....	cases,	21,743
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	12,533
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	34,475,167

## NANCE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	19,504
Hogs .....	head,	23,747
Sheep .....	head,	4,500
Horses and Mules .....	head,	250
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	500
Wheat .....	bushels,	136,667

Corn .....	bushels,	508,950
Oats .....	bushels,	90,000
Barley .....	bushels,	1,500
Rye .....	bushels,	13,286
Hay .....	tons,	36
Grain not classified .....	pounds,	1,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	1,446
Butter .....	pounds,	339
Eggs .....	cases,	4,265
Cream .....	pounds,	22,980
Strawberries .....	crates,	60
Game .....	pounds,	500
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	7,305
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	432,000

## NEMAHA COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	3,910
Hogs .....	head,	28,819
Sheep .....	head,	1,500
Horses and Mules .....	head,	575
Wheat .....	bushels,	234,100
Corn .....	bushels,	2,134,109
Oats .....	bushels,	130,780
Rye .....	bushels,	429
Flour .....	pounds,	28,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	4,306
Butter .....	pounds,	32,365
Eggs .....	cases,	3,505
Apples .....	barrels,	3,375
Fruit .....	barrels,	101,695
Potatoes .....	bushels,	12,000
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	71,413,080

## NUCKOLLS COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	9,822
Hogs .....	head,	40,380
Mixed Stock .....	head,	2,352
Wheat .....	bushels,	155,110
Corn .....	bushels,	1,627,696
Oats .....	bushels,	122,868
Rye .....	bushels,	4,920
Flour .....	pounds,	3,062,306
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	1,062,130
Live Poultry .....	crates,	5,201
Butter .....	pounds,	248,523
Eggs .....	cases,	14,388

Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	53,152
Hides.....	pounds,	23,236
Cream.....	pounds,	41,300
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	5,332,043

## PLATTE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	8,226
Hogs .....	head,	56,348
Sheep .....	head,	4,750
Horses and Mules .....	head,	50
Mixed Stock .....	head,	196
Wheat .....	bushels,	456,383
Corn .....	bushels,	1,813,533
Oats .....	bushels,	649,551
Barley .....	bushels,	7,479
Rye .....	bushels,	29,750
Hay .....	tons,	990
Sugar-Beets .....	tons,	2,745
Flour .....	pounds,	5,742,640
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	528,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	308
Butter .....	pounds,	627,860
Eggs .....	cases,	22,810
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	4,110,911

## OTOE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	8,212
Hogs.....	head,	31,148
Sheep.....	head,	1,250
Horses and Mules .....	head,	675
Packing-House Products.....	pounds,	5,239,363
Hides.....	pounds,	18,656,173
Wheat.....	bushels,	1,177,840
Corn .....	bushels,	7,739,230
Oats .....	bushels,	2,084,356
Barley and Rye.....	bushels,	13,718
Flour.....	pounds,	415,000
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	31,484,200
Live Poultry.....	crates,	1,886
Butter.....	pounds,	67,568
Eggs .....	cases,	6,152
Cream.....	pounds,	37,110
Apples .....	barrels,	545
Fruit .....	pounds,	1,040,896
Cooperage .....	pounds,	160,000
Potatoes .....	bushels,	12,500
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	9,927
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	10,003,528

## PAWNEE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	5,658
Hogs .....	head,	29,323
Sheep .....	head,	1,500
Mixed Stock .....	head,	2,940
Horses and Mules .....	head,	575
Wheat .....	bushels,	78,458
Corn .....	bushels,	965,475
Oats .....	bushels,	75,762
Flour .....	pounds,	195,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	653
Butter .....	pounds,	21,583
Eggs .....	cases,	3,708
Hides .....	pounds,	14,207
Brick. . . . .		4,617
Potatoes .....	bushels,	2,500
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	4,580,598

## PHELPS COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	6,532
Hogs .....	head,	29,223
Sheep .....	head,	1,000
Horses and Mules .....	head,	300
Wheat .....	bushels,	342,667
Corn .....	bushels,	1,880,491
Oats .....	bushels,	286,526
Barley and Rye .....	bushels,	16,625
Flour .....	pounds,	1,344,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	290
Butter .....	pounds,	1,365
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	480,000
Eggs .....	cases,	233
Potatoes .....	bushels,	7,000
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	2,549,460

## POLK COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	4,577
Hogs .....	head,	22,695
Horses .....	head,	275
Wheat .....	bushels,	115,833
Corn .....	bushels,	1,135,357
Oats .....	bushels,	417,190
Barley .....	bushels,	12,000
Rye .....	bushels,	19,285
Hay .....	tons,	18
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	768,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	6,035

Butter.....	pounds,	43,540
Eggs.....	cases,	13,380
Miscellaneous.....		1,000,387

## PIERCE COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	5,566
Hogs.....	head,	20,529
Sheep.....	head,	750
Mixed Stock.....	head,	588
Wheat.....	bushels,	122,877
Corn.....	bushels,	292,078
Oats.....	bushels,	73,803
Rye.....	bushels,	20,475
Hay.....	tons,	558
Sugar-Beets.....	tons,	2,130
Flour.....	pounds,	4,879,340
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	8,648,931
Live Poultry.....	crates,	807
Butter.....	pounds,	244,197
Eggs.....	cases,	2,209
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	8,014
Cheese.....	pounds,	50,000
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	5,857,137

## PERKINS COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	920
Hogs.....	head,	2,640
Sheep.....	head,	1,000
Horses and Mules.....	head,	300
Wheat.....	bushels,	29,333
Rye.....	bushels,	3,678
Sugar.....	pounds,	50,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	145
Butter.....	pounds,	19,002
Eggs.....	cases,	1,184
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	2,826

## RED WILLOW COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	7,590
Hogs.....	head,	38,225
Horses.....	head,	325
Wheat.....	bushels,	273,050
Corn.....	bushels,	87,821
Oats.....	bushels,	1,094
Barley.....	bushels,	1,719
Rye.....	bushels,	16,714
Flour.....	pounds,	1,368,000

Live Poultry .....	crates,	378
Butter .....	pounds,	4,764
Eggs .....	cases,	525
Brick .....		18,000
Brooms .....	dozen,	1,000
Apples and Potatoes .....	cars,	3
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	20,679
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	14,474
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	121,235

## RICHARDSON COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	15,605
Hogs .....	head,	49,454
Sheep .....	head,	7,000
Horses and Mules .....	head,	800
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	9,998
Wheat .....	bushels,	141,233
Corn .....	bushels,	1,079,134
Oats .....	bushels,	103,187
Rye .....	bushels,	2,143
Flour .....	pounds,	1,862,000
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	2,184,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	1,921
Butter .....	pounds,	11,089
Eggs .....	cases,	1,276
Cream .....	pounds,	22,300
Fruit .....	pounds,	238,636
Apples .....	barrels,	66
Ice .....	tons,	30
Wood .....	cars,	16
Straw and Hay .....	tons,	108
Iron .....	cars,	2
Apples and Potatoes .....	barrels,	148
Hides .....	pounds,	16,650
Wool .....	pounds,	2,810
Canned Goods .....	cars,	3
Game .....	pounds,	1,534
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	93,271

## ROCK COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	2,438
Hogs .....	head,	5,400
Sheep .....	head,	2,250
Horses .....	head,	25
Mixed Stock .....	head,	490
Wheat .....	bushels,	25,387
Corn .....	bushels,	464



Rye .....	bushels,	5,080
Hay .....	tons,	18,423
Live Poultry .....	crates,	27
Butter .....	pounds,	134,033
Eggs .....	cases,	1,509
Brooms .....	dozen,	28
Honey .....	pounds,	158
Beer .....	kegs,	2,545
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	1,625
Fur .....	pounds,	85
Game .....	pounds,	6,870
Vegetables .....	pounds,	460
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	65,415

## SALINE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	4,533
Hogs .....	head,	57,929
Sheep .....	head,	250
Horses and Mules .....	head,	250
Mixed Stock .....	head,	1,568
Wheat .....	bushels,	285,148
Corn .....	bushels,	1,460,651
Oats .....	bushels,	239,140
Barley .....	bushels,	10,312
Flax .....	bushels,	342,500
Rye .....	bushels,	6,214
Flour .....	pounds,	205,810
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	5,811,830
Live Poultry .....	crates,	1,263
Butter .....	pounds,	492,775
Eggs .....	cases,	1,543
Cream .....	pounds,	261,755
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	2,304,849

## SARPY COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	2,346
Hogs .....	head,	7,241
Sheep .....	head,	2,250
Horses and Mules .....	head,	200
Mixed Stock .....	head,	490
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	1,905
Wheat .....	bushels,	46,264
Corn .....	bushels,	918,636
Oats .....	bushels,	91,519
Barley .....	bushels,	1,146
Rye .....	bushels,	1,586
Hay .....	tons,	45

Sugar-Beets .....	tons,	8,250
Flour .....	pounds,	24,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	197
Butter .....	pounds,	6,414
Eggs .....	cases,	352
Cream .....	pounds,	842,044
Apples .....	barrels,	5
Fruit .....	pounds,	107,620
Wood .....	cars,	32
Stone .....	cars,	765
Brick .....		6,795,000
Sand and Gravel .....	cars,	184
Apples and Potatoes .....	cars,	3
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	625
Hides .....	pounds,	940,000
Nursery Stock .....	cars,	1
Vegetables .....	pounds,	315
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	607,390

## SAUNDERS COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	14,494
Hogs .....	head,	72,490
Sheep .....	head,	36,250
Horses and Mules .....	head,	400
Mixed Stock .....	head,	3,920
Wheat .....	bushels,	203,172
Corn .....	bushels,	3,617,668
Oats .....	bushels,	642,968
Barley and Rye .....	bushels,	21,978
Flour .....	pounds,	2,064,000
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	624,000
Live Poultry .....	crates,	10,308
Butter .....	pounds,	834,798
Eggs .....	cases,	9,146
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	67,767
Cream .....	pounds,	64,600
Broom-Corn .....	tons,	96
Hides .....	pounds,	61,785
Miscellaneous .....	pounds,	9,483,937

## SEWARD COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	4,002
Hogs .....	head,	39,862
Sheep .....	head,	22,000
Horses .....	head,	600
Mixed Stock .....	head,	3,724
Wheat .....	bushels,	213,800

Corn .....	bushels,	2,104,629
Oats .....	bushels,	950,470
Barley .....	bushels,	35,731
Rye.....	bushels,	30,802
Flour .....	pounds,	1,996,155
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	1,991,125
Live Poultry.....	crates,	2,527
Butter.....	pounds,	230,612
Eggs .....	cases,	3,629
Cream .....	pounds,	120,140
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	4,842
Ice.....	tons,	345
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	1,612,643

## SHERIDAN COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	6,578
Hogs .....	head,	420
Horses.....	head,	600
Sheep .....	head,	20,000
Mixed Stock .....	head,	680
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	2,055
Wheat .....	bushels,	61,792
Rye.....	bushels,	4,346
Hay .....	tons,	108
Flour.....	pounds,	48,000
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	106,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	268
Butter.....	pounds,	174,160
Eggs .....	cases,	5,960
Brick .....		9,000
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	46,399
Hides.....	pounds,	15
Fur.....	pounds,	233
Game .....	pounds,	5,423
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	3,324,600

## SHERMAN COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	4,002
Hogs.....	head,	15,247
Horses.....	head,	225
Dressed Meat.....	pounds,	2,885
Wheat.....	bushels,	269,850
Corn .....	bushels,	14,375
Oats.....	bushels,	10,781
Rye.....	bushels,	3,000
Hay.....	tons,	648
Flour.....	pounds,	168,000

Live Poultry.....	crates,	556
Butter.....	pounds,	3,530
Eggs.....	cases,	1,112
Cream.....	pounds,	185
Fruit.....	pounds,	240
Brick.....		207,000
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	33,321
Hides.....	pounds,	20,000
Fur.....	pounds,	75
Game.....	pounds,	1,075
Vegetables.....	pounds,	15
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	48,000

## SIOUX COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	7,406
Hogs.....	head,	500
Horses.....	head,	375
Mixed Stock.....	head,	98
Wheat.....	bushels,	1,240
Corn.....	bushels,	536
Hay.....	tons,	36
Flour.....	pounds,	24,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	2
Butter.....	pounds,	1,164
Eggs.....	cases,	88
Fruit.....	pounds,	25
Hides.....	pounds,	60
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	120,000

## STANTON COUNTY.

Cattle.....	head,	6,555
Hogs.....	head,	18,360
Horses and Mules.....	head,	2,500
Sheep.....	head,	1,000
Mixed Stock.....	head,	882
Wheat.....	bushels,	189,739
Corn.....	bushels,	265,946
Oats.....	bushels,	99,553
Barley.....	bushels,	7,309
Rye.....	bushels,	9,584
Hay.....	tons,	2,325
Flour.....	pounds,	155,376
Live Poultry.....	crates,	8,563
Butter.....	pounds,	106,261
Eggs.....	cases,	2,583
Cream.....	pounds,	24,740
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	9,821
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	668,238

## THOMAS COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	5,178
Hogs .....	head,	181
Sheep .....	head,	2,000
Flour.....	pounds,	24,000
Butter.....	pounds,	2,107
Eggs.....	cases,	38
Ice .....	tons,	126
Sand and Gravel.....	cars,	1
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	32,064

## THAYER COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	3,634
Hogs .....	head,	36,146
Sheep .....	head,	2,750
Horses.....	head,	176
Mixed Stock.....	head,	3,920
Wheat .....	bushels,	255,449
Corn .....	bushels,	3,294,678
Oats .....	bushels,	406,382
Barley .....	bushels,	3,125
Rye.....	bushels,	9,987
Flour .....	pounds,	128,100
Live Poultry.....	crates,	50,276
Butter.....	pounds,	38,882
Eggs .....	cases,	1,887
Cream.....	pounds,	119,885
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	2,375
Hides.....	pounds,	13,151
Wool.....	pounds,	1,813
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	10,557,686

## THURSTON COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	6,118
Hogs .....	head,	11,765
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	551
Wheat .....	bushels,	228,617
Corn .....	bushels,	542,857
Oats .....	bushels,	18,839
Barley .....	bushels,	2,865
Rye.....	bushels,	429
Flax.....	bushels,	844
Live Poultry .....	crates,	58
Butter .....	pounds,	893
Eggs .....	cases,	96
Brooms .....	dozen,	1

Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	127
Game .....	pounds,	35

## VALLEY COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	3,726
Hogs.....	head,	23,410
Sheep .....	head,	1,250
Horses. ....	head,	225
Wheat.....	bushels,	608,817
Corn .....	bushels,	38,000
Oats.....	bushels,	1,875
Barley and Rye.....	bushels,	11,714
Flour.....	pounds,	648,000
Other Mill Products .....	pounds,	192,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	420
Butter.....	pounds,	6,300
Eggs.....	cases,	427
Cream.....	pounds,	2,020
Sand and Gravel.....	cars,	8
Apples and Potatoes .....	cars,	15
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	17,234
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	1,264,995

## WAYNE COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	21,917
Hogs.....	head,	33,971
Sheep.....	head,	1,200
Horses and Mules .....	head,	125
Dressed Meat .....	pounds,	340
Wheat.....	bushels,	352,600
Corn .....	bushels,	578,484
Oats.....	bushels,	127,969
Barley .....	bushels,	1,154
Rye.....	bushels,	429
Flax.....	bushels,	4,220
Live Poultry.....	crates,	169
Butter.....	pounds,	1,740
Eggs.....	cases,	459
Cream.....	pounds,	2,510
Dressed Poultry .....	pounds,	1,100

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Cattle .....	head,	13,597
Hogs.....	head,	38,640
Sheep .....	head,	6,500
Horses.....	head,	50



Mixed Stock	head,	5,096
Wheat	bushels.	334,786
Corn	bushels.	651,447
Oats	bushels,	197,152
Flour	pounds,	222,400
Live Poultry	crates,	19,346
Butter	pounds,	18,070
Eggs	cases,	31,128
Dressed Poultry	pounds,	2,129
Fruit	pounds,	102,450
Miscellaneous	pounds,	1,416.724

## WHEELER COUNTY.

Cattle	head,	825
Hogs	head,	1,800
Wheat	bushels,	10,670
Rye	bushels,	429
Hay	tons,	162

## WEBSTER COUNTY.

Cattle	head,	5,613
Hogs	head,	36,770
Horses	head,	426
Mixed Stock	head,	98
Wheat	bushels,	181,850
Corn	bushels,	862,645
Oats	bushels,	130,156
Rye	bushels,	6,893
Flour	pounds,	120,000
Other Mill Products	pounds,	96,000
Live Poultry	crates,	140
Butter	pounds,	307,851
Eggs	cases,	1,100
Cream	pounds,	72,285
Broom-Corn	tons,	12
Hides	pounds,	38,370
Miscellaneous	pounds,	674,601

## YORK COUNTY.

Cattle	head,	7,982
Hogs	head,	37,088
Sheep	head,	510
Horses and Mules	head,	375
Mixed Stock	head,	13,504
Wheat	bushels,	772,291
Corn	bushels,	1,965,177
Oats	bushels,	913,425

Barley .....	bushels,	98,642
Rye.....	bushels,	41,775
Flax.....	bushels,	1,688
Flour.....	pounds,	212,350
Other Mill Products.....	pounds,	24,000
Live Poultry.....	crates,	1,812
Butter.....	pounds,	341,762
Eggs .....	cases,	34,033
Dressed Poultry.....	pounds,	5,573
Cream.....	pounds,	27,465
Fruit.....	pounds,	18,195
Miscellaneous.....	pounds,	1,089,995

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## PART VII.

### CROP REPORTS FOR 1898, 1899 AND 1900.

THE SAME BEING A COMPILATION OF THE REPORTS OF  
ASSESSORS.

NOTE.—Fifty-four counties reported for 1899 and twenty-two for 1900. The figures for 1900 are supplemented by figures furnished by the Union Stock Yards Company of South Omaha and the "Omaha Daily Bee."

Union Stock Yards furnishing the live stock, and the "Bee" furnishing grain.

All counties marked thus (\*) were secured from these sources.

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## PART VII.

### CROP REPORTS FOR 1898, 1899 AND 1900.

The data herein given is compiled from reports of county clerks, based on statistics gathered by assessors under the provisions of a law passed by the Legislature of 1896-97. This law does not provide compensation for assessors and clerks doing this work although it is undoubtedly within the province of the county boards to compensate them (as the Legislature evidently intended that they should). Still many boards have refused to do so. For this reason some of the assessors have failed to collect the required data and consequently the matter here given does not do credit to the state, and in the consideration of these figures due allowance should be made.

For the purpose of arriving at a fair approximation of the crops of the state, the figures of the year 1898 have been taken as the basis for an estimate of the crop of 1899 in counties not reporting to this department. To these figures have been added or deducted the average increase or decrease over the year previous as shown by counties reporting. Should the present law be satisfactorily amended, statistics can be gathered that will be invaluable to the farmers of the state.

The prices of the farmer's products are determined by the laws of supply and demand, and it is evidently to the interest of speculators and exporters to boom the visible supply that they may the more readily depress prices.

Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been lost to the Nebraska farmer because of the inflated figures that have been prepared to represent Nebraska's crops. It has been very popular to make the figures as large as possible. This has been called "Standing up for Nebraska," and the people of the state have certainly paid high for this kind of standing up. Some criticism has been indulged in concerning the number of head of cattle, sheep, etc., reported by the assessors. It must be borne in mind

that large numbers of cattle, sheep, etc., are brought into the state in the spring and summer for feeding purposes and these are usually shipped out before the assessor gets around in the spring, and of course are not included in these reports. They will be found under the head of "Surplus products marketed by the people of Nebraska," compiled by this bureau.

In Bulletin No. 1, the first compilation of assessors' reports, (a report almost perfect, nearly all counties reporting,) the acreage planted in 1898 was given as—

Corn.....	5,442,412
Oats.....	1,325,796
Wheat .....	2,611,840

With estimated yield of—

Corn, 179,599,596 total.....	average 33 bushels.
Oats, 48,522,288 total .....	average 28 bushels.
Wheat, 39,177,600 total.....	average 15 bushels.

Under the head of products raised in 1898, the assessors' reports for 1899 show—

Corn.....	157,442,626 bushels.
Wheat.....	34,945,482 bushels.
Oats .....	35,600,243 bushels.

This in round figures twenty-two million bushels less than indicated by the reports of acreage planted in 1898. The acreage reported planted upon which we have based our estimate for crop of 1899 is here given:

	Acre.	Yield per Acre.	Total.
Corn,	5,297,305...	37 bushels....	196,000,285 bushels.
Oats,	881,790...	31 bushels....	27,335,490 bushels.
Rye,	196,344...	16 bushels....	3,141,344 bushels.
Wheat,	545,490 ...	12 bushels....	30,545,880 bushels.
Barley,	119,740...	20 bushels....	2,394,880 bushels.

These figures are short on acreage but are too large on yield per acre for corn. The figures were obtained from farmers early in the season, when the yield promised to be greater than ever before in the state. A few days of hot weather, however, cut the crop short and the total yield as given above, we consider a fair one.

TABLE XI.

NAME OF COUNTY	Number of Farms	NUMBER ACRES OF LAND IN FARMS AND USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH			Number of Acres under Irrigation
		Acres Under Fence	Acres not Under Fence	Total Number of Acres	
*Adams.....					
*Antelope.....					
*Banner.....					
Blaine.....	128	9,069	12,336	21,405	
*Boone.....					
Box Butte.....	490	67,546	35,632	103,178	
Boyd.....	1,133	49,704	104,359	334,563	130
Brown.....	151	11,843	10,417	21,331	59
Buffalo.....	838	110,223	70,893	181,116	1,906
*Burt.....					
Butler.....	1,989	185,069	97,966	278,383	5
*Cass.....					
Cedar.....	1,546	134,725	77,799	201,824	77
Chase.....	477	111,091	49,008	160,099	1,754
Cherry.....	910	98,771	84,179	182,950	725
*Cheyenne.....					
*Clay.....					
*Colfax.....					
Cuming.....	623	79,432	25,831	105,263	
Custer.....	2,819	207,892	281,042	558,934	3,040
Dakota.....	674	116,648	4,678	121,326	
*Dawes.....					
Dawson.....	1,688	210,564	97,375	307,939	24,097
*Deuel.....					
Dixon.....	513	86,773	87,735	124,511	
Dodge.....	1,587	213,518	56,409	269,927	
Douglas.....	965	99,300	11,743	132,510	
Dundy.....	439	51,022	41,858	92,439	1,661
*Fillmore.....					
Franklin.....	1,222	130,219	128,243	258,462	53
*Frontier.....					
Furnas.....	1,668	187,938	103,891	291,829	4
Gage.....	2,236	263,413	90,415	353,828	
Garfield.....	276	14,887	32,431	42,148	2,581
Gosper.....	902	114,580	70,495	185,075	
*Grant.....					
*Greeley.....					
Hall.....	1,437	118,516	206,924	325,440	
Hamilton.....	1,873	220,482	62,580	283,062	
*Harlan.....					
*Hayes.....					
Hitchcock.....	605	68,717	53,980		2,026
*Holt.....					
*Hooker.....					
Howard.....	876	114,680	90,345	1,228,130	
*Jefferson.....					



TABLE XI.

NUMBER OF ACRES SOWN IN FALL OF 1898		NUMBER OF ACRES SOWN OR PLANTED, AND TO BE SOWN OR PLANTED IN SEASON OF 1899				
Winter Wheat	Rye	Spring Wheat	Corn	Barley	Oats	Buck- wheat
40,332	479	.....	61,585	1,169	.....	.....
4,161	5,834	.....	101,492	1,300	.....	.....
.....	425	809	2,329	17	202	.....
45,320	2,362	.....	74,389	714	.....	.....
.....	50	1,281	3,982	5	619	.....
17	1,014	25,782	33,604	2,304	5,781	.....
15	219	4,155	6,919	48	910	.....
13,266	4,308	23,371	44,134	960	18,348	2
30,253	1,127	.....	93,100	3,894	.....	.....
73,297	5,042	10,599	144,666	1,588	58,972	7
19,046	729	.....	72,864	125	.....	.....
20	186	41,326	58,756	2,132	43,083	523 $\frac{3}{4}$
657	1,479	15,008	21,933	732	1,202	.....
.....	159	5,372	9,727	4	1,020	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71,809	1,446	.....	117,794	2,218	.....	.....
27,632	2,451	.....	74,070	1,332	.....	.....
3	402	16,496	37,327	922	12,982	5
1,761	13,336	120,557	119,716	5,890	15,024	10
.....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,546	35,018	624	4,867	.....
5,245	2,503	.....	7,749	15	.....	.....
18,660	14,584	75,992	86,367	3,975	9,713	30
3,843	1,608	.....	10,008	412	.....	.....
.....	4	32,847	34,279	760	885	.....
2,108	981	28,574	100,860	1,311	36,404	4
160	828	8,430	55,582	1,223	13,637	13
1,024	590	14,961	2,396	609	1,310	.....
61,738	1,768	.....	186,437	760	.....	.....
27,469	1,592	7,008	67,661	684	.....	13,563
100,799	2,943	.....	107,943	12,415	.....	.....
27,913	5,113	27,990	90,361	1,624	7,949	8
49,446	1,549	163	172,392	292	53,629	.....
85	226	5,581	6,443	17	1,507	7
5,250	2,119	38,213	60,749	719	7,194	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17,841	149	.....	34,884	340	.....	.....
17,969	4,485	31,199	75,640	1,586	40,234	49
50,400	4,373	5,505	110,805	1,575	42,539	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,250	.....	.....
28,345	2,707	.....	70,196	75	.....	.....
11,988	7,101	28,834	31,040	3,653	2,484	.....
17,730	11,428	.....	870,196	1,600	.....	.....
.....	2,165	.....	702	.....	.....	.....
1,655	5,705	38,318	66,905	1,395	19,981	.....
12,471	252	.....	83,507	156	.....	.....

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	Number of Farms	NUMBER ACRES OF LAND IN FARMS AND USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH			Number of Acres under Irrigation
		Acres Under Fence	Acres not Under Fence	Total Number of Acres	
*Johnson .....					
*Kearney .....					
Keith .....	145	34,080	14,612	35,722	1,200
Keya Paha .....	650	45,522	54,753	107,897	1,113
Kimball .....	93	19,551	5,774	25,325	1,850
Knox .....	1,293	106,811	114,036	225,334	19
*Lancaster .....					
Lincoln .....	849	87,077	94,185	181,262	16,592
Logan .....	149	14,898	12,586	27,100	
Loup .....	231	16,936	33,858	40,794	6,196
Madison .....	1,620	202,865	6,658	260,021	
McPherson .....	9	29,000	80	2,720	
Merrick .....	866	83,768	32,434	138,506	22
Nance .....	744	83,430	38,341	115,106	
*Nemaha .....					
Nuckolls .....	1,631	149,125	120,552	269,677	
*Otoe .....					
Pawnee .....	1,366	164,415	97,226	261,641	
Perkins .....	302	213,843	32,843	57,456	9
*Phelps .....					
*Pierce .....					
Platte .....	1,687	227,326	62,770	290,096	1,343
Polk .....	1,702	150,328	48,384	243,543	
*Red Willow .....					
*Richardson .....					
*Rock .....					
*Saline .....	1,664	166,168	59,664	226,632	
Sarpy .....	856	116,993	6,455	123,448	
Saunders .....	2,531	276,362	103,998	380,360	2
*Scotts Bluff .....					
*Seward .....					
Sheridan .....	916	125,609	73,331	287,667	405
Sherman .....	1,188	90,714	104,262	211,549	2,628
Sioux .....	501	54,694	34,397	74,701	
*Stanton .....					
Thayer .....	1,461	141,542	103,184	264,850	
Thomas .....	73	4,123	8,019	12,142	134
*Thurston .....					
Valley .....	1,138	91,523	101,635	211,042	5,511
Washington .....	1,081	175,721	26,470	204,863	
Wayne .....	1,218	146,170	82,438	210,834	
Webster .....	1,578	167,179	88,470	255,649	9
*Wheeler .....					
York .....	2,113	233,326	70,395	303,721	10
Total .....	57,720	7,501,721	11,085,294	11,165,789	78,089

TABLE XL.—*Continued.*

NUMBER OF ACRES SOWN IN FALL OF 1898		NUMBER OF ACRES SOWN OR PLANTED, AND TO BE SOWN OR PLANTED IN SEASON OF 1898				
Winter Wheat	Rye	Spring Wheat	Corn	Barley	Oats	Buck- wheat
41,538	72		76,596			
72,120	863		75,117	860		
51	280	2,345	6,160	138	155	
35	913	9,196	16,361	348	3,919	
	137	738	447	180	297½	
15	1,391	37,388	62,544	3,221	19,893	3
17,799	787		157,515	340		
2,144	5,102	22,664	38,297	2,845	2,467	
	395	2,317	4,267	374	178	
100	513	6,762	7,705	220	520	12
273	2,852	38,141	93,879	1,080	7,214	6
			295			
2,524	6,638	1,922	69,115	939	20,978	5½
6,122	3,062	9,859	56,120	2,712	16,064	
22,568	164		58,262	115		
41,644	884	897	117,783	177	22,872	
53,630	1,000		143,945	162		
20,348	143	29	63,092	26	17,137	9
316	1,426	8,405	13,489	415	697	
62,075	1,271		81,505	1,936		
35,681	2,153		66,051	3,129		
4,379	5,359	34,704	102,497	1,713	48,191	1
24,905	5,450	5,715	88,215	2,132	40,617	
45,702	4,224		65,082	6,773		
22,435	313		118,765	495		
2,694	700		8,810	162		
48,296	1,512	1,568	98,168	2,576	35,048	
763	780	7,627	54,185	360	17,416	8
20,276	3,430	12,464	160,702	1,445	55,800	60
2,259			3,342	195		
39,576	4,133		134,784	1,215		
176	3,214	13,027	11,461	323	1,943	
2,420	6,503	49,330	38,969	955	11,950	
4	136	1,382	2,684	4	1,049	10
23,686	1,607		67,151	711		
30,089	1,326	611	101,841	379	26,746	
	3	34	3,868			
650	2,301	6,445	55,153	922	9,994	25
263	741	30,886	70,293	946	25,053	
	286	50,116	85,165	985	19,715	
39,568	1,735	536	93,842	17	23,356	3
3,664	610		4,919			
69,823	6,060	5,170	102,963	5,277	52,045	1
+2,545,490	196,334		5,297,305	119,740	881,790	14,367

+Spring and Winter Wheat.

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	NUMBER OF ACRES SOWN OR PLANTED, AND TO BE SOWN OR PLANTED IN SEASON OF 1898					
	POTATOES		Castor Beans	Sugar Beets	Chicory Beets	Flax
	Irish	Sweet				
*Adams.....						
*Antelope.....						
*Banner.....						
Blaine.....	72 $\frac{1}{4}$					
*Boone.....						
Box Butte.....	1,861					
Boyd.....	550					
Brown.....	166	$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$		
Buffalo.....	681					2
*Burt.....						
Butler.....	948 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	175		15
*Cass.....						
Cedar.....		$\frac{1}{2}$				121
Chase.....	275			1		
Cherry.....	1,224	$\frac{1}{4}$		4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
*Cheyenne.....						
*Clay.....						
*Colfax.....						
Cuming.....	425	$\frac{3}{8}$		72		25
Custer.....	1,540					31
Dakota.....	1,164	$\frac{1}{2}$		3		
*Dawes.....						
Dawson.....	1,090					
*Deuel.....						
Dixon.....	298					20
Dodge.....	1,363	8	61	3,193	10	
Douglas.....	160	618		51		257
Dundy.....	577	2 $\frac{1}{2}$				
*Fillmore.....						
Franklin.....	1,408	879		$\frac{1}{2}$		
*Frontier.....						
Furnas.....	1,003	3,110				
Gage.....	972	5			2	59
Garfield.....	235					
Gosper.....	684	$\frac{3}{4}$				
*Grant.....						
*Greeley.....						
Hall.....	1,536	12		1,772		
Hamilton.....	1,238			15		20
*Harlan.....						
*Hayes.....						
Hitchcock.....	272			13		
*Holt.....						
*Hooker.....						
Howard.....	478				15	
*Jefferson.....						





TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	NUMBER OF ACRES SOWN OR PLANTED, AND TO BE SOWN OR PLANTED IN SEASON OF 1898					
	POTATOES		Castor Beans	Sugar Beets	Chicory Beets	Flax
	Irish	Sweet				
*Johnson .....						
*Kearney .....						
Keith.....	123			118		
Keya Paha .....	287					16
Kimball .....	107		4			
Knox.....	656	10				
*Lancaster .....						
Lincoln.....	992		4½	2		
Logan.....	71½					
Loup.....	121	1				
Madison.....	705	16	1	587		
McPherson.....	13					
Merrick.....	465	½		591		
Nance .....	629	1½				78
*Nemaha .....						
Nuckolls.....	613	1	2	2		
*Otoe.....						
Pawnee.....	973	26		1		
Perkins.....	345		2			
*Phelps.....						
*Pierce .....						
Platte.....	1,269	½		209		43
Polk.....	474	3				
*Red Willow .....						
*Richardson.....						
*Rock .....						
*Saline .....	464					80
Sarpy.....	1,113	11		3		
Saunders.....	1,277	2	11½	82		1
*Scotts Bluff.....						
*Seward .....						
Sheridan.....	2,316		16	2		
Sherman.....	610					
Sioux.....	268					
*Stanton.....						
Thayer.....	817	½		6½		50
Thomas.....	51					
*Thurston .....						
Valley .....	672			1		35
Washington.....	1,327	5		21		
Wayne.....	911					168
Webster.....	1,251			2		20
*Wheeler .....						
York .....	1,129	2,801		½		60
Total .....	40,270					





TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	Bushels of Corn on hand April 1, 1898	Bushels of Wheat on hand April 1, 1898	AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS RAISED THE PAST YEAR	
			Corn. Bushels	Wheat. Bushels
*Adams .....			4,885,481	1,000,564
*Antelope .....			4,165,616	331,067
*Banner .....				
Blaine .....	11,795	2,525	47,065	12,415
*Boone .....			3,234,945	542,219
Box Butte .....	8,552	802	40,319	5,226
Boyd .....	298,177	48,080	347,107	159,054
Brown .....	443,098	11,471	138,175	43,027
Buffalo .....	215,829	58,515	895,389	432,521
*Burt .....			4,032,940	411,897
Butler .....	1,999,468	132,771	2,768,862	632,786
*Cass .....			2,805,855	212,239
Cedar .....	508,489	88,260	2,232,322	591,092
Chase .....	71,929	20,546	254,476	104,132
Cherry .....	45,101	11,135	170,203	68,025
*Cheyenne .....				
*Clay .....			5,587,520	1,158,766
*Colfax .....			2,940,719	327,988
Cuming .....	461,670	68,082	1,183,615	335,481
Custer .....	601,590	252,612	2,214,100	2,177,367
Dakota .....	375,365	105,601	1,358,280	441,455
*Dawes .....			89,661	76,924
Dawson .....	317,898	256,007	1,205,878	2,115,840
*Deuel .....			257,833	9,430
Dixon .....	323,477	65,109	1,196,555	307,911
Dodge .....	783,799	85,979	3,155,728	473,333
Douglas .....	470,745	36,539	1,838,522	158,148
Dundy .....	129,878	19,976	311,797	53,735
*Fillmore .....			5,896,358	694,298
Franklin .....	685,337	77,561	1,279,165	446,266
*Frontier .....			2,269,905	1,521,345
Furnas .....	529,794	104,410	1,786,770	610,494
Gage .....	1,336,852	124,659	3,227,771	839,500
Garfield .....	35,550	8,558	140,795	85,708
Gosper .....	570,600	174,615	1,405,771	712,861
*Grant .....			68,739	5,897
*Greeley .....			2,209,989	275,021
Hall .....	448,555	53,254	1,383,950	381,235
Hamilton .....	1,596,306	115,221	2,915,015	803,526
*Harlan .....			4,368,000	144,000
*Hayes .....			832,786	119,015
Hitchcock .....	98,669	26,305	315,567	248,804
*Holt .....			1,358,163	75,659
*Hooker .....			14,893	
Howard .....	144,340	36,303	748,320	364,135
*Jefferson .....			4,795,591	189,700

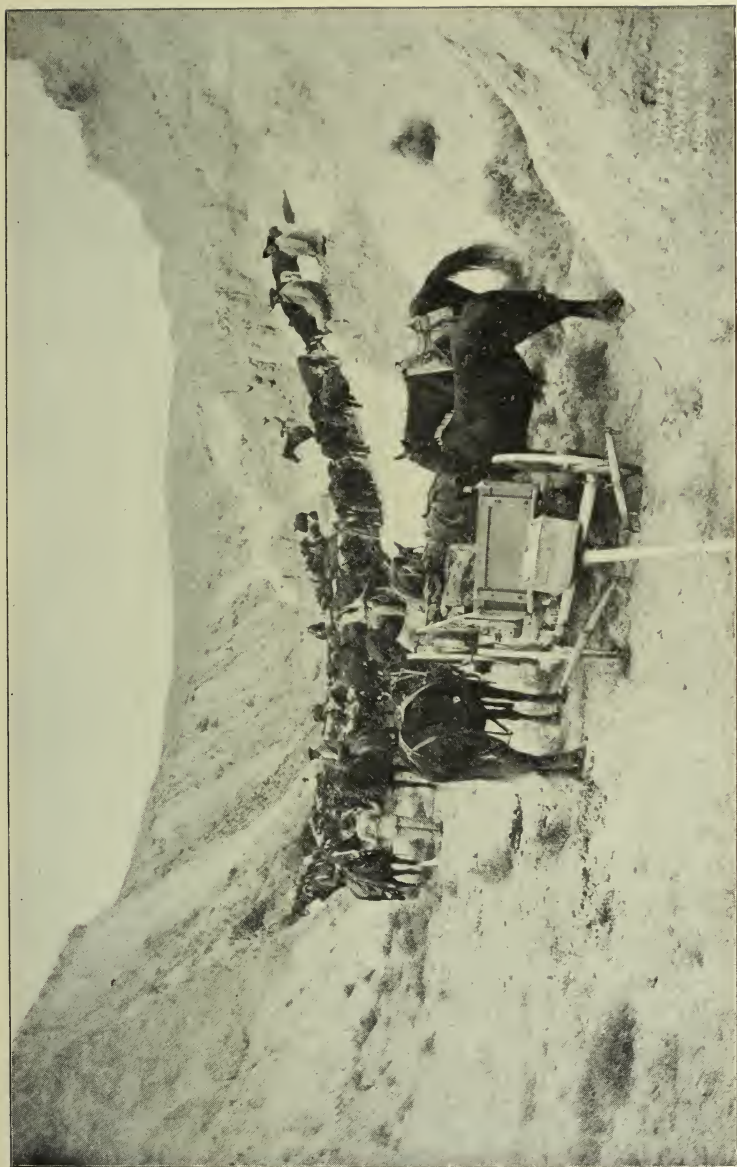
TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS RAISED THE PAST YEAR						
Oats, Bushels	Rye, Bushels	Barley, Bushels	Flax, Bushels	Hemp, Tons	POTATOES	
					Irish, Bushels	Sweet, Bushels
685,865	14,176	149,534	.....	.....	41,038	226
575,030	55,827	26,487	.....	.....	63,933	18
4,740	6,444	690	.....	.....	6,627	.....
642,064	42,866	10,893	1,135	.....	38,788	.....
1,620	613	15	.....	.....	92,794	.....
37,254	28,081	.....	.....	.....	38,584	.....
26,862	6,651	1,276	.....	.....	18,395	.....
331,536	37,210	25,418	.....	.....	39,072	141
832,161	28,415	59,578	136	.....	43,389	318
1,664,067	81,780	29,272	230	.....	37,583	167
339,339	10,056	1,598	.....	.....	22,533	711
582,587	3,549	37,417	2,083	175	33,675	.....
1,296	12,559	6,268	.....	.....	8,616	18
22,050	3,349	692	.....	.....	51,801	10
218,551	35,128	41,380	875	.....	73,228	182
768,324	52,720	13,736	275	.....	21,537	2
382,540	6,127	16,850	207	.....	21,882	14
376,281	163,219	91,963	399	.....	114,297	24
165,332	371	11,411	920	.....	89,078	25
51,290	11,439	30	.....	.....	71,120	.....
226,667	188,986	52,272	.....	.....	70,873	20
4,272	5,080	1,499	.....	.....	11,391	.....
280,607	628	13,247	595	.....	22,482	5
1,123,430	6,728	30,706	17	.....	54,460	429
394,780	12,844	9,094	128	.....	84,029	16,780
10,541	5,716	2,375	.....	.....	9,081	15
1,311,946	28,334	27,177	200	.....	38,881	.....
280,157	17,354	4,999	137	38	40,733	79
573,326	149,790	39,392	.....	.....	32,682	.....
204,056	63,230	18,243	345	.....	53,092	138
1,093,863	16,375	5,753	590	.....	27,853	632
21,233	3,300	1,434	206	.....	12,029	.....
294,548	43,030	13,589	249	.....	57,841	$\frac{1}{2}$
5,570	2,642	7,307	.....	.....	3,298	15
300,663	11,605	5,772	.....	.....	25,502	300
894,367	68,792	20,704	550	750	88,957	725
1,096,023	86,793	42,168	135	.....	70,242	77
176,000	51,604	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
17,074	15,734	2,591	.....	.....	10,387	.....
32,015	57,050	34,253	.....	.....	9,626	.....
321,192	74,506	14,409	.....	.....	91,994	.....
240,226	29,768	3,135	.....	.....	18,348	.....
881,432	5,643	1,981	.....	.....	17,506	.....

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	Bushels of Corn on hand April 1, 1898	Bushels of Wheat on hand April 1, 1898	AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS RAISED THE PAST YEAR	
			Corn, Bushels	Wheat, Bushels
*Johnson .....			2,744,758	288,607
*Kearney .....			3,092,308	964,604
Keith .....	56,484	3,908	80,205	20,642
Keya Paha .....	109,351	20,507	343,830	95,006
Kimball .....	494	1,428	1,650	4,028
Knox .....	522,566	97,150	1,764,620	704,130
*Lancaster .....			7,378,009	186,781
Lincoln .....	136,455	31,438	637,582	310,858
Logan .....	17,295	5,546	67,200	32,137
Loup .....	50,878	18,714	185,496	79,654
Madison .....	592,367	111,678	2,889,886	535,415
McPherson .....	950		3,475	
Merrick .....	380,535	8,577	1,057,110	68,939
Nance .....	443,835	24,394	1,851,968	228,332
*Nemaha .....			1,792,130	207,500
Nuckolls .....	1,391,426	92,367	1,485,270	707,215
*Otoe .....			7,266,324	401,081
Pawnee .....	421,604	35,362	1,007,302	271,266
Perkins .....	29,272	11,046	103,544	68,861
*Phelps .....			2,399,438	723,785
*Pierce .....			188,023	282,360
Platte .....	1,037,845	145,349	2,219,743	574,777
Polk .....	863,387	98,479	2,319,952	467,072
*Red Willow .....			1,967,508	464,394
*Richardson .....			5,260,551	573,921
*Rock .....			215,159	282,34
*Saline .....	1,093,560	345,880	1,829,200	1,003,144
Sarpy .....	699,669	41,234	1,669,305	143,954
Saunders .....	1,313,348	67,435	3,578,330	439,429
*Scotts Bluff .....			120,938	51,648
*Seward .....			4,095,730	612,785
Sheridan .....	17,182	17,939	92,714	57,646
Sherman .....	128,279	88,944	675,678	596,787
Sioux .....	1,512	853	15,958	8,908
*Stanton .....			2,729,917	317,824
Thayer .....	861,250	103,691	1,629,595	634,979
Thomas .....	5,470		24,265	260
*Thurston .....			11,908	
Valley .....	179,440	137,449	565,417	679,334
Washington .....	563,912	69,799	2,302,500	471,323
Wayne .....	924,575	144,501	2,759,080	700,519
Webster .....	739,027	58,038	1,517,378	503,253
*Wheeler .....			185,581	21,275
York .....	968,572	210,867	2,201,580	1,121,636
Total .....	25,659,246	3,977,740	157,442,626	34,945,482





NATURAL CORRAL.—McClelland's Ranch in Chase County, Southwestern Nebraska.

From "The Corn Belt."





TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

## AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS RAISED THE PAST YEAR

Oats. Bushels	Rye. Bushels	Barley. Bushels	Flax. Bushels	Hemp. Tons	POTATOES	
					Irish. Bushels	Sweet. Bushels
316,026	256	6,004	307	.....	3,165	1,844
532,808	24,139	21,371	70	.....	4,133	898
1,678	1,619	2,290	.....	.....	6,483	6
36,883	18,033	5,255	257	.....	18,581	.....
1,592	845	1,737	.....	.....	2,618	.....
620,644	19,697	37,917	2,461	.....	32,393	.....
1,086,961	12,567	4,345	585	.....	944	37,477
52,626	63,339	27,672	110	.....	56,659	410
8,008	9,544	4,246	.....	.....	4,485	.....
17,066	9,389	4,013	.....	.....	9,266	65
967,912	31,569	17,720	.....	.....	40,409	202
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....
452,274	83,051	15,645	200	.....	25,786	56
384,228	46,176	12,272	150	.....	25,746	54
200,000	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
474,301	8,018	2,065	.....	.....	24,632	199
1,316,277	15,217	3,512	15	.....	48,521	611
319,633	2,836	242	.....	.....	15,746	1,042
3,709	14,077	3,227	40	.....	9,833	.....
823,725	33,382	2,657	60	275	21,020	.....
304,574	27,514	21,512	1,978	.....	41,938	.....
1,291,191	82,634	24,870	315	.....	61,336	64
898,249	83,254	40,445	36	.....	26,371	119
59,966	78,727	7,591	75	.....	27,644	.....
623,860	6,066	2,447	.....	.....	47,960	1,296
25,160	4,323	939	.....	.....	22,022	2
823,992	30,960	20,536	.....	.....	19,704	.....
464,410	12,692	8,759	.....	.....	50,946	1,088
1,453,813	51,751	24,599	39	.....	47,855	203
32,057	8	3,514	202	.....	22,243	.....
1,189,680	61,123	14,637	.....	.....	23,936	.....
7,781	8,199	1,650	53	.....	100,972	40
209,047	75,694	11,517	.....	.....	37,281	6
7,940	1,160	60	.....	.....	11,775	6
448,248	18,673	9,094	.....	.....	1,148	.....
525,381	12,857	4,278	526	.....	25,809	401
200	850	.....	.....	.....	3,819	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,919	.....
166,277	24,209	10,560	295	.....	42,932	10
741,307	12,750	13,873	.....	.....	73,671	20
575,736	11,698	20,599	1,000	.....	50,723	15
762,449	11,724	1,773	272	.....	52,398	473
28,119	6,141	551	.....	.....	11,684	.....
1,267,628	98,692	98,384	325	.....	49,971	240
35,600,243	2,694,355	1,450,876	18,683	.....	2,883,284	67,715

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS RAISED THE PAST YEAR					Timothy
	Sugar Beets, Tons	Chicory, Tons	Wild Hay, Tons	Tame Hay Tons	Millet, Tons	
*Adams.....			1,517		405	
*Antelope.....						
*Banner.....						
Blaine.....			6,150		567	
*Boone.....			17,589		4,164	
Box Butte.....			7,640	20	3,281	
Boyd.....			22,280	90	4,274	20
Brown.....			2,104		1,700	20
Buffalo.....			8,805	975	751	11
*Burt.....			41,452		2,926	
Butler.....	1		15,825	4,017	1,643 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,374
*Cass.....			5,497		637	
Cedar.....			25,277	944	3,308	376
Chase.....	25	1	6,504	1,148	2,956	
Cherry.....	25	298	105,742	109	2,830	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Cheyenne.....						
*Clay.....			17,386		2,109	
*Colfax.....			26,409		900	
Cuming.....	688		14,019	1,853	1,689	801
Custer.....	11		20,898	274	5,864	4
Dakota.....	78		13,546	237	5,194	119
*Dawes.....			5,966		2,228	
Dawson.....	5		10,601	8,568	768	4
*Deuel.....			23,418		1,992	
Dixon.....			11,232	348	3,926	
Dodge.....	3,969	21	49,592 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,080	3,693	2,567
Douglas.....	94	90	14,678	1,707	4,581	525
Dundy.....	5		5,907	2,682	1,147	
*Fillmore.....			14,685		2,119	
Franklin.....	1		11,093	4,465	1,122	4
*Frontier.....					2,110	
Furnas.....	4	15	5,356	12,272	2,172	
Gage.....	7		10,538	2,545	3,668	2,015
Garfield.....			7,405		808	
Gosper.....			5,872	801	1,543	
*Grant.....			1,803		946	
*Greeley.....			1,876		1,007	
Hall.....	6,154	7	26,216	4,967	956	492
Hamilton.....	35		7,540	5,855	2,199	3,265
*Harlan.....			37,000			
*Hayes.....			2,400		1,507	
Hitchcock.....			1,197	1,657	2,372	
*Holt.....			95,988		4,459	
*Hooker.....						
Howard.....	17		5,530	30	4,453	6
*Jefferson.....			11,718		565	

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

AGGREGATE ACRES OF GRASSES IN CULTIVATION						Tame Hay cut the past year, No. of Tons
Clover	Blue Grass	Alfalfa	Orchard Grass	Other Tame Grass	Prairie under Fence or used for Meadow	
		28			4,595	
20					560	90
5		2		2	700	
31	14	501			32,116	737
292	482	403½	96	537	22,569	3,453
342	6	652	10	66	23,024	662
		587			56,145	2,021
2½		31			38,165	192
111	140	76		212	14,403	1,553
		505		2	39,218	660
26	20	109		4	13,168	1,516
2		6,701		1	25,855	2,511
		37			10,542	194
1,675	3,741	48	421	1,978	28,157	4,764
123	1,551	230	10	3,456	19,217	478
		1,837			26,329	1,703
7	154	3,681			13,914	3,006
	10	10,617		36	14,896	9,229
491	1,005	481		84	17,772	2,217
		12			3,285	25
	6	751			23,158	399
258	440	4,293	12	267	29,262	4,302
2,323	306	1,303		169	18,213	3,268
		830			13,284	552
					15,520	

TABLE XI.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY	AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS RAISED THE PAST YEAR					Timothy
	Sugar Beets, Tons	Chicory, Tons	Wild Hay, Tons	Tame Hay Tons	Millet, Tons	
*Johnson.....						
*Kearney.....			7,238		1,677	
Keith.....			5,378	170	1,058	
Keya Paha.....			15,554	235	3,526	
Kimball.....			2,706	1,108	433	
Knox.....			22,804	100	4,865	36
*Lancaster.....			23,558		8,275	
Lincoln.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		16,659	1,912	900	13
Logan.....			6,149	6	219	
Loup.....			2,996	40	479	
Madison.....	4,460		20,779	1,616	5,401	1,058
McPherson.....			5,947		1	
Merrick.....	5,223		21,040	655	477	39
Nance.....			5,287	726	4,306	511
*Nemaha.....						
Nuckolls.....	15		6,858	2,573	1,883	245
*Otoe.....			25,235		4,364	
Pawnee.....	13,764	2,697	1,477			1,634
Perkins.....			2,501	3	1,868	
*Phelps.....			2,318		876	
*Pierce.....			27,968		2,301	
Platte.....	1,833		2,464	2,464	6,600	725
Polk.....			6,796	3,426	864	2,209
*Red Willow.....			14,281		4,008	
*Richardson.....			39,701		1,346	
*Rock.....			33,145		360	
*Saline.....	16		12,648	1,296	656	1,240
Sarpy.....	12	100	7,971	2,425	3,206	1,795
Saunders.....	636		18,347	4,461	3,054	2,194
*Scotts Bluff.....			11,327		2,624	
*Seward.....			9,308		1,542	
Sheridan.....	8		27,724	439	3,007	2
Sherman.....			8,674	108	878	5
Sioux.....	50		6,012	1,505	369	142
*Stanton.....			10,213		3,195	
Thayer.....	277		3,346	1,096	848	236
Thomas.....			3,784	14	223	45
*Thurston.....			7,862		1,735	
Valley.....	7		9,048	643	1,532	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Washington.....	50	227	12,229	4,326	2,110	2,200
Wayne.....	95	15	16,384	5,688	7,135	5,320
Webster.....	30	5	12,694	2,862	815	
*Wheeler.....			7,843		230	
York.....	2		6,831	6,397	1,133	7,797
Total.....	119,769	3,486	°1,323,588		193,430	

° Wild and Tame Hay.

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

AGGREGATE ACRES OF GRASSES IN CULTIVATION						Tame Hay cut the past year, No. of Tons
Clover	Blue Grass	Alfalfa	Orchard Grass	Other Tame Grass	Prairie under Fence or used for Meadow	
		657			1,436	444
		38			3,900	195
		517			2,065	969
48	25	21		12	14,100	15
		3,197		64	18,717	1,884
		31			4,310	3
219	31	179	1	95	2,268	65
					25,624	1,548
	40	282			7,120	
96	21	285		21	20,173	925
					22,310	738
89	2	1,827		54	35,805	1,360
215	250	236	10	575	12,616	3,583
		8			30,625	532
202	124	352	5	418	30,649	1,983
849	557	325	2	81	34,653	2,592
96	80	344		40	30,128	392
357	373	299	21	294	5,252	2,428
712	231	126	2	195	24,521	3,349
		102			56,899	653
		167			19,033	143
		264		205	11,495	1,545
272	6	943	7	11	32,753	839
		4				4
5	2½	483		20	28,806	641
1,701	1,768	281	56	1,467	6,107	1,776
837	135	381		461	19,064	1,912
10	5	3,113	1	70	22,342	3,201
1,007	383	1,086		171	17,141	4,305
					1,038.881	80,555



TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	Prairie Hay cut the past year, No. of Tons	Eggs sold the past year, No. of Dozen	POULTRY		
			Dressed Poultry sold the past year, No. of Head	Live Poultry sold the past year, No. of Head	No. of Head on hand
*Adams.....		1,163,487			68,041
*Antelope.....		356,751			94,041
*Banner.....					
Blaine.....					
*Boone.....		226,343			60,695
Box Butte.....	4,466	55,566	1,542	4,318	17,111
Boyd.....	25,340	177,359	50	2,716	38,239
Brown.....	4,305	7,792	24	945	5,137
Buffalo.....	3,545	74,749	500	11,380	29,597
*Burt.....		377,691			112,476
Butler.....	12,008	254,481	3,472	32,172	135,808
*Cass.....		195,062			69,839
Cedar.....	19,273	133,782	70,775	5,273	72,059
Chase.....	2,289	71,971	1,376	5,454	24,309
Cherry.....	100,769	33,592	3,316	4,327	19,762
*Cheyenne.....					
*Clay.....		565,880			135,245
*Colfax.....		340,376			69,135
Cuming.....	9,217	87,692	924	4,966	48,264
Custer.....	19,872	175,646	2,206	15,014	80,735
Dakota.....	9,288	105,981	441	8,228	42,484
*Dawes.....		84,280			43,912
Dawson.....	10,083	144,442	1,614	1,320	54,743
*Deuel.....		32,850			10,484
Dixon.....	5,651	140,618	170	3,371	47,172
Dodge.....	29,856	213,438	4,027	30,527	94,190
Douglas.....	8,403	173,303	6,517	25,936	68,769
Dundy.....	3,133	113,734	1,604	4,412	23,346
*Fillmore.....		468,852			113,032
Franklin.....	11,446	187,085	692	14,155	61,786
*Frontier.....					
Furnas.....	1,670	322,118	808	21,033	80,776
Gage.....	6,616	219,741	3,571	42,261	117,484
Garfield.....	4,863	8,255		310	5,157
Gosper.....	3,122	149,586	438	10,026	50,173
*Grant.....					
*Greeley.....		44,471			7,477
Hall.....	21,326	136,213	2,998	23,680	67,453
Hamilton.....	5,049	188,922	2,081	50,672	803,597
*Harlan.....		184,092			28,000
*Hayes.....		76,790			20,094
Hitchcock.....	437	106,555		11,655	28,808
*Holt.....		264,612			87,380
*Hooker.....					
Howard.....	1,709	142,894	35,766	1,418	67,458
*Jefferson.....		320,108			75,375



TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

DAIRY PRODUCTS MADE IN FAMILY		DAIRY PRODUCTS MADE IN FACTORY		No. of Butter and Cheese Factories	Pounds of Milk or Cream sold during the year, including that sold to Cheese Factories and Creameries
Cheese, No. of Pounds Made	Butter, No. of Pounds Made	Cheese, No. of Pounds Made	Butter, No. of Pounds Made		
	213,884				340,832
	61,142				1,113,805
	19,514				2,470,925
2,050	100,330		420		5,598,050
19,207	106,717				
	22,697				
130	128,654		200		35,950
	34,542				3,083,360
7,050	361,959		135,089	2	999,678
	17,368				1,453,051
1,250	192,435		2,750		2,332,569
1,940					122,468
848	89,003		1,000		216
	38,989				2,662,976
	21,293				
2,300	106,355				2,180,520
7,315	371,690		100		66,874
	126,570		1,020		132,625
	8,643				589,610
6,743	180,729				281,620
	4,270				410,870
	64,532	1,437	12,675	1	375,064
1,486	313,747	100	260		1,749,532
	290,516		75,000		6,725,770
165	53,348				102,200
	32,216				62,330
10,170	145,081	22,368			923,845
2,107	240,617	832			123,868
30	361,317	500	16,750		397,899
	13,261				32,400
1,130	127,463				353,805
	3,609				1,400
5,430	275,096	16,000	1,150		937,396
2,469	276,746		179,718	2	957,972
	8,000				572,000
	12,800				251,083
	74,052				407,742
	39,305				284,061
	97,905			1	147,399
	19,395				1,188,892

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	Prairie Hay cut the past year, No. of Tons	Eggs sold the past year, No. of Dozen	POULTRY		
			Dressed Poultry sold the past year, No. of Head	Live Poultry sold the past year, No. of Head	No. of Head on hand
*Johnson .....					
*Kearney .....		217,876			78,586
Keith .....	8,546	10,947	100	282	7,198
Keya Paha .....	11,949	37,500	63	1,311	17,217
Kimball .....	1,781	17,672	67	376	3,603
Knox .....	14,238	132,362	3,042	6,572	57,035
*Lancaster .....		464,332			181,325
Lincoln .....	14,117	48,989	562	4,314	29,923
Logan .....	4,613	975		9	2,402
Loup .....	2,441	13,580	66	827	6,730
Madison .....	14,273	168,530	1,151	20,567	82,825
McPherson .....	122	185		40	82
Merrick .....	19,669	52,561	1,315	15,253	33,144
Nance .....	9,282	71,010	1,786	8,108	36,015
*Nemaha .....		247,400			15,000
Nuckolls .....	3,828	178,259	2,691	28,306	26,377
*Otoe .....		1,222,059			193,848
Pawnee .....	16,797	141,328	8,620	25,675	73,480
Perkins .....	3,368	43,523	475	4,315	12,677
*Phelps .....		88,753			47,881
*Pierce .....		65,780			
Platte .....	16,860	286,043	496	10,582	90,268
Polk .....	8,643	102,205	4,389	19,674	77,391
*Red Willow .....		243,916			60,101
*Richardson .....		629,795			209,026
*Rock .....		53,800			27,925
*Saline .....	1,208	468,160	560	12,512	149,576
Sarpy .....	5,433	138,791	3,536	16,478	55,096
Saunders .....	12,309	378,158	3,001	78,616	170,485
*Scotts Bluff .....		41,210			13,520
*Seward .....					111,295
Sheridan .....	24,010	98,053	1,055	10,125	27,971
Sherman .....	6,879	143,912	2,609	8,781	51,594
Sioux .....	3,357	15,118	78	1,733	6,413
*Stanton .....		176,473			7,434
Thayer .....	3,627	341,894	840	20,969	79,333
Thomas .....	7,413	2,320		413	1,381
*Thurston .....		1,726			454
Valley .....	7,885	79,744	272	8,752	39,685
Washington .....	5,142	370,473	1,382	34,590	86,950
Wayne .....	4,943	146,483	574	17,420	74,791
Webster .....	10,738	285,789	604	22,636	82,158
*Wheeler .....		24,787			
York .....	3,691	183,506	802	54,212	98,810
Total .....	652,453	15,553,337	837,339	775,017	5,609,903

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

DAIRY PRODUCTS MADE IN FAMILY		DAIRY PRODUCTS MADE IN FACTORY		No. of Butter and Cheese Factories	Pounds of Milk or Cream sold during the year, including that sold to Cheese Factories and Creameries
Cheese, No. of Pounds Made	Butter, No. of Pounds Made	Cheese, No. of Pounds Made	Butter, No. of Pounds Made		
.....	19,762	.....	.....	.....	903,911
300	14,906	300	200	2	104,763
10	74,127	.....	.....	.....	.....
990	12,390	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,315	130,165	.....	3,650	.....	954,682
.....	49,170	.....	.....	.....	1,450,047
.....	108,347	.....	150	.....	141
.....	1,763	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25,585	.....	780	.....	5,235
250	318,506	.....	25,280	1	3,049,819
.....	870	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,589	71,375	.....	1,900	.....	437,580
120	167,584	.....	10,555	2	224,660
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	227,101	.....	.....	.....	201,516
.....	35,744	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,634	201,820	32	5,710	.....	35,090
150	59,649	.....	260	.....	830,012
.....	22,062	.....	.....	.....	88,753
.....	16,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,477	314,345	30,200	1,631	2	1,594,540
.....	172,815	.....	163,840	6	371,220
.....	11,923	.....	.....	.....	11,947
.....	30,574	.....	.....	.....	592,193
.....	8,970	.....	.....	.....	309,187
.....	92,240	.....	.....	.....	342,000
270	198,655	.....	.....	.....	4,670,656
2,450	521,971	.....	.....	.....	491,574
.....	3,702	.....	.....	.....	95,528
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,223	205,107	.....	2,300	.....	.....
1,454	141,561	.....	30	.....	61,424
787	24,077	.....	675	.....	1,000
.....	32,287	.....	.....	.....	667,243
985	202,637	.....	.....	.....	1,261,495
.....	5,687	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,257	128,473	.....	100,217	.....	55,067
.....	344,931	.....	122,700	1	119,325
305	177,850	500	850	.....	450,887
1,000	194,466	60,000	902,600	3	3,036,239
.....	34,275	.....	.....	.....	440,347
1,165	284,286	.....	3,410	.....	1,360,625
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
118,669	9,251,898	132,239	2,842,869	23	62,387,600

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	LIVE STOCK ON HAND APRIL 1, 1898				
	Horses	Mules and Asses	Milch Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep
*Adams.....	5,803	520	5,747	4,878	58
*Antelope.....	7,259	330	7,510	10,246	441
*Banner.....					
Blaine.....					
*Boone.....	5,524	344	5,258	9,504	444
Box Butte.....	3,048	35	4,445	11,407	8,715
Boyd.....	3,778	213	3,277	5,142	
Brown.....	914	24	842	2,305	15
Buffalo.....	4,114	226	2,933	6,088	3,360
*Burt.....	5,376	508	5,567	15,689	262
Butler.....	8,178	546	7,781	16,035	2,110
*Cass.....	3,738	523	2,963	4,140	448
Cedar.....	5,821	422	5,652	17,221	27
Chase.....	2,877	106	2,106	8,319	880
Cherry.....	7,437	438	2,317	54,276	4,756
*Cheyenne.....	8,342	200		27,098	13,334
*Clay.....	10,227	720	5,270	11,420	281
*Colfax.....	5,887	321	4,209	14,191	8,728
Cuming.....	2,697	191	3,954	7,463	96
Custer.....	16,371	951	8,884	34,263	321
Dakota.....	3,077	237	3,113	9,195	3
*Dawes.....	4,054	73	2,656	8,079	6,104
Dawson.....	8,907	329	5,751	12,308	445
*Deuel.....	5,497	53	1,893	28,126	1,497
Dixon.....	3,855	182	3,180	7,990	1,010
Dodge.....	7,939	469	7,676	22,753	1,540
Douglas.....	4,387	430	5,168	4,968	3,696
Dundy.....	2,240	129	1,697	7,707	3,822
*Fillmore.....	9,440	734	7,350	6,168	561
Franklin.....	4,937	546	5,143	9,520	111
*Frontier.....	9,006	550		10,286	620
Furnas.....	7,500	623	4,522	10,102	2,922
Gage.....	8,435	1,063	7,072	21,182	176
Garfield.....	791	37	605	1,160	78
Gosper.....	5,296	324	3,237	7,838	
*Grant.....					
*Greeley.....	1,775	123	2,111	3,335	74
Hall.....	8,211	785	7,216	23,740	24,496
Hamilton.....	8,307	511	6,369	16,741	1,148
*Harlan.....	8,128	480	4,000	24,000	
*Hayes.....	2,764	160	1,424	3,914	11
Hitchcock.....	2,995	153	1,606	2,415	
*Holt.....	11,676	315	11,006	21,908	4,541
*Hooker.....	339	3	32	1,977	17
Howard.....	3,235	381	2,821	977	
*Jefferson.....	6,219	629	5,564	6,488	178

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

LIVE STOCK THAT HAVE DIED OF DISEASE APRIL 1, 1898							Hides sold the past year
Swine	Horses	Mules and Asses	Milch Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Swine	
32,738							133
34,314							773
21,161							
481	112	2	320	749	354	1,176	559
9,665	152	2	76	231		1,980	33
2,098	22		31	97		117	42
13,681	91	5	45	114	354	788	435
45,996							1,179
29,701	227	21	255	672	169	17,518	205
19,888							
24,683	111	4	156	964	23	6,457	397
5,279	101	6	141	342	136	460	286
2,267	264	8	355	1,171	451	137	712
1,000							
39,972							436
24,630							40
19,955	69	1	75	246	1	4,687	256
48,862	263	8	228	786		8,341	270
12,167	94	6	74	417	2,082		190
2,180							150
29,505	187	31	135	386	50	12,340	357
1,614							678
14,222	54	2	56	332	30	3,758	98
36,979	225	13	171	894	10	16,258	722
17,329	76	7	119	287	6	5,447	229
4,655	74	3	128	378	50	655	392
30,493							1,293
34,658	97	14	130	304	16	4,892	106
30,493							
36,176	126	4	77	253	10	11,667	151
34,550	237	13	161	297	35	6,739	259
2 184	11		14	21	2	427	9
24,626	118	6	80	246		9,911	74
8,233							
31,616	205	9	164	433	565	9,170	599
49,749	206	9	137	341	24	17,379	155
40,000							
7,014							
7,408							
18,864							1,165
206							
16,741	70	7	46	197		2,286	
19,709							5



TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	LIVE STOCK ON HAND APRIL 1, 1898				
	Horses	Mules and Asses	Milch Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep
*Johnson .....	5,970	624	4,961	16,595	1,541
*Kearney .....	5,606	390	.....	8,073	600
Keith .....	1,067	1,562	427	9,682	2,495
Keya Paha .....	2,727	117	1,790	10,279	3,956
Kimball .....	2,709	147	315	6,343	7,437
Knox .....	7,792	365	9	14,162	362
*Lancaster .....	10,091	908	11,428	10,886	873
Lincoln .....	5,577	188	2,326	11,916	2,036
Logan .....	504	18	157	3,118	.....
Loup .....	1,084	32	631	1,093	21
Madison .....	6,851	475	7,771	18,944	16,003
McPherson .....	322	13	13	16	.....
Merrick .....	3,265	135	4,328	12,344	12,337
Nance .....	3,646	805	6,347	12,629	267
*Nemaha .....	7,905	1,112	.....	13,159	384
Nuckolls .....	7,265	732	5,338	15,192	155
*Otoe .....	9,498	1,575	8,156	13,870	170
Pawnee .....	5,369	342	5,345	12,393	472
Perkins .....	2,013	78	4,565	3,406	5,647
*Phelps .....	8,297	664	16,565	18,179	.....
*Pierce .....	5,617	501	4,550	14,725	1,581
Platte .....	8,110	348	9,338	17,019	5,611
Polk .....	16,578	745	6,010	29,886	132
*Red Willow .....	6,089	905	3,037	6,473	971
*Richardson .....	8,926	1,226	8,196	20,513	11,334
*Rock .....	1,977	107	1,933	6,207	3,289
*Saline .....	6,440	200	6,032	6,160	.....
Sarpy .....	3,689	511	4,328	4,586	570
Saunders .....	10,177	859	10,135	18,462	2,135
*Stotts Bluff .....	2,950	135	1,386	3,989	4,882
*Seward .....	9,984	726	.....	16,167	125
Sheridan .....	6,073	80	3,195	24,622	16,518
Sherman .....	4,793	288	4,637	8,216	98
Sioux .....	2,867	38	1,264	14,377	2,864
*Stanton .....	4,310	412	4,216	14,300	1,297
Thayer .....	5,610	640	5,226	8,145	10
Thomas .....	226	16	121	2,926	5
*Thurston .....	339	3	32	1,977	3
Valley .....	5,022	342	4,794	9,140	188
Washington .....	5,970	383	5,917	10,616	217
Wayne .....	5,825	507	5,448	20,541	691
Webster .....	6,449	647	6,764	12,518	456
*Wheeler .....	339	3	32	1,977	250
York .....	9,263	760	6,774	14,096	487
Total .....	481,578	37,467	363,754	1,032,413	205,796



TABLE XL.—*Continued.*

LIVE STOCK THAT HAVE DIED OF DISEASE APRIL 1, 1898							Hides sold the past year
Swine	Horses	Mules and Asses	Milch Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Swine	
25,142							
30,733							
1,144	35		16	96	31	52	134
32,69	40	1	52	469	121	208	50
93	24	1	8	280	600	2	248
28,007	204	15	229	854	20	5,629	310
37,389							4,287
9,681	204	14	124	392	563	1,292	255
859	14		7	49		125	2
3,431	47	2	36	66		628	62
31,387	224	6	209	1,015	133	14,653	524
23	1			1		8	
13,819	53	1	49	354		2,501	369
18,870	168	11	96	374	18	8,808	246
30,019							291,548
36,644	149	11	8	828		10,998	52
38,084							
26,434	168	9	136	273	21	6,793	59
2,248	76	4	55	423	115	379	313
18,179							
20,375							1,560
50,401	232	9	171	929	28	7,668	341
52,002	178	2	126	455	11	7,946	302
24,837							
40,374							6,339
2,212							962
24,792	368		176	216		3,712	88
13,733	132	9	127	286	52	11,763	112
41,337	305	7	257	691	445	19,342	3,442
53,782							
28,615							
1,002	179	9	137	890	5,535	138	668
10,103	158	11	97	351	25	5,188	1,053
296	98		43	519	20	22	387
20,116							2,046
23,528	167	24	87	219	3	10,436	140
370	23	2	49	96		50	77
206							
17,774	141	4	276	515	75	10,699	306
23,135	233	6	165	315	83	10,145	154
29,931	165	7	170	774	5	6,847	350
35,707	234	7	167	427	15	9,117	208
3,841							
35,555	302	21	144	440	42	15,149	188
1,782,131	7,308	365	6,756	22,845	12,338	308,379	332,570

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	Pelts Sold the Past Year	Number of Animals fattened and slaughtered, or sold for slaughter during the year ending April 1, 1898	Wool, Number of Pounds of clip of 1898	Number of Acres actually used for growing nursery stock for sale	ORCHARDS	
					NUMBER OF TREES IN BEARING	
					Apple	Pear
*Adams.....						
*Antelope.....	171		5,846			
*Banner.....						
Blaine.....						
*Boone.....						
Box Butte.....	318	2,786	13,300		5	
Boyd.....		8,820	3,750		75	
Brown.....	1	752	1,587	4	213	
Buffalo.....	57	14,647	312		5,642	15
*Burt.....	100		3,608			
Butler.....	147	39,401	1,771	8	33,625	133
*Cass.....						
Cedar.....		17,926	6,025	9	3,400	62
Chase.....	125	4,855	6,950	17	288	4
Cherry.....	1	5,453	14,457	$\frac{1}{2}$	103	
*Cheyenne.....						
*Clay.....	40	601	2,736			
*Colfax.....			200			
Cuming.....		15,201	932	10	6,770	54
Custer.....	44	38,978	5,000	13	4,198	34
Dakota.....	2	7,764		$\frac{3}{4}$	7,141	4
*Dawes.....			46,020			
Dawson.....		39,224	10,844		7,830	56
*Deuel.....						
Dixon.....	8	8,055	5,000		11,253	6
Dodge.....	32	54,413	1,297	17	31,832	398
Douglas.....	5	34,931	813		35,079	1,282
Dundy.....	35	7,100	2,616		444	25
*Fillmore.....	90		100			
Franklin.....		27,741	336	8	68,110	188
*Frontier.....						
Furnas.....	52	37,420	6,024	32	6,741	43
Gage.....	14	37,455	1,542	42	77,250	655
Garfield.....	15	1,521	4,965		175	
Gosper.....		27,570			2,834	15
*Grant.....						
*Greeley.....						
Hamilton.....	81	79,068	27,100		15,388	68
Hall.....	21	58,983	5,215		36,620	241
*Harlan.....						
*Hayes.....						
Hitchcock.....		7,672				
*Holt.....			60,145			
*Hooker.....						
Howard.....		19,468			2,866	16
*Jefferson.....						



TABLE XI.—Continued.

NAME OF COUNTY	Pelts Sold the Past Year	Number of Animals fattened and slaughtered, or sold for slaughter during the year ending April 1, 1898	Wool, Number of Pounds of clip of 1898	Number of Acres actually used for growing nursery stock for sale	ORCHARDS	
					NUMBER OF TREES IN BEARING	
					Apple	Pear
*Johnson .....						
*Kearney .....						
Keith .....	23	2,090	12,500		94	
Keya Paha .....	83	5,387	18,514		234	
Kimball .....	207	1,616	48,926		21	
Knox .....	353	14,139	1,957		3,223	18
*Lancaster .....	270					
Lincoln .....	1,739	13,353	11,650		2,968	59
Logan .....		2,372			23	
Loup .....	8	3,750	100		513	
Madison .....	27	27,230	965	45	11,608	97
McPherson .....		65				
Merrick .....	371	21,952	103,815		2,494	11
Nance .....		22,568		1	7,776	25
*Nemaha .....	375					
Nuckolls .....	13	42,268	880		31,325	299
*Otoe .....						
Pawnee .....		28,031	2,113	4	60,196	498
Perkins .....	55	2,689	12,098	1½	55	
*Phelps .....						
*Pierce .....	475		117,916			
Platte .....	11	42,463	48,450	10	14,948	148
Polk .....		37,277	46		37,429	339
*Red Willow .....						
*Richardson .....	3		3,030			
*Rock .....	40		14,444			
*Saline .....		22,840			85,864	184
Sarpy .....	45	37,705	250		36,395	139
Saunders .....	220	64,708	17,538	4	62,614	572
*Scotts Bluff .....						
*Seward .....						
Sheridan .....	234	19,305	56,957		23	
Sherman .....		17,584	170		1,938	7
Sioux .....	145	2,232	12,241		163	
*Stanton .....						
Thayer .....	10	23,872	173		30,209	252
Thomas .....	6	388	138	1		
*Thurston .....						
Valley .....	15	24,126	2,305	3½	5,210	139
Washington .....		35,447	2,130	90	67,566	223
Wayne .....	1	30,831	1,300		7,200	157
Webster .....	20	34,673	6,154		25,698	38
*Wheeler .....		800				
York .....	5	52,493	6,631	903	54,771	183
Total .....	6,143	1,231,519	741,882	1,223	917,440	6,687

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

NUMBER OF TREES IN BEARING			NUMBER OF TREES NOT IN BEARING				
Peach	Plum	Cherry	Apple	Pear	Peach	Plum	Cherry
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	99	52	1,453	53	142	483	385
10	38	15	324	.....	.....	6	12
3	20	4	47	.....	.....	26	3
27	1,210	497	5,575	98	95	873	1,238
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
126	839	510	17,535	441	1,446	2,125	1,342
.....	40	18	152	.....	.....	90	92
142	1,734	230	1,870	284	1,028	498	560
359	5,404	4,859	20,766	506	631	5,028	6,925
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
234	3,563	1,155	3,348	191	1,525	1,748	1,492
258	6,661	2,974	11,872	612	3,381	1,138	3,432
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21,480	6,817	8,971	24,646	890	71,919	2,986	6,631
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29,554	4,011	6,331	27,114	3,000	27,922	3,512	3,830
21	258	21	179	1	769	217	175
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
951	3,174	6,789	20,383	1,042	2,591	4,872	6,734
2,017	8,573	8,885	17,631	1,369	3,175	2,925	5,752
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,368	704	2,472	29,632	128	8,928	552	4,968
1,263	5,011	2,652	34,918	627	8,627	4,200	4,257
4,755	8,356	10,311	41,010	1,104	8,406	4,536	7,801
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	54	6	795	3	2	180	123
160	320	799	4,437	331	876	640	1,815
.....	7	13	253	6	6	5	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,205	5,162	8,161	21,142	866	22,720	1,893	5,978
.....	.....	11	183	13	30	38	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
217	1,427	2,857	6,673	167	1,003	1,012	4,195
1,474	10,337	5,249	45,233	439	4,182	3,223	3,967
196	7,728	4,121	23,358	460	789	5,789	3,979
10,361	4,654	10,055	20,767	827	23,749	2,683	7,457
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,397	9,310	14,848	29,016	615	10,771	4,007	10,526
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119,725	154,229	185,870	675,147	24,554	185,953	122,823	174,526



TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	ORCHARDS					SMALL FRUITS
	SOLD DURING THE PAST YEAR					Rasp- berries, No. of Acres
	Apples, Bushels	Pears, Bushels	Peaches, Bushels	Plums, Bushels	Cherries, Crates	
*Adams.....						
*Antelope.....	375			90		
*Banner.....						
Blaine.....						
*Boone.....	51			1		
Box Butte.....	50			100	3	50 bu.
Boyd.....						
Brown.....						
Buffalo.....	334		126	2	121	
*Burt.....	5,035		62	667		
Butler.....	976		139	31	777	350
*Cass.....	3,685		650	73		
Cedar.....	612			39	15	14
Chase.....	20		20		13	3
Cherry.....						
*Cheyenne.....						
*Clay.....	1,488		624	250		
*Colfax.....	365			192		
Cuming.....	268		35	12	6	35
Custer.....	316	3		8	24	100
Dakota.....	3,535			320	128	3
*Dawes.....						
Dawson.....	407		4	42	260	
*Deuel.....						
Dixon.....	2,855			130	47	
Dodge.....	4,244		115	735	555	618
Douglas.....	4,435		25	1,292	1,243	40
Dundy.....	21		90	2	24	
*Fillmore.....	2,481			202	694	
Franklin.....	663		269	6	945	
*Frontier.....						
Furnas.....	637		158	14	139	
Gage.....	2,739	10	1,904	8	352	14
Garfield.....						16
Gosper.....	42		18	2	103	
*Grant.....						
*Greeley.....	100			25		
Hall.....	772	15	124		421	3
Hamilton.....	1,561		278	138	1,302	
*Harlan.....						
*Hayes.....	18			10		
Hitchcock.....						
*Holt.....	193		6	170		
*Hooker.....						
Howard.....	35					
*Jefferson.....	540		600	10		



TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

SMALL FRUITS					VINEYARDS	
Black-berries, No. Acres	Straw-berries, No. Acres	SOLD DURING THE PAST YEAR			No. of Acres	No. of Baskets of Grapes sold
		Rasp-berries, crates	Black-berries, crates	Straw-berries, crates		
			12			
	5 sq. rds.					
				1		
			213		15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,369
			67			
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	7	3	
3	2				2	
			74			125
			20			
2 $\frac{35}{100}$	1 $\frac{35}{100}$			5	15	90
				5	$\frac{1}{4}$	
		112			4 $\frac{1}{2}$	861
			25			
	5		10	70		
		3			9	810
	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4		59	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,653
38 $\frac{7}{20}$	$\frac{7}{4}$	424	1,068	149	242	57,815
			74			3
		102	60	15		20
				20		
2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	50		307	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,766
				60		
1	9			222	18	503
	$\frac{5}{16}$			530	3	675
				16		
24						
				5		

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	ORCHARDS					SMALL FRUITS
	SOLD DURING THE PAST YEAR					Rasp- berries, No. of Acres
	Apples, Bushels	Pears, Bushels	Peaches, Bushels	Plums, Bushels	Cherries, Crates	
*Johnson						
*Kearney	100		32	124		
Keith						
Keya Pana	56			30		
Kimball	60					$\frac{1}{2}$
Knox	75			20		
*Lancaster	2,343		361	91		
Lincoln	1,056		50	66	41	202
Logan						
Loup	13		50		1	
Madison	564	145	5	327	414	19
McPherson						
Merrick	195		8	41	45	$\frac{3}{4}$
Nance	37		2	27	80	$\frac{1}{2}$
*Nemaha	6,000		1,800	678		
Nuckolls	2,703		815	40	244	
*Otoe	12,743		954	57		
Pawnee	5,449	111	1,459	147	220	4
Perkins						
*Phelps						
*Pierce	50		15			
Platte	1,362	20	45	6	672	14
Polk	1,785	12	110	43	3,843	
*Red Willow	60		3	100		
*Richardson	19,030		8,759	141		
*Rock						
*Saline	592			24	424	
Sarpy	3,232		50	10	346	9
Saunders	1,164		160	67	435	3
*Scotts Bluff	5		5	25		
*Seward						
Sheridan						
Sherman	192		11	30	84	$\frac{1}{4}$
Sioux						
*Stanton	177					
Thayer	613	21	629	8	101	
Thomas						
*Thurston						
Valley	144		60	1,005	1,122	$\frac{1}{2}$
Washington	4,387	6	90	75	327	73
Wayne	376			213	273	$\frac{1}{2}$
Webster	1,243		219	14	461	2
*Wheeler						
York	1,195		71	44	1,222	$\frac{3}{4}$
Total	105,833	345	21,010	7,927	17,527	

TABLE XI. *Continued.*

SMALL FRUITS					VINEYARDS	
Black-berries, No. Acres	Straw-berries, No. Acres	SOLD DURING THE PAST YEAR			No. of Acres	No. of Baskets of Grapes sold
		Rasp-berries, crates	Black-berries, crates	Straw-berries, crates		
				35		
	40				25	
				372		525
$\frac{1}{4}$	3	75		336	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	900
$1\frac{1}{4}$	6	16	10	54	11	15
	$1\frac{3}{4}$			90	2	630
$\frac{1}{2}$	2	100		150	$\frac{3}{4}$	70
				250		
200					655	1,286
				106		
8	39	27	25	1,656	56	2,665
	$\frac{1}{4}$			75	2	
			4			
$\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	50	50	51	21	1,085
1	3	10	3	66	6	1,620
			85			
			131			2,500
					72	32,560
8	$\frac{1}{2}$	83	259	8	97	2,952
6	2	137	91	34	38	6,876
			5			
	29			32		
					1	
			5			
		10		15	5	1,400
	$1\frac{3}{8}$	10		12	1	
65	7	1,235	1,145	65	68	20,290
	$\frac{1}{8}$	30	9	201	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	45
1	1	734			104	1,500
$\frac{1}{2}$	1		12	26	7	1,900
		3,212	4,457	5,105	1,603	146,509

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	VINE- YARDS	CELERY		BEES	
	Gallons of Wine made in the year ending April 1, 1898	No. of Acres	No. of pounds sold the past year	No. of Stands	No. of pounds of Honey produced in 1898
*Adams.....				285	
*Antelope.....				205	
*Banner.....					
Blaine.....					
*Boone.....				20	
Box Butte.....					
Boyd.....					
Brown.....					
Buffalo.....	6		1,500	95	3,258
*Burt.....				280	
Butler.....	69			1,220	29,696
*Cass.....				845	
Cedar.....	31			67	1,370
Chase.....	32	$\frac{1}{8}$	5,000		
Cherry.....	102				
*Cheyenne.....					
*Clay.....				1,121	
*Colfax.....				56	
Cuming.....	367			221	4,747
Custer.....	20			12	346
Dakota.....				401	14,583
*Dawes.....				15	
Dawson.....	127		500	17	520
*Deuel.....					
Dixon.....				119	1,443
Dodge.....	2,259			914	21,458
Douglas.....	3,256			652	10,088
Dundy.....					
*Fillmore.....				332	
Franklin.....	41			250	1,987
*Frontier.....					
Furnas.....			500	603	9,105
Gage.....	987			1,139	34,616
Garfield.....				6	60
Gosper.....				11	210
*Grant.....					
*Greeley.....				5	
Hall.....	1,107			640	18,304
Hamilton.....	255			1,010	28,350
*Harlan.....				400	
*Hayes.....				140	
Hitchcock.....					
*Holt.....				300	
*Hooker.....					
Howard.....					
*Jefferson.....				517	

TABLE XI.—Continued.

BEEES		ARTIFICIAL FOREST				
Number of pounds of Wax produced in 1898	Dogs, No.	TREES ONE YEAR-OLD AND OVER				
		Walnut, Acres	Maple, Acres	Honey- locust, Acres	Cotton- wood, Acres	Other Varieties, Acres
	434	12		128		25,000
	772					
	140				160	4
3	621	6	12	7	142	523
40	1,834	38	79	3	790	11,969
	942	163	19		584	151,324
		8		132½	49	163
	500	1	1	200	689	1,037
20	549	21	113		34	291
	2,187	84	71	78	530	2,714
	548	134	37½	1	634½	493½
	1,511	160	19	159	265	
	322	10	1,415		584	677
232	1,634	33½	292	6	483	3,348
92	530	151	355	10	347	1,184
	275	178	1		220	186
80	1,074	41	36	6	154	358
20	1,370	95	20	2,531	173	1,108
121	1,939	48	158	344	178	9,400
	112	3			53	63
	958	372	51	273	495	58,025
124	1,317	44	42	32	1,123	2,420
38	1,804					1,223
	408				4	375

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	VINE- YARDS	CELERY		BEES	
	Gallons of Wine made in the year ending April 1, 1898	No. of Acres	No. of pounds sold the past year	No. of Stands	No. of pounds of Honey produced in 1898
*Johnson .....					
*Kearney .....				375	30
Keith .....	110				8
Keya Paha .....					
Kimball .....				3	
Knox .....	223				
*Lancaster .....				1,478	
Lincoln .....	35	63		61	3,199
Logan .....					
Loup .....				2	
Madison .....	20			283	4,379
McPherson .....					
Merrick .....	150			404	11,726
Nance .....	25			221	6,651
*Nemaha .....				500	
Nuckolls .....				631	13,940
*Otoe .....				2,172	
Pawnee .....	2,405			691	12,215
Perkins .....	125				
*Phelps .....				1	
*Pierce .....				15	
Platte .....	668	12	500	612	16,080
Polk .....	44			935	24,125
*Red Willow .....				179	
*Richardson .....				1,883	
*Rock .....					
*Saline .....	2,120			1,040	10,200
Sarpy .....	1,159		120	530	16,603
Saunders .....	1,346	5	330	1,791	42,918
*Scotts Bluff .....				45	
*Seward .....					
Sheridan .....	228			2	10
Sherman .....				15	521
Sioux .....					
*Stanton .....				244	
Thayer .....	208			450	6,042
Thomas .....					
*Thurston .....					
Valley .....	122	4		72	892
Washington .....	1,636	3	30	433	5,736
Wayne .....	353			106	3,209
Webster .....	130			438	8,260
*Wheeler .....					
York .....	245	5 16	900	9,073	19,866
Total .....	20,011	88	9,380	36,583	386,751



TABLE XI.—*Concluded.*

BEES	Dogs, No.	ARTIFICIAL FOREST				
		TREES ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER				
		Walnut. Acres	Maple. Acres	Honey- locust. Acres	Cotton wood. Acres	Other Varieties. Acres
Number of pounds of Wax produced in 1898						
5	1,126	16	106	1	821	750
	136		3	5	458	1,713
	417	$\frac{1}{2}$			481	18
	86				2	41
20	470	1,013	2,029	339	34,236	29,142
	91	82	462	225	2,021	1,274
	190	26	303	4	66	5
64	1,549	54	11	18,901	10,281	7,620
	10					
95	931	2	2	536		893
1	750	15	309	4	525	133
15	1,392	109	3,106	7	2,114	80,002
2	1,027	216	632	13	245	2,015
	351	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	60	476	108
40	1,325	23	32	4	868	1,065
283	1,453	14	2		354	1,279
	2,058		20	8	138	1,696
364	956	37	81	$\frac{1}{2}$	316	537
460	2,217	104	140	6	360	1,225 $\frac{3}{4}$
	374				31	22
	1,025	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	1	3	12
	200					515
315	1,226	14	49	9	87	622
			600		10	1
2	932	2	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{3}{4}$	717
1,815	1,270	62	431	1	246	169,491
	987	109	151	11	601	1,224
	1,420	833	1,283	164	1,540	4,262
78	1,845	414	468	1,834	2,600	2,365
4,309	47,464	6,247	12,952	38,993	66,597	647,229

TABLE XII.

NAME OF COUNTY	Number of Farms	NUMBER ACRES OF LAND IN FARMS AND USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH			Number of Acres under Irrigation
		Acres Under Fence	Acres not Under Fence	Total Number of Acres	
*Adams.....					
*Antelope.....					
*Banner.....					
Blaine.....	132	11,373	17,175		4,161
*Boone.....					
*Box Butte.....					
*Boyd.....					
*Brown.....					
*Buffalo.....					
*Burt.....					
Butler.....	1,894	201,601	84,011	244,961	22,724
*Cass.....					
*Cedar.....					
*Chase.....					
Cherry.....	676	69,732	140,591	140,466	162½
*Cheyenne.....					
*Clay.....					
*Colfax.....					
*Cuming.....					
Custer.....	2,669	439,403	270,681	695,314	593
Dakota.....	618	118,360	2,957	12,132	953
*Dawes.....					
Dawson.....	1,473	219,490	82,019	303,115	21,581
*Deuel.....					
*Dixon.....					
Dodge.....	1,486	225,175½	35,884	266,692	3
*Douglas.....					
Dundy.....	571	65,010	51,129	112,489	4,177
*Fillmore.....					
*Franklin.....					
*Frontier.....					
*Furnas.....					
*Gage.....					
*Garfield.....					
*Gosper.....					
*Grant.....					
*Greeley.....					
Hall.....	1,277	162,279	61,694	225,524	
Hamilton.....	1,745	226,916	45,234	272,150	
*Harlan.....					
*Hayes.....					
*Hitchcock.....					
Holt.....					
*Hooker.....					
*Howard.....					
*Jefferson.....					

TABLE XII.

NUMBER OF ACRES SOWN IN FALL OF 1898		NUMBER OF ACRES SOWN OR PLANTED, AND TO BE SOWN OR PLANTED IN SEASON OF 1899				
Winter Wheat	Rye	Spring Wheat	Corn	Barley	Oats	Buck- wheat
	3,215	40,640	135,260	10,625	35,275	
	2,700	49,848	99,208	1,700	28,560	
	100	1,500	1,000		500	
	331	489	2,726		184	
	100	51,000	100,000	1,000	37,000	
	100	1,750	500	2,230	1,320	
	1,231	26,200	41,604		5,781	
	100	24,000	5,500		2,000	
	14,000	80,650	200,750	4,000	17,500	
	226	25,830	114,893	4,245	24,108	
16,184	3,516	13,163	120,575	1,469	59,340	6
	400	26,623	162,721	1,150	29,550	
	88	49,224	145,901	4,530	35,647	
	15,000	15,300	22,947	895	1,280	
23	114	2,672	5,369	105	371	
	5,000	15,000	20,000	500	500	
	804	91,542	100,145	1,332	37,780	
	1,275	18,250	129,500	1,000	21,500	
	532	29,201	152,329	1,488	27,198	
784	9,572	114,236	144,409	5,216	16,179	
	12½	25,503	37,699	818	5,864	
	5,000	8,000	3,000	1,500	6,000	
5,788	11,968	65,264	105,365	2,127	9,573	20½
	100	32,847	134,279		10,885	
653	783	27,701½	101,147	2,457½	36,262	
	292	7,865	102,206	824	14,895	
825	504	4,793	25,258	157	334	
	508	60,390	148,896	331	49,778	
	1,500	49,477	107,661	684	15,000	
	500	55,000	85,000		10,200	
	3,574	58,664	156,157	844	20,203	
	10,000	75,000	250,000		50,000	
	500	12,000	15,000	100	3,000	
	4,160	59,020	63,492	429	7,475	
	138	26,762	49,674		10,113	
32,123	1,412	1,119	96,035	74	41,332	3
42,010	4,525	4,864	112,842	1,655	48,261	
	2,000	60,000	148,600	1,250	25,500	
	10,000	60,000	30,000		2,000	
	28,000	30,000	150,000		25,000	
	100	100	500		250	
	1,633	27,085	56,721	1,118	15,093	
	731	22,040	153,454		33,321	

TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	Number of Farms	NUMBER ACRES OF LAND IN FARMS AND USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH			Number of Acres under Irrigation
		Acres Under Fence	Acres not Under Fence	Total Number of Acres	
*Johnson.....					
Kearney.....	1,424	168,228	57,535	230,813	1,710
Keith.....					
Keya Paha.....					
Kimball.....	100	24,240	19,693	43,933	1,205
*Knox.....					
*Lancaster.....					
*Lincoln.....					
Logan.....					
Loup.....	199	16,574	19,374	35,948	392
*Madison.....					
McPherson.....					
Merrick.....	1,276	243,480	50,551	294,031	
Nance.....	681	123,712	36,169	124,945	
*Nemaha.....					
Nuckolls.....					
*Otoe.....					
Pawnee.....	1,600			27,000	
Perkins.....					
*Phelps.....					
Pierce.....	1,182	102,651	145,548	244,199	
*Platte.....					
Polk.....	1,659	162,303	63,060	240,574	5
Red Willow.....	1,005	128,414½	84,750½	213,165	1,274
*Richardson.....					
*Rock.....					
*Saline.....					
Sarpy.....	842	119,493	4,605	124,098	18
*Saunders.....					
*Scotts Bluff.....					
*Seward.....					
*Sheridan.....					
Sherman.....	1,063	98,015	96,226	201,486	55½
Sioux.....	409	79,280	20,839	100,219	4,583
*Stanton.....					
*Thayer.....					
*Thomas.....					
*Thurston.....					
Valley.....	1,231	108,632	134,821	272,359	5,210
Washington.....	2,458	186,226½	18,583	204,809½	
Wayne.....	1,289	164,335	67,638	262,026	
Webster.....	1,585	160,531	106,731	267,262	
*Wheeler.....					
*York.....					
Total.....	30,544	3,625,453	1,717,498	5,062,710	68,213

TABLE XII. *Continued.*

NUMBER OF ACRES SOWN IN FALL OF 1898		NUMBER OF ACRES SOWN OR PLANTED, AND TO BE SOWN OR PLANTED IN SEASON OF 1898				
Winter Wheat	Rye	Spring Wheat	Corn	Barley	Oats	Buck- wheat
29,202	200 671	21,494 28,135	101,819 79,612	750 361	24,456 27,022	
16	65 5,391 400 6,000	423 57,000 2,000 32,000	435 108,000 261,000 50,000		67 43,893 60,000 5,000	
	185	5,349	6,362	67 1,220	610 17,081	
795 2,222	2,040 10,329 2,055	37,490 1,352 11,987	136,321 63,382 68,608	4,235 673	41,305 16,972	104
	200 1,500 300	21,549 41,773 50,814	105,918 140,000 183,270	280 668 152 100	24,564 25,984 50,904 15,000	
	10,000	50,215	146,400	5,000	40,000	
	2,228	34,079	75,164	3,509	29,089	
	3,274	34,331	162,989	1,630	50,388	
13,887 9,963	4,008 7,619	6,436 32,489	92,322 66,108	2,510 470	45,541 1,824	176½
	200	45,715	178,720	145	28,935	
	2,000	7,000	25,000		10,000	
	1,250	43,675	140,697	1,500	34,250	
85	318½	7,435	54,442	96½	17,303	10
	3,550	14,835	165,675	1,545	55,650	
	1,000	6,000	8,000	1,000	5,000	
	1,350	20,887	150,263		58,984	
	1,000	25,000	5,000		50,000	
303	2,631	41,293	49,658	550	12,014	
13	275	1,255	1,837	5	799	½
	821	30,281	85,631	1,168	27,256	
	726	45,916	152,237	814	36,760	
	700	25,300	65,000	750	18,400	
422	1,893	59,294	59,361	801	10,700	
16	541	29,514	75,099	600	25,922	51
	117	44,610	91,078	2,491	28,054	
32,125	1,412	1,119	96,035	74	25,133	
	500	10,000	15,000		5,000	
	450	60,127	140,766	7,022	50,123	
187,437	223,543	2,413,835	7,260,532	30,520	1,871,886	



TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	NUMBER OF ACRES SOWN OR PLANTED, AND TO BE SOWN OR PLANTED IN SEASON OF 1898					
	POTATOES		Castor Beans	Sugar Beets	Chicory Beets	Flax
	Irish	Sweet				
*Adams.....	5,820					
*Antelope.....						
*Banner.....						
Blaine.....	802			188 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	60
*Boone.....						
*Box Butte.....						
*Boyd.....						
*Brown.....						
*Buffalo.....						
*Burt.....						
Butler.....	1,452	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		70 $\frac{3}{8}$		
*Cass.....						
*Cedar.....						
*Chase.....						
Cherry.....	445 $\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{8}$		
*Cheyenne.....						
*Clay.....						
*Colfax.....						
*Cuming.....						
Custer.....	1,876	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1		15
Dakota.....	1,846	1		1 $\frac{1}{2}$		150
*Dawes.....						
Dawson.....	1,293			9		
*Deuel.....						
*Dixon.....						
Dodge.....	1,928 $\frac{1}{2}$	102		2,850 $\frac{3}{4}$		
*Douglas.....						
Dundy.....	317	$\frac{3}{4}$		4 $\frac{5}{8}$		
*Fillmore.....						
*Franklin.....						
*Frontier.....						
*Furnas.....						
*Gage.....						
*Garfield.....						
*Gosper.....						
*Grant.....						
*Greeley.....						
Hall.....	1,746	6	596			
Hamilton.....						
*Harlan.....						
*Hayes.....						
*Hitchcock.....						
Holt.....						
*Hooker.....						
*Howard.....						
*Jefferson.....						





TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	NUMBER OF ACRES SOWN OR PLANTED, AND TO BE SOWN OR PLANTED IN SEASON OF 1898					
	POTATOES		Castor Beans	Sugar Beets	Chicory Beets	Flax
	Irish	Sweet				
*Johnson.....						
Kearney.....	938 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$		26		20
Keith.....						
Keya Paha.....						
Kimball.....	101					
*Knox.....						
*Lancaster.....						
*Lincoln.....						
Logan.....						
Loup.....						
*Madison.....						
McPherson.....						
Merrick.....	1,705			262		
Nance.....	442	1		6		30
*Nemaha.....						
Nuckolls.....						
*Otoe.....						
Pawnee.....						
Perkins.....						
*Phelps.....						
Pierce.....	881	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		16		55
*Platte.....						
Polk.....	1,245	2 $\frac{1}{2}$				7
Red Willow.....	728	$\frac{1}{4}$		69 $\frac{1}{2}$		
*Richardson.....						
*Rock.....						
*Saline.....						
Sarpy.....	2,141	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		6 $\frac{1}{4}$		
*Saunders.....						
*Scotts Bluff.....						
*Seward.....						
*Sheridan.....						
Sherman.....	696					
Sioux.....	208			48		
*Stanton.....						
*Thayer.....						
*Thomas.....						
*Thurston.....						
Valley.....	881			16		55
Washington.....	1,511 $\frac{1}{2}$	1		70		
Wayne.....	1,039					
Webster.....	1,251			1		
*Wheeler.....						
*York.....						
Total.....						

TABLE XII.—*Continued.*NUMBER OF ACRES SOWN OR PLANTED, AND TO BE SOWN OR PLANTED  
IN SEASON OF 1898

Hemp	Rutaba- gas, Turnips, Pumpkins, Squash	Broom- Corn	Millet and Hun- garian	SORGHUM		Milo Maize	Kaffir Corn	Jeru- salem Corn
				For Syrup or Sugar	For Forage or Seed			
.....	.....	25	1,422½	29¾	1,641½	1	24	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	50	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
.....	½	.....	4,780	31	363	.....	10	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13	28	1,598	19½	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	12½	724	670	166	1,370	.....	18	.....
.....	1¼	15	3,049	22½	5,182	.....	199	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	345¾	1,985½	46	109	.....	.....	28¼	33½
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	60	3	1,925	7	483	.....	20	2
.....	11	.....	339	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	5	4,617	19	181	3	20	25
.....	34	7	1,978	58	70	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	4,905	22	20	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	77	2,996	128	2,996	35	232	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	Bushels of Corn on hand April 1, 1898	Bushels of Wheat on hand April 1, 1898	AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS RAISED THE PAST YEAR	
			Corn, Bushels	Wheat, Bushels
*Adams.....			2,705,200	812,800
*Antelope.....			3,968,320	648,024
*Banner.....			25,000	15,000
Blaine.....	18,890	893	50,745	2,370
*Boone.....			3,500,000	612,000
*Box Butte.....			50,000	14,000
*Boyd.....			1,248,120	524,000
*Brown.....			1,650,000	240,000
*Buffalo.....			5,180,750	403,250
*Burt.....			4,595,720	361,620
Butler.....	1,176,305	81,190	4,745,238	202,693
*Cass.....			7,323,345	532,460
*Cedar.....			5,836,040	733,360
*Chase.....			573,575	306,000
Cherry.....	11,982	29,942	47,175	13,656
*Cheyenne.....			500,000	150,000
*Clay.....			2,002,900	1,830,840
*Colfax.....			5,180,000	456,250
*Cuming.....			6,854,805	496,417
Custer.....	419,084	130,939	1,998,689	667,794
Dakota.....	254,175	93,021	858,683	367,129
*Dawes.....			54,000	48,000
Dawson.....	309,265	112,222	1,303,243	336,165
*Deuel.....				
*Dixon.....			5,371,160	656,940
Dodge.....	746,054	80,452	3,475,564	351,991
*Douglas.....			4,088,240	117,975
Dundy.....	56,145	26,555	167,520	10,647
*Fillmore.....			3,722,400	1,328,580
*Franklin.....			1,614,915	742,155
*Frontier.....			1,275,000	275,000
*Furnas.....			2,654,669	375,648
*Gage.....			750,000	1,875,000
*Garfield.....			600,000	9,600
*Gosper.....			952,380	295,100
*Grant.....				
*Greeley.....			1,490,220	374,668
Hall.....	418,235	21,723	1,891,768	261,343
Hamilton.....	894,783	77,693	2,754,315	513,881
*Harlan.....			1,486,000	240,000
*Hayes.....				
*Hitchcock.....			450,000	300,000
Holt.....			4,500,000	450,000
*Hooker.....			10,000	1,000
*Howard.....			1,701,630	406,275
*Jefferson.....			3,836,351	551,000

TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

## AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS RAISED THE PAST YEAR

Oats, Bushels	Rye, Bushels	Barley, Bushels	Flax, Bushels	Hemp, Tons	POTATOES	
					Irish, Bushels	Sweet, Bushels
1,234,625	96,450	425,000	.....	.....	582,000	.....
571,200	81,000	34,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,000	1,500	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....
1,148	50	.....	.....	.....	5,184	.....
555,000	1,500	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,800	1,200	66,900	.....	.....	117,000	.....
144,525	24,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	300,000	.....
87,500	140,000	12,000	.....	.....	275,000	.....
602,700	3,390	63,040	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,832,964	38,395	43,177	.....	.....	130,094	4,003
638,750	12,000	40,250	.....	.....	30,000	.....
1,069,410	1,320	113,250	.....	.....	100,000	.....
38,400	30,000	13,425	.....	.....	37,800	.....
1,864 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	2	.....	.....	24,099	.....
7,500	75,000	7,500	.....	.....	125,000	.....
1,133,400	20,100	33,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
795,500	38,250	35,000	.....	.....	312,500	.....
1,087,920	7,980	28,808	.....	.....	53,700	.....
134,528	34,831	27,562	168	.....	95,787	23
137,393	30	13,216	400	.....	48,064	105
150,000	25,000	12,000	.....	.....	125,000	.....
68,240	41,939	11,650	.....	.....	8,359	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
326,550	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,048,837	9,352	16,091	1,673	.....	126,321	263
595,800	5,840	24,720	.....	.....	222,300	.....
1,538	857 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	.....	.....	5,808	2
1,493,430	9,144	8,275	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,000	22,500	6,840	.....	.....	35,500	.....
51,000	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
303,045	32,166	13,504	.....	.....	58,850	.....
1,500,000	18,000	.....	.....	.....	400,000	.....
45,000	6,000	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
149,500	104,000	4,290	.....	.....	16,900	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
252,825	2,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,087,340	38,459	17,888	27	.....	130,929	959
1,279,565	45,489	34,797	1,360	.....	161,386	77
127,500	10,000	6,250	.....	.....	50,000	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
875,000	560,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,000	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
301,860	32,660	22,360	.....	.....	75,000	.....
999,630	18,275	.....	.....	.....	46,100	.....



TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	Bushels of Corn on hand April 1, 1898	Bushels of Wheat on hand April 1, 1898	AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS RAISED THE PAST YEAR	
			Corn, Bushels	Wheat, Bushels
*Johnson.....			3,563,665	580,338
Kearney.....	566,480	66,906	1,813,740	517,884
Keith.....				
Keya Paha.....				
Kimball.....	2	131	38	307
*Knox.....			3,240,000	798,000
*Lancaster.....			9,135,000	68,000
*Lincoln.....			1,250,000	320,000
Logan.....				
Loup.....	26,193	11,965	104,041	52,212
*Madison.....			5,452,340	449,880
McPherson.....				
Merrick.....	484,275	12,000	1,584,275	78,771
Nance.....	353,140	13,135	2,317,369	122,328
*Nemaha.....			4,236,720	560,174
Nuckolls.....			3,500,000	835,460
*Otoe.....			8,247,150	1,270,350
Pawnee.....	660,000	9,500	2,600,000	60,000
Perkins.....				
*Phelps.....			2,928,000	251,075
Pierce.....	496,790	63,764	1,911,918	371,666
*Platte.....			6,519,560	687,620
Polk.....	1,015,640	40,427	2,912,390	95,754
Red Willow.....	190,557	41,945	794,673	140,474
*Richardson.....			7,148,800	1,142,875
*Rock.....			500,000	56,000
*Saline.....			4,924,395	1,091,875
Sarpy.....	553,159	47,616	2,866,530	106,056
*Saunders.....			6,667,000	222,525
*Scotts Bluff.....			256,000	108,000
*Seward.....			6,259,205	624,810
*Sheridan.....			500,000	300,000
Sherman.....	165,707	54,439	757,500	232,236
Sioux.....	425	320	5,550	3,704
Stanton.....			2,997,085	363,372
*Thayer.....			3,349,214	1,377,480
*Thomas.....				
*Thurston.....			2,600,000	328,900
*Valley.....	141,486	108,137	638,497	460,285
Washington.....	556,560	87,538	2,675,450	415,852
Wayne.....	712,760	138,361	2,717,464	554,006
Webster.....	615,390	35,742	2,080,396	256,379
*Wheeler.....			375,000	140,000
*York.....			4,926,810	901,905
Total.....	10,843,482	1,359,608	217,744,215	34,863,184



TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

## AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS RAISED THE PAST YEAR

Oats, Bushels	Rye, Bushels	Barley, Bushels	Flax, Bushels	Hemp, Tons	POTATOES	
					Irish, Bushels	Sweet, Bushels
733,680	2,000	13,518	.....	.....	.....	.....
492,678	4,367	2,088	.....	.....	71,818	1,510
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,200	30	135	.....	.....	930	.....
1,316,790	107,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,400,000	6,000	4,160	.....	.....	250,000	.....
10,000	90 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,111	928	1,295	.....	.....	6,934	16
1,647,835	40,800	24,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,139,930	167,805	71,665	.....	.....	119,955	.....
435,017	20,795	8,203	224	.....	51,785	11
736,920	3,000	9,800	.....	.....	150,000	.....
649,600	22,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,272,600	6,000	3,850	.....	.....	225,000	.....
600,000	325	260	250	.....	48,000	175
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
450,000	60,000	75,000	.....	.....	100,000	.....
932,665	26,264	46,677	316	.....	66,803	31
1,626,556	98,220	40,750	.....	.....	159,875	.....
1,379,076	38,944	52,140	140	.....	106,098	327
3,236	15,338	1,166	"	.....	26,438	20
868,050	6,000	5,075	.....	.....	115,000	.....
250,000	40,000	.....	.....	.....	75,000	.....
1,027,500	1,250	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
524,417	5,386	7,420	80	.....	115,820½	955
1,669,500	88,750	61,800	.....	.....	159,500	.....
165,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	75,000	.....
1,064,400	27,000	.....	.....	.....	86,250	.....
50,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
123,946	9,110	2,397	.....	.....	44,530	.....
3,975	325	.....	.....	.....	7,610	1
953,960	24,630	23,360	.....	.....	.....	.....
919,000	14,520	14,652	.....	.....	37,800	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
736,010	10,500	26,250	.....	.....	44,000	.....
137,184	3,331	7,677	443	.....	52,146	112
820,083	7,209	14,800	.....	.....	162,823	126
739,074	1,641	26,077	890	.....	73,013	.....
495,879	7,821	1,006	.....	.....	88,449	329
125,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
501,230	8,100	105,330	.....	.....	127,125	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47,883,979	2,661,466	1,822,954	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS RAISED THE PAST YEAR					Timothy
	Sugar Beets, Tons	Chicory, Tons	Wild Hay, Tons	Tame Hay Tons	Millet, Tons	
*Adams.....						
*Antelope.....						
*Banner.....						
Blaine.....			7,686		795 $\frac{1}{2}$	
*Boone.....						
*Box Butte.....						
*Boyd.....						
*Brown.....				1,500,000		
*Buffalo.....						
*Burt.....				91,000		
Butler.....	1,194		14,983	5,196	1,043	4,943
*Cass.....				90,636		
*Cedar.....				225,000		
*Chase.....						
Cherry.....			137,048	118	465	
*Cheyenne.....				75,000		
*Clay.....						
*Colfax.....				58,750		
*Cuming.....				51,584		
Custer.....	75		22,006	868	6,264	
Dakota.....	132	1	10,472	167	5,131	392
*Dawes.....						
Dawson.....		1,223	10,347	13,835	1,587	50
*Deuel.....						
*Dixon.....						
Dodge.....	11,586		44,179	4,875	5,037	2,167
*Douglas.....						
Dundy.....			3,145	1,839	558 $\frac{1}{2}$	
*Fillmore.....						
*Franklin.....						
*Frontier.....						
*Furnas.....						
*Gage.....						
*Garfield.....						
*Gosper.....						
*Grant.....						
*Greeley.....						
Hall.....	5,698		24,323	6,863	1,336	318
Hamilton.....	150		7,350	4,807	352 $\frac{1}{2}$	
*Harlan.....						
*Hayes.....						
*Hitchcock.....						
*Holt.....						
*Hooker.....						
*Howard.....						
*Jefferson.....				96,750		



TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	AMOUNT OF PRODUCTS RAISED THE PAST YEAR					Timothy
	Sugar Beets, Tons	Chicory, Tons	Wild Hay, Tons	Tame Hay Tons	Millet, Tons	
*Johnson .....						
Kearney.....			8,024	1,467	2,222½	30
Keith.....						
Keya Paha.....						
Kimball.....			318	835	138	
*Knox .....						
*Lancaster.....						
*Lincoln.....						
Logan.....						
Loup.....			1,685	140	329	
*Madison.....						
McPherson.....						
Merrick.....	2,052		33,308	330	905	18
Nance .....			9,160	505	7,258	278
*Nemaha.....						
Nuckolls.....						
*Otoe .....						
Pawnee .....			19,200	3,600	6,000	
Perkins.....						
*Phelps.....						
Pierce .....	1,307		25,507	1,616	3,221	2,111
*Platte .....						
Polk.....	2		6,204	3,238	1,178	3,480
Red Willow.....	1,000		3,661	6,103	3,057	4
*Richardson.....						
*Rock.....						
*Saline .....				15,750		
Sarpy.....	11		8,838	2,030	5,026	2,683
*Saunders.....						
*Scotts Bluff.....						
*Seward.....				96,000		
*Sheridan.....						
Sherman.....	20		12,372	341	1,532	4
Sioux.....	17		8,204	922	88	
*Stanton.....				41,396		
*Thayer.....				52,572		
*Thomas.....						
*Thurston .....						
Valley .....			9,000	1,265	2,466	38
Washington.....	275		15,323	5,113	3,741½	1,982
Wayne.....			17,707	4,120	9,088	8,462
Webster.....	14	7,150	16,109	4,731	3,675	64
*Wheeler.....						
*York .....						
Total .....						

TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

AGGREGATE ACRES OF GRASSES IN CULTIVATION						Tame Hay cut the past year. No. of Tons
Clover	Blue Grass	Alfalfa	Orchard Grass	Other Tame Grass	Prairie under Fence or used for Meadow	
	62	1,289		46	18,875	1,770
		425				1,528
10		325		23	40,500	814
130		291			12,048	703
169	135	46		224	30,074	5,838
874	444	672		380	21,396	2,135
		5,228			17,270	2,028
780	700	253½	141½	346	8,268	1,821
		134			15,936	285
		100½			6,795	380
6	103	1,010	3	2	22,490	1,828
1,298	2,390½	435		1,008	5,467	1,916
305	161	145		2,234	31,903	3,668
	15	4,690	4	10	39,898	4,732



TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	Prairie Hay cut the past year, No. of Tons	Eggs sold the past year, No. of Dozen	POULTRY		
			Dressed Poultry sold the past year, No. of Head	Live Poultry sold the past year, No. of Head	No. of Head on hand
*Adams.....					
*Antelope.....					
*Banner.....					
Blaine.....	7,309	3,675	74	157	2,948
*Boone.....					
*Box Butte.....					
*Boyd.....					
*Brown.....					
*Buffalo.....					
*Burt.....					
Butler.....	9,736	241,265	12,022	46,308	131,318
*Cass.....					
*Cedar.....					
*Chase.....					
Cherry.....	66,177	16,445	1,276	4,422	9,700
*Cheyenne.....					
*Clay.....					
*Colfax.....					
*Cuming.....					
Custer.....	18,311	223,207	1,201	22,369	86,735
Dakota.....	6,920	149,705	2,932	9,055	46,695
*Dawes.....					
Dawson.....	7,219	174,767	1,465	19,828	69,830
*Deuel.....					
*Dixon.....					
Dodge.....	25,371	235,716	8,913	36,169	95,068
*Douglas.....					
Dundy.....	2,839	119,300	1,393	6,712	31,541
*Fillmore.....					
*Franklin.....					
*Frontier.....					
*Furnas.....					
*Gage.....					
*Garfield.....					
*Gosper.....					
*Grant.....					
*Greeley.....					
Hall.....	15,783	11,744	2,313	30,092	67,958
Hamilton.....					
*Harlan.....					
*Hayes.....					
*Hitchcock.....					
Holt.....					
*Hooker.....					
*Howard.....					
*Jefferson.....					





TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	Prairie Hay cut the past year. No. of Tons	Eggs sold the past year. No. of Dozen	POULTRY		
			Dressed Poultry sold the past year. No. of Head	Live Poultry sold the past year. No. of Head	No. of Head on hand
*Johnson.....					
Kearney.....	4,817	189,411	246	9,039	59,635
Keith.....					
Keya Paha.....					
Kimball.....	2,184	6,595	132	581	1,150
*Knox.....					
*Lancaster.....					
*Lincoln.....					
Logan.....					
Loup.....					
*Madison.....					
McPherson.....					
Merrick.....	25,281	75,795	3,751	31,050	45,000
Nance.....	4,443	55,904	716	11,619	38,626
*Nemaha.....					
Nuckolls.....					
*Otoe.....					
Pawnee.....					
Perkins.....					
*Phelps.....					
Pierce.....	14,400	134,389	949	22,787	68,685
*Platte.....					
Polk.....	8,966	163,493	1,792	24,103	69,509
Red Willow.....	1,535	168,844	801	17,240	55,568
*Richardson.....					
*Rock.....					
*Saline.....					
Sarpy.....	6,732	125,486	2,599	21,349	60,506
*Saunders.....					
*Scotts Bluff.....					
*Seward.....					
*Sheridan.....					
Sherman.....	9,820	155,345	2,116	10,203	49,290
Sioux.....	5,902	11,859	202	1,340	5,695
*Stanton.....					
*Thayer.....					
*Thomas.....					
*Thurston.....					
Valley.....	9,685	82,101	1,039	10,831	45,240
Washington.....	14,678	390,576	2,143	46,271	95,958
Wayne.....	7,940	210,100	235	22,460	94,369
Webster.....	20,436	261,500	588	30,286	95,486
*Wheeler.....					
*York.....					
Total.....					

TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

DAIRY PRODUCTS MADE IN FAMILY		DAIRY PRODUCTS MADE IN FACTORY		No. of Butter and Cheese Factories	Pounds of Milk or Cream sold during the year, including that sold to Cheese Factories and Creameries
Cheese, No. of Pounds Made	Butter, No. of Pounds Made	Cheese, No. of Pounds Made	Butter, No. of Pounds Made		
445	204,649				46,407
336	7,840				
					1,100
3,000	119,790				249,580
	132,109				233,950
					100,000
60	202,482		79,580		2,866,455
939	204,617	40	200,800	2	1,209,558
	120,167		330		359,335
270	210,803		125		4,524,368
1,745	185,150		600		161,346
1,000	20,655				3,000
750	124,371				261,371
500	450,760		45,295		1,051,287
120	207,244		8,720	688,560	
	196,924	40,000	4,720	1	1,259,520
					17,930,251

TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	LIVE STOCK ON HAND APRIL 1, 1898				
	Horses	Mules and Asses	Milch Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep
*Adams.....					
*Antelope.....					
*Banner.....					
Blaine.....	28	452	4,404		1,509
*Boone.....					
*Box Butte.....					
*Boyd.....					
*Brown.....	3,282	143		12,109	550
*Buffalo.....					
*Burt.....	8,562	8,091		35,825	386
Butler.....	7,831	470	7,761	20,168	6
*Cass.....	9,136	1,070		92,678	218
*Cedar.....					
*Chase.....	2,894			14,426	579
Cherry.....	4,940	68	1,897	33,064	1,348
*Cheyenne.....	7,809	68		39,299	12,406
*Clay.....	9,088	642		17,544	967
*Colfax.....					
*Cuming.....					
Custer.....	12,171	541	9,317	32,483	44
Dakota.....	3,650	256	3,516	7,813	5
*Dawes.....					
Dawson.....	7,665	351	5,271	16,148	2,948
*Deuel.....	5,433	33		40,872	4,037
*Dixon.....					
Dodge.....	7,020	429	7,291	22,042	2,960
*Douglas.....	10,687	598		15,036	287
Dundy.....	2,722	158	1,796	10,407	4,259
*Fillmore.....					
*Franklin.....					
*Frontier.....					
*Furnas.....					
*Gage.....					
*Garfield.....					
*Gosper.....	5,327	258		13,853	1
*Grant.....					
*Greeley.....					
Hall.....	5,830	576	6,706	16,060	19,286
Hamilton.....	8,087	503	2,775	17,053	1,638
*Harlan.....					
*Hayes.....					
*Hitchcock.....					
Holt.....					
*Hooker.....					
*Howard.....	6,109	363		21,778	428
*Jefferson.....	8,978	842		27,213	6,242





TABLE XII.— *Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	LIVE STOCK ON HAND APRIL 1, 1898				
	Horses	Mules and Asses	Milch Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep
*Johnson.....	6,708	784	.....	19,039	2,149
Kearney.....	5,470	365	5,205	8,937	1,062
Keith.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keya Paha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kimball.....	2,307	90	490	5,768	12,726
*Knox.....	10,812	753	.....	37,729	782
*Lancaster.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loup.....	821	31	596	1,175	17
*Madison.....	9,292	616	.....	33,796	16,341
McPherson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrick.....	5,976	253	10,164	26,278	5,184
Nance.....	4,849	418	3,308	18,544	360
*Nemaha.....	7,756	1,119	.....	14,467	663
Nuckolls.....	8,285	840	.....	26,628	105
*Otoe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pawnee.....	7,000	518	17,000	6,759	793
Perkins.....	2,396	55	.....	10,343	9,222
*Phelps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	4,943	471	7,097	17,448	1,760
*Platte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk.....	7,054	462	6,931	16,849	179
Red Willow.....	4,626	247	3,354	9,299	182
*Richardson.....	9,693	1,299	.....	32,950	1,444
*Rock.....	3,734	139	.....	18,144	4,326
*Saline.....	10,383	706	.....	20,714	209
Sarpy.....	3,676	516	4,444	5,587	545
*Saunders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Scotts Bluff.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Seward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Sheridan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherman.....	4,408	197	4,667	9,968	172
Sioux.....	3,520	34	764	23,905	5,472
*Stanton.....	5,138	392	.....	27,584	614
*Thayer.....	9,051	981	.....	22,714	282
*Thomas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Thurston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley.....	5,167	309	4,037	10,353	1,212
Washington.....	5,906	380	6,505	12,716	258
Wayne.....	6,414	497	6,782	23,281	250
Webster.....	6,511	699	7,741	16,784	345
*Wheeler.....	1,541	59	.....	10,948	1,008
*York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	300,686	29,139	143,819	996,578	127,796



TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

LIVE STOCK THAT HAVE DIED OF DISEASE APRIL 1, 1898							Hides sold the past year
Swine	Horses	Mules and Asses	Milch Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Swine	
26,067							
24,291	107	6	42	197	12	3,377	191
50	30	1	18	138	241		138
34,950							
1,896	30	2	14	54	3	195	
35,094							
23,861	20	5	25	150	40	400	256
17,926	137	8	262	433	3	7,824	206
22,304							
27,390							
31,157	122	7	118	325	68	3,000	
1,232							
22,096	143	8	155	737	30	4,434	369
28,812	196	16	225	369	13	13,080	176
18,490	138	5	80	315		3,129	94
4,268							
955							
27,400							
10,996	750	31	115	216	60	4,367	115
12,313							298
215	111		18	421		3	133
24,244							
25,556							
12,391	98	2	108	625		4,527	118
25,047	193	11	160	389		8,649	200
29,844	145	32	158	573	7	9,545	177
35,176	196	6	171	497	28	7,680	250
3,789							
920,041	4,058	313	3,044	11,370	1,585	150,024	

TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	Pelts Sold the Past Year	Number of Animals fattened and slaughtered, or sold for slaughter during the year ending April 1, 1898	Wool, Number of Pounds of clip of 1898	Number of Acres actually used for growing nursery stock for sale	ORCHARDS	
					NUMBER OF TREES IN BEERING	
					Apple	Pear
*Adams.....						
*Antelope.....						
*Banner.....						
Blaine.....		1,124	35		7	
*Boone.....						
*Box Butte.....						
*Boyd.....						
*Brown.....						
*Buffalo.....						
*Burt.....						
Butler.....	104	39,762	2,200	10	34,936	248
*Cass.....						
*Cedar.....						
*Chase.....						
Cherry.....	9	7,076	910		36	
*Cheyenne.....						
*Clay.....						
*Colfax.....						
*Cuming.....						
Custer.....	20	50,495	10	1	3,715	23
Dakota.....		15,058		2	5,400	4
*Dawes.....						
Dawson.....	490	34,183	235		2,590	30
*Deuel.....						
*Dixon.....						
Dodge.....	5,064	40,908	41,387	2,797	33,683	375
*Douglas.....						
Dundy.....	83	11,544	2,303		412	6
*Fillmore.....						
*Franklin.....						
*Frontier.....						
*Furnas.....						
*Gage.....						
*Garfield.....						
*Gosper.....						
*Grant.....						
*Greeley.....						
Hall.....	649	55,491	136,108	23	14,903	247
Hamilton.....						
*Harlan.....						
*Hayes.....						
*Hitchcock.....						
Holt.....						
*Hooker.....						
*Howard.....						
*Jefferson.....						

TABLE XII.—*Continued.*[illegible]

TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	Pelts Sold the Past Year	Number of Animals fattened and slaughtered, or sold for slaughter during the year ending April 1, 1898	Wool, Number of Pounds of clip of 1898	Number of Acres actually used for growing nursery stock for sale	ORCHARDS	
					NUMBER OF TREES IN BEARING	
					Apple	Pear
*Johnson .....						
Kearney .....	5	24,007			14,214	115
Keith .....						
Keya Paha .....						
Kimball .....	36	510	56,207			
*Knox .....						
*Lancaster .....						
*Lincoln .....						
Logan .....						
Loup .....						
*Madison .....						
McPherson .....						
Merrick .....		70,480	20		5,467	1
Nance .....	15	27,996	650		7,018	36
*Nemaha .....						
Nuckolls .....						
*Otoe .....						
Pawnee .....						
Perkins .....						
*Phelps .....						
Pierce .....	11	25,400	13,591		2,677	2
*Platte .....						
Polk .....		33,248	297	2	34,674	260
Red Willow .....		18,401	800		2,988	28
*Richardson .....						
*Rock .....						
*Saline .....						
Sarpy .....	24	21,864	2,595	22	37,356	101
*Saunders .....						
*Scotts Bluff .....						
*Seward .....						
*Sheridan .....						
Sherman .....	113	17,568	362		1,360	5
Sioux .....	67	3,365	8,311		65	
*Stanton .....						
*Thayer .....						
*Thomas .....						
*Thurston .....						
Valley .....		23,659	3,200		6,301	20
Washington .....	10	41,350	1,375		71,787	169
Wayne .....	27	39,867	1,900		9,394	14
Webster .....	94	37,768	1,435	3	26,179	211
*Wheeler .....						
*York .....						
Total .....						

TABLE XII.—Continued.

[illegible]



TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	ORCHARDS					SMALL FRUITS
	SOLD DURING THE PAST YEAR					Rasp-berries, No. of Acres
	Apples, Bushels	Pears, Bushels	Peaches, Bushels	Plums, Bushels	Cherries, Crates	
*Adams.....						
*Antelope.....						
*Banner.....						
Blaine.....						1
*Boone.....						
*Box Butte.....						
*Boyd.....						
*Brown.....						
*Buffalo.....						
*Burt.....						
Butler.....	5,173			85	917	
*Cass.....						
*Cedar.....						
*Chase.....						
Cherry.....						
*Cheyenne.....						
*Clay.....						
*Colfax.....						
*Cuming.....						
Custer.....	6					1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dakota.....	968			76	75	4
*Dawes.....						
Dawson.....	49			46		
*Deuel.....						
*Dixon.....						
Dodge.....	9,851			492	364	5
*Douglas.....						
Dundy.....						
*Fillmore.....						
*Franklin.....						
*Frontier.....						
*Furnas.....						
*Gage.....						
*Garfield.....						
*Gosper.....						
*Grant.....						
*Greeley.....						
Hall.....	592			187	18	2,050
Hamilton.....						
*Harlan.....						
*Hayes.....						
*Hitchcock.....						
*Holt.....						
*Hooker.....						
*Howard.....						
*Jefferson.....						





TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	ORCHARDS					SMALL FRUITS
	SOLD DURING THE PAST YEAR					Rasp-berries, No. of Acres
	Apples, Bushels	Pears, Bushels	Peaches, Bushels	Plums, Bushels	Cherries, Crates	
*Johnson .....						
Kearney.....	69			187	310	4
Keith.....						
Keya Paha.....						
Kimball.....						
*Knox .....						
*Lancaster.....						
*Lincoln.....						
Logan.....						
Loup.....						
*Madison.....						
McPherson.....						
Merrick.....	250			193	8	2
Nance.....	358	5		2	28	
*Nemaha .....						
Nuckolls.....						
*Otoe.....						
Pawnee.....						
Perkins.....						
*Phelps.....						
Pierce.....	35			15		1½
*Platte .....						
Polk.....	2,400			7	854	3
Red Willow.....	20			186	48	
*Richardson.....						
*Rock.....						
*Saline.....						
Sarpy.....	21,374			236	205	11
*Saunders.....						
*Scotts Bluff .....						
*Seward.....						
*Sheridan.....						
Sherman.....	250			193	8	2
Sioux.....						1½
*Stanton.....						
*Thayer.....						
*Thomas.....						
*Thurston.....						
Valley.....	76				200	
Washington.....	23,656			293	344	7
Wayne.....	161		35	59		
Webster.....	936			105	594	
*Wheeler.....						
*York .....						
Total .....						

TABLE XII.—Continued.

SMALL FRUITS					VINEYARDS	
Black-berries, No. Acres	Straw-berries, No. Acres	SOLD DURING THE PAST YEAR			No. of Acres	No. of Baskets of Grapes sold
		Rasp-berries, crates	Black-berries, crates	Straw-berries, crates		
	13½		205		2½	
	1		12		2	
½	1	25	30		11	
1½	1½ 25		50	1	10 617½	20
9	2	20	38	150	38	4,072
	1 1½	13	3		2	
10½	3 ½ 1½	570 8 4	165 15	160 150	1½ ¼ 10½ 46	300

TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY	VINYARDS	CELERY		BEES	
	Gallons of Wine made in the year ending April 1, 1898	No. of Acres	No. of pounds sold the past year	No. of Stands	No. of pounds of Honey produced in 1898
*Adams.....					
*Antelope.....					
*Banner.....					
Blaine.....					
*Boone.....					
*Box Butte.....					
*Boyd.....					
*Brown.....					
*Buffalo.....					
*Burt.....					
Butler.....	30			1,489	14,559
*Cass.....					
*Cedar.....					
*Chase.....					
Cherry.....					
*Cheyenne.....					
*Clay.....					
*Colfax.....					
*Cuming.....					
Custer.....	32			19	150
Dakota.....	50			291	12,304
*Dawes.....					
Dawson.....	100		200	25	243
*Deuel.....					
*Dixon.....					
Dodge.....	863	$\frac{1}{4}$		1,144	11,989
*Douglas.....					
Dundy.....					
*Fillmore.....					
*Franklin.....					
*Frontier.....					
*Furnas.....					
*Gage.....					
*Garfield.....					
*Gosper.....					
*Grant.....					
*Greeley.....					
Hall.....	519			531	2,077
Hamilton.....					
*Harlan.....					
*Hayes.....					
*Hitchcock.....					
*Holt.....					
*Hooker.....					
*Howard.....					
*Jefferson.....					



TABLE XII.—*Concluded.*

NAME OF COUNTY	VINYARDS	CELERY		BEES	
	Gallons of Wine made in the year ending April 1, 1898	No. of Acres	No. of pounds sold the past year	No. of Stands	No. of pounds of Honey produced in 1898
*Johnson .....					
Kearney .....					
Keith .....					
Keya Paha .....					
Kimball .....					
*Knox .....					
*Lancaster .....					
*Lincoln .....					
Logan .....					
Loup .....					
*Madison .....					
McPherson .....					
Merrick .....	100			150	200
Nance .....				199	502
*Nemaha .....					
Nuckolls .....					
*Otoe .....					
Pawnee .....					
Perkins .....					
*Phelps .....					
Pierce .....	60			35	888
*Platte .....					
Polk .....	40		5	1,061	11,107
Red Willow .....				28	1,456
*Richardson .....					
*Rock .....					
*Saline .....					
Sarpy .....	814	5	1	870	16,321
*Saunders .....					
*Scotts Bluff .....					
*Seward .....					
*Sheridan .....					
Sherman .....	100			7	11
Sioux .....	35				
*Stanton .....					
*Thayer .....					
*Thomas .....					
*Thurston .....					
Valley .....	2			70	555
Washington .....	280			646	9,305
Wayne .....				50	52
Webster .....	50			440	2,961
*Wheeler .....					
*York .....					
Total .....					







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PART VIII.

REPORTS OF MANUFACTURERS FOR THE  
YEARS 1898 AND 1899.

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CATTLE IN NORTHWESTERN NEBRASKA.—Foster's Ranch, near Lakeside, Sheridan County. Inexhaustible wells make small lakes by overflow in the grass country.  
—From "*The Corn Belt*."





## PART VIII.

## REPORT OF MANUFACTURERS FOR THE YEARS 1898 AND 1899.

Contains the reports received from the manufacturers of the state for the years 1898 and 1899, showing the number of firms reporting in each industry, wages paid, number of days in operation, value of goods manufactured, capital invested, etc.

TABLE XIII.—The recapitulation of the various industries for the year 1898 are to be found in the following order :

Packing-House Products.

Brick and Tile.

Flour and Feed.

Breweries.

Cigars.

Creameries.

Iron Works.

Gas and Electric Lights.

Brooms.

Wagons and Buggies.

Harness.

The reports from manufacturers are to be found in the following order :

Report A—Brick and Tile.

Report B—Flour and Feed.

Report C—Breweries.

Report D—Cigars.

Report E—Creameries.

Report F—Gas and Electric Lights.

Report G—Wagons and Buggies.

Report H—Cigar Boxes.

Report I—Brooms.

Report J—Harness.

Report K—Canning.

Report L—Iron Works.

Report M—Packing-House Products.

Report N—Miscellaneous.

Following these will be found the wages paid in the different industries during the year 1898.

TABLE XIV.—Contains the manufacturer's returns for 1899, and are given in the following order:

Report A—Flour and Feed.

Report B—Brick and Tile.

Report C—Creameries.

Report D—Cigars.

Report E—Breweries.

Report F—Packing-House Products.

Report G—Brooms.

Report H—Harness.

Report I—Miscellaneous.

Table XIII, report of manufacturers for 1898, consists of reports from the following industries:

#### PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS.

We have received reports from five firms, three reporting their capital invested as \$23,750,000. The total value of goods manufactured by all firms amounted to \$49,161,651. In regard to wages paid, we have reports from four firms, who report the total amount of wages paid in 1897 as \$1,430,312.96, as compared with \$2,117,674.50 reported by five firms for 1898. The average number of days worked by four firms in 1897 was 310, while the average for the same four firms in 1898 was 322 days. Below we give the average wages paid in this industry:

Foremen, per month .....	\$144.00
Bookkeepers, per month.....	76.00
Clerks, per month.....	59.60
Stenographers (female), per month .....	52.40
Stenographers (male), per month .....	53.50
Salesmen, per month ....	95.50
Beef Butchers, per day.....	2.47

Sheep Butchers, per day.....	2.43
Hog Butchers, per day .....	2.29
Casing, per day .....	1.92
Oilmen, per day.....	2.00
Fertilizer men, per day.....	1.75
Pigs' feet and tripe (male), per day .....	1.81
Pigs' feet and tripe (female), per day.....	1.00
Bone men, per day .....	1.75
Shippers, per day.....	2.00
Refiners, per day.....	2.12
Sausagemen, per day.....	2.00
Hog coolers, per day.....	1.75
Beef cutters, per day.....	1.94
Cleaners, per day.....	1.50
Tallow and grease men, per day .....	1.75
Yard men, per day .....	2.12
Watchmen, per day .....	1.88
Engineers and firemen, per day .....	2.08
Smokehouse men, per day .....	1.84
Steamfitters, per day.....	2.25
Carpenters, per day .....	2.25
Electricians, per day .....	2.50
Coopers, per day .....	2.75
Curing and sacking, per day .....	1.95
Caring for hides per day.....	1.88
Tinners, per day .....	2.25
Blacksmiths, per day.....	2.25

Ten hours constitutes a day's work in this industry. An average increase of 10 per cent in wages is reported.

There are 306 male children employed in these establishments under the age of sixteen years, as compared with two females.

#### BRICK AND TILE.

We have received reports from thirty-three firms manufacturing brick and tile, who report an aggregate capital of \$569,957. They manufactured \$199,782.97 worth of goods in 1898. Nineteen firms report the average number of days in operation in 1897 as ninety-one, compared with 116 days in 1898 operated by twenty-four firms. Nineteen firms report having paid \$46,138 for wages in 1897, while twenty-three report having paid \$55,939 for 1898. Below is shown the average wages paid in this industry :

Managers, per day.....	\$3.00
Boys under 16 years, per day.....	.75
Brickmakers, per day.....	1.25
Burners, per day.....	1.75
Sorters, per day.....	2.25
Laborers, per day.....	1.50
Engineers, per day.....	3.00
Firemen, per day.....	1.80

Average hours worked per day, ten.

Nine firms report an increase in wages of 17 per cent.

#### FLOUR AND FEED.

Eighty-one firms have reported in this industry, and seventy-seven of them give an invested capital of \$1,455,325. Seventy report having manufactured goods to the value of \$2,642,326 in 1898. The material used by sixty-two firms amounted to \$1,807,122. In 1897, forty-five firms paid \$89,070 for labor, as compared with \$142,208 paid by sixty-two firms in 1898. The average number of days operated by forty-eight firms in 1897 was 258, while fifty-nine firms report having been in operation an average of 259 days in 1898. Below is given the average wages paid in this industry :

Managers and foremen, per day.....	\$3.15
Bookkeepers, per day.....	2.27
Salesmen, per day.....	2.28
Millers, per day.....	2.10
Engineers, per day.....	1.71
Teamsters, per day.....	1.16
Laborers, per day.....	1.37

#### BREWERIES.

We have reports from ten establishments manufacturing beer, etc., with a capital invested of \$1,104,700. These ten firms manufactured \$563,042 worth of goods in 1898, nine of them using material valued at \$122,250. Eight firms report having paid \$22,436 in wages in 1897, as compared with \$78,362 paid by ten firms in 1898. The same eight firms report having been in operation an average of 308 days in 1897, compared with an average of 282 days in operation by ten firms in 1898. They pay wages ranging from \$16.00 for managers to \$2.00 a day for

stenographers. Their wages paid to other help ranges from \$5.00 per day to \$1.00.

#### CIGARS.

We have received reports from forty-six firms, forty-three reporting an invested capital of \$63,286. Forty-four firms report having manufactured goods to the value of \$264,732. An increase in the number of days worked is shown, twenty-nine firms reporting an average of 307 days in 1897, and the same number of firms report an average of 333 days in 1898. Twenty-four firms paid \$24,490 in wages in 1897, as against \$40,708 paid by twenty-nine firms in 1898. The wages paid in the industry average about as follows: Foremen, \$80.00 per month; salesmen, \$75.00 per month; clerks, \$50.00 per month. The wages of cigar-makers range from .33 to \$3.00 per day.

#### CREAMERIES.

Forty-two firms report in this industry, forty-one of which give an invested capital of \$264,732, and report having manufactured \$734,878 worth of goods. Thirty-two firms were in operation an average of 282 days in 1897, as compared with an average of 263 days operated by thirty-nine firms in 1898. Twenty-five firms report having paid \$25,381 in wages in 1897, as compared with \$76,609 paid by thirty-nine firms in 1898. The wages paid in this industry, averaged, are as follows:

Managers, per day.....	\$2.14
Salesmen, per day.....	\$1.83
Stenographers, per day .....	1.64
Butter makers, per day....	2.64
Assistant butter makers, per day.....	1.32
Buyers, per day .....	1.50
Cream gatherers, per day.....	1.60

#### IRON WORKS.

We have reports from eight firms, seven of whom report an invested capital of \$224,455. Eight report having manufactured goods to the value of \$328,500 in 1898. Seven firms report having been in operation an average of 280 days in 1897, as against an average of 303 days in 1898 operated by the same firms.



The wages paid in 1897 by five firms is reported as being \$68,861, while eight firms report as having paid \$113,939 for wages in 1898. The wages are given below :

Foremen, per month.....	\$65.00 to \$150.00
Salesmen, per month.....	75.00
Clerks, per month.....	33.50 to 62.50
Stenographers (male), per month....	50.00 to 60.00
Stenographers (female), per month...	40.00 to 50.00
Machinists, per day.....	2.50 to 3.50
Blacksmiths, per day.....	2.00
Boilermakers, per day.....	2.50
Moulders, per day.....	2.50 to 3.50
Patternmakers, per day.....	2.50
Laborers, per day.....	1.50

The average number of hours worked per day is nine. Five firms report an increase in wages of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

#### GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Reports have been received from fourteen firms, who report an invested capital of \$6,548,500. Twelve of these firms report being in operation an average of 359 days in 1897, while fourteen report an average numbers of days worked in 1898 as 338. Ten report \$115,873 paid for wages in 1897 as against \$146,434 paid by thirteen firms in 1898. The following shows the wages paid :

Foremen, per month.....	\$48.00 to \$80.00
Bookkeepers, per month.....	125.00
Clerks, per month.....	25.00 to 75.00
Engineers, per day.....	1.35 to 3.00
Firemen, per day.....	1.33 to 2.00
Linemen, per day.....	2.00

The hours of labor range from six to twelve.

#### BROOMS.

Eleven firms report goods manufactured in 1898 to the value of \$139,572, with an invested capital of \$33,700. The number of days averaged in operation by nine firms in 1897 is 270, as compared with 293 days operated by ten firms in 1898. The wages paid by six firms in 1897 was \$7,609, and in 1898, \$2,934. Broommakers are paid from 75 cents to \$2.40 per day.



## WAGONS AND BUGGIES.

We have reports from eight firms which represent an invested capital of \$102,500. Three of them report having paid \$57,672 for wages in 1897, as compared with \$65,779 paid by eight firms in 1898. An average of 309 days was worked by eight firms in 1897, while seven firms report being in operation an average of 310 days in 1898. Below is given an average wage paid to employees in this industry:

Blacksmith, per day .....	\$2.00 to \$2.80
Woodworker, per day ....	1.00 to 2.00
Painter, per day .....	1.50 to 1.75
Trimmers, per day .....	2.00 to 3.00

Three firms report an increase of 10 per cent in wages. The hours worked per day range from eight to ten.

## HARNESS.

Nine firms have reported. Six give an invested capital of \$221,200, and eight report having manufactured goods to the value of \$392,800 in 1898. The average number of days operated by seven firms in 1897 was 288, as compared with 301 days operated by eight firms in 1898. Seven firms paid \$77,803 for wages in 1897, as compared with \$112,651 paid by nine firms in 1898. Below are wages paid:

Managers, per day .....	\$3.00
Salesmen, per day .....	2.75
Bookkeepers, per day .....	2.00

Harnessmakers range from 50 cents to \$4.17 per day; average, \$2.33.

An average increase of 15 per cent in wages is reported. Ten hours constitutes a day's work.

## REPORT A.

*Manufacturers of Brick and Tile.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1898	Value of Goods on hand January 1, 1898
1	No	..	..	..	Brick .....	\$2,250.00	.....
2	No	1	1	..	Brick .....	1,400.00	\$400.00
3	No	..	..	..	Brick .....	2,000.00	600.00
4	No	1	1	..	Brick .....	1,150.00	200.00
5	Yes	15	14	1	Brick .....	2,400.00	.....
6	No	..	..	..	Brick .....	4,300.00	.....
7	Yes	5	4	1	Brick .....	10,000.00	.....
8	No	2	..	..	Brick .....	1,800.00	100.00
9	No	..	..	..	Brick .....	22,500.00	5,000.00
10	No	3	..	..	Brick .....	3,600.00	.....
11	No	1	1	..	Brick .....	450.00	230.00
12	No	..	..	..	Brick .....	3,000.00	400.00
13	No	2	2	..	Brick .....	2,500.00	.....
14	No	..	..	..	Brick .....	2,150.00	.....
15	Yes	..	..	..	Pressed Brick.....	56,046.67	27,994.74
16	No	..	..	..	Brick .....	9,350.00	550.00
17	No	..	..	..	Brick .....	2,100.00	700.00
18	No	..	..	..	Brick .....	300.00	.....
19	No	..	..	..	Brick .....	5,686.30	.....
20	No	..	..	..	Brick .....	1,820.00	.....
21	Yes	3	..	..	Brick .....	7,215.00	582.00
22	No	1	..	..	Brick .....	2,500.00	500.00
23	Yes	2	2	..	Brick .....	1,800.00	500.00
24	Yes	6	3	3	Brick .....	22,550.00	11,000.00
25	Yes	3	..	..	Brick .....	3,600.00	300.00
26	No	2	..	..	Brick .....	10,000.00	.....
27	No	..	..	..	Brick .....	350.00	40.00
28	No	3	3	..	Brick .....	5,400.00	600.00
29	No	2	2	..	Brick .....	5,000.00	2,000.00
30	No	2	..	..	Brick .....	7,930.00	2,800.00
31	No	2	2	..	Brick .....	2,200.00	None
32	No	2	2	..	Brick .....	4,200.00	280.00
33	No	1	1	..	Brick .....	3,750.00	.....

## REPORT A.

*Manufacturers of Brick and Tile.*

Value of Goods on hand January 1, 1899	Value of Stock and Material used in 1898	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Kind of Power
\$550.00	\$430.00	\$430.00	\$3.77	114	.....	Horse
200.00	1,400.00	300.00	4.00	75	.....	Horse
800.00	650.00	500.00	5.00	100	.....	Horse
500.00	25.00	360.00	3.00	120	.....	Horse
1,200.00	400.00	265.00	2.50	160	\$91.00	Steam
1,170.00	2,985.00	305.35	2.35	136	555.00	Horse
5,000.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	2.50	600	400.00	.....
450.00	.....	240.00	4.00	60	.....	Horse
5,500.00	.....	3,100.00	3.75	800	.....	.....
.....	.....	750.00	2.50	300	.....	.....
300.00	10.00	60.00	2.50	25	.....	.....
.....	3,000.00	736.00	5.25	140	.....	Steam
300.00	2,000.00	600.00	4.22	.....	.....	Steam
.....	270.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Horse
19,887.93	27,966.16	17,855.56	2.50	7,151	3,268.76	Steam
1,150.00	.....	36.00	3.00	120	.....	.....
1,000.00	1,600.00	500.00	3.00	150	.....	Horse
.....	.....	30.00	7.00	4	.....	Hand
2,000.00	1,281.64	1,168.98	3.50	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	450.00	3.50	120	.....	Steam
2,252.00	.....	680.20	3.25	.....	.....	.....
300.00	600.00	730.00	3.00	120	120.00	Steam
2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6,000.00	2.35	.....	375.00	Steam
.....	800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Horse
.....	.....	3,000.00	3.00	1,000	600.00	Steam
35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hand
600.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	2.80	500	.....	.....
3,000.00	200.00	588.00	3.40	120	.....	.....
2,500.00	.....	.....	2.60	600	.....	.....
None	.....	616.00	4.40	140	.....	.....
200.00	280.00	1,000.00	4.00	250	.....	Steam
.....	50.00	.....	3.25	225	.....	.....

## REPORT A—Continued.

Line No.	Cost of Power per Horse Power	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Cost Packing, Cars, etc.	Value of Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1898	Value of Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899
1							550.00
2	3.25					475.00	200.00
3	6.00			50.00		600.00	800.00
4	6.00					200.00	500.00
5	6.80		10.00	36.00			1,200.00
6				472.00		1,170.00	
7	10.00						
8			10.00	40.00			
9						5,000.00	5,500.00
10	50.00						
11						230.00	300.00
12				40.00			150.00
13							
14						90.00	50.00
15		125.00		717.00	44.74	2,024.80	1,970.64
16				100.00			
17	25.00					700.00	1,000.00
18							
19							2,000.00
20	2.00						
21							
22						500.00	2,000.00
23							
24			150.00	800.00		11,000.00	13,750.00
25							
26			1.20				
27							
28							
29						2,000.00	3,000.00
30			40.00				
31							
32			168.00			280.00	200.00
33							

## REPORT A—Continued.

Days in Opera- tion in 1897	Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1897	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Rent Paid in 1898	Taxes Paid in 1898	Insurance Paid in 1898	Capital Invested
150	180	\$280.00	\$650.00	.....	.....	.....	\$3,000.00
30	60	400.00	350.00	.....	\$15.00	.....	500.00
25	50	162.50	600.00	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00
.....	93	.....	325.00	.....	12.50	.....	500.00
57	122	985.00	1,060.00	.....	82.00	.....	1,600.00
150	150	2,000.00	1,957.27	\$10.00	54.00	.....	3,000.00
60	80	438.00	2,500.00	.....	300.00	\$50.00	2,000.00
.....	.....	.....	600.00	.....	36.00	4.00	1,600.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.00	.....	25,000.00
175	200	1,300.00	1,600.00	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
150	112	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	200.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700.00
.....	300	.....	.....	1.85	15.00	.....	800.00
90	90	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	2,600.00
160	270	11,207.57	23,849.47	420.00	476.48	542.25	400,000.00
.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00
50	50	950.00	950.00	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
15	15	75.00	75.00	.....	.....	.....	200.00
.....	18	.....	1,042.88	.....	18.00	.....	20,000.00
.....	.....	.....	400.00	.....	50.00	.....	5,000.00
.....	.....	1,589.71	3,478.00	.....	27.00	.....	8,257.00
.....	.....	720.00	480.00	.....	46.00	.....	3,500.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
120	100	11,439.00	5,688.00	1,200.00	75.00	.....	18,500.00
160	200	800.00	1,201.10	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
90	85	6,500.00	7,000.00	300.00	30.00	50.00	7,000.00
100	100	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	100.00
60	120	240.00	1,080.00	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00
.....	80	.....	626.75	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
.....	150	.....	.....	150.00	15.00	6.00	5,000.00
50	80	312.50	500.00	.....	.....	.....	1,800.00
38	74	21.40	26.40	.....	10.00	.....	4,200.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	6,000.00



REPORT B.  
*Flour and Feed.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1898	Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1898
1	No	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	\$50,000.00	\$1,000.00
2	No	3	2	1	Flour and Feed. ....	.....	.....
3	No	2	.....	.....	Flour.....	2,060.00	48.00
4	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	.....	.....
5	No	3	3	.....	Flour and Feed.....	25,000.00	500.00
6	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	.....	.....
7	Yes	21	20	1	Flour and Feed.....	95,109.79	2,919.99
8	Yes	3	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	10,000.00	1,500.00
9	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	59,000.00	1,000.00
10	Yes	5	4	1	Flour and Feed.....	25,000.00	2,200.00
11	Yes	2	1	1	Flour and Feed.....	75,000.00	.....
12	No	2	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	6,488.00	330.00
13	No	2	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	75,000.00	.....
14	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	32,440.00	.....
15	No	3	3	.....	Flour and Feed.....	92,998.00	5,200.00
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	50,000.00	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	6,650.00	.....
18	No	3	3	.....	Flour and Feed.....	70,000.00	.....
19	No	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	5,332.00	.....
20	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	36,000.00	.....
21	No	2	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	50,000.00	.....
22	Yes	6	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	25,000.00	5,000.00
23	No	1	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	12,000.00	1,000.00
24	No	2	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	20,000.00	500.00
25	Yes	6	5	1	Flour and Feed.....	14,000.00	1,000.00
26	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	21,000.00	500.00
27	No	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	20,000.00	800.00
28	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	5,000.00	600.00
29	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	.....	.....
30	Yes	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	20,000.00	5,000.00
31	No	3	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	45,000.00	2,750.00
32	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	300,000.00	1,500.00
33	No	3	1	2	Flour and Feed.....	.....	.....
34	No	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	10,000.00	500.00
35	No	2	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	24,000.00	.....
36	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	.....	.....
37	Yes	5	3	2	Flour and Feed.....	22,000.00	.....
38	No	2	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	155,700.00	3,000.00
39	Yes	5	5	.....	Flour and Feed.....	53,674.00	2,763.00
40	No	2	1	1	Flour and Feed.....	34,192.00	1,500.00
41	No	7	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	15,574.00	451.00
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	18,000.00	5,000.00
43	No	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	2,500.00	200.00
44	Yes	8	4	4	Flour and Feed.....	35,000.00	1,500.00
45	No	.....	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	20,000.00	1,000.00
46	Yes	4	2	2	Flour and Feed.....	30,000.00	500.00
47	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	10,000.00	.....
48	Yes	5	5	.....	Flour and Feed.....	30,000.00	2,000.00



REPORT B.  
*Flour and Feed.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Stock and Material used in 1898	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Cost of Power per Horse Power
\$1,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$748.00	\$2.60	288	\$800.00	.....
28.00	1,800.00	950.00	.....	558	180.00	\$12.00
500.00	16,000.00	2,300.00	3.50	600	.....	40.00
.....	.....	1,000.00	5.00	200	.....	.....
4,789.67	64,564.65	3,967.26	3.50	.....	.....	.....
500.00	20,000.00	600.00	2.95	200	600.00	12.00
1,000.00	45,000.00	1,050.00	2.50	420	.....	.....
2,600.00	20,000.00	975.00	3.25	300	1,575.00	31.00
.....	60,000.00	1,350.00	3.00	450	1,350.00	2.25
1,067.00	.....	506.00	3.25	155	746.00	.....
.....	75,000.00	1,500.00	2.75	.....	1,700.00	.....
290.00	23,919.00	.....	.....	.....	150.00	35.00
.....	87,994.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,650.00	.....	.....	.....	3,600.00	36.00
8,000.00	.....	850.00	2.27	375	400.00	.....
100.00	200.00	3,839.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	800.00	2.00	400	.....	.....
2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,000.00	15,000.00	350.00	2.40	.....	.....	.....
500.00	8,000.00	100.00	7.00	15	300.00	.....
500.00	6,000.00	525.00	3.50	150	525.00	.....
1,500.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00	2.25
500.00	17,000.00	.....	.....	.....	200.00	4.00
700.00	18,000.00	500.00	4.50	12	75.00	2.00
8,000.00	3,500.00	385.00	2.75	140	600.00	.....
160.00	2,480.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
6,000.00	25,000.00	926.00	3.86	240	1,200.00	.....
1,900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	750.00	.....
4,000.00	200,000.00	3,000.00	2.00	1,500	3,000.00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
500.00	9,400.00	800.00	3.25	.....	800.00	.....
2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00	.....
.....	.....	5.00	6.00	30	.....	.....
3,000.00	130,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,787.00	42,366.00	.....	3.50	620	2,168.00	35.00
2,000.00	26,000.00	1,342.00	3.00	447	2,342.00	.....
363.00	10,642.00	700.00	2.00	350	725.00	24.00
5,000.00	10,000.00	600.00	3.00	200	600.00	.....
250.00	3,500.00	120.00	3.15	38	300.00	.....
1,500.00	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,500.00	17,000.00	40.00	5.00	8	.....	.....
1,000.00	23,000.00	1,600.00	3.25	480	1,600.00	.....
8,000.00	8,000.00	300.00	2.00	150	450.00	.....
2,000.00	30,000.00	126.00	9.00	14	1,000.00	.....

REPORT B.—*Continued.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1898	Value of Goods on hand Jan-uary 1, 1898
49	No	2	1	1	Flour and Feed.....	\$31,493.00	\$533.00
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	.....	.....
51	Yes	4	2	2	Flour and Feed.....	16,000.00	.....
52	.....	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	15,000.00	800.00
53	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	115,000.00	5,300.00
54	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	.....	.....
55	Yes	4	2	2	Flour and Feed.....	107,066.00	5,000.00
56	.....	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	.....	.....
57	No	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	20,000.00	1,000.00
58	No	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	.....	.....
59	Yes	12	12	.....	Flour and Feed.....	48,000.00	2,000.00
60	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	27,000.00	400.00
61	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	12,000.00	2,000.00
62	.....	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	28,000.00	950.00
63	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	18,000.00	10,000.00
64	.....	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	22,850.00	285.00
65	.....	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	30,000.00	1,000.00
66	Yes	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	.....	.....
67	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	3,000.00	500.00
68	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	10,000.00	1,200.00
69	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	8,000.00	500.00
70	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	8,000.00	.....
71	Yes	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	10,000.00	300.00
72	No	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	1,200.00	80.00
73	Yes	2	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	261,800.00	2,225.00
74	Yes	5	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	48,000.00	.....
75	Yes	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	2,000.00	150.00
76	No	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	2,500.00	400.00
77	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	13,320.00	.....
78	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	50,000.00	2,000.00
79	No	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	2,000.00	.....
80	No	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	13,380.00	200.00
81	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	10,000.00	1,000.00

REPORT B.—*Continued.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Stock and Material used in 1898	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Cost of Power per Horse Power
\$1,583.00	\$24,264.00	\$184.00	\$5.00	36	\$1,579.00	\$26.00
.....	.....	Wood 250.00	2.50 Cd	100 Cd	.....	.....
390.00	12,000.00	585.00	3.25	180	900.00	30.00
700.00	16,000.00	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,000.00	50,000.00	100.00	2.65	39	50.00	.....
.....	6,743.00	315.00	1.75	180	.....	.....
10,000.00	78,135.00	1,336.00	4.00	334	2,000.00	3.34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,500.00	18,000.00	1,800.00	3.00	.....	.....	1.44
.....	8,000.00	300.00	2.00	150	300.00	15.00
2,400.00	28,000.00	2,600.00	3.00	800	2,600.00	32.50
3,400.00	21,000.00	750.00	7.50	.....	.....	.....
1,000.00	.....	900.00	3.00	300	.....	.....
600.00	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,000.00	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
650.00	16,585.00	.....	.....	.....	175.00	.....
1,000.00	23,000.00	1,000.00	2.65	400	1,500.00	30.00
.....	.....	1,125.00	3.00	375	1,125.00	.....
400.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00
15,000.00	8,000.00	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
500.00	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....	150.00	.....
3,500.00	.....	1,500.00	4.60	.....	.....	.....
300.00	8,500.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00	.....
100.00	850.00	.....	.....	.....	75.00	.....
4,739.00	231,170.00	4,000.00	2.50	800	.....	.....
750.00	48,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200.00	1,500.00	200.00	1.75	120	300.00	.....
600.00	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....
.....	9,540.00	1,260.00	3.00	420	.....	.....
2,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100.00	20,320.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00

## REPORT B.—Continued.

Line No.	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Cost Packing, Boxes, etc.	Kind of Power	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1898	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1899
1	\$5.00	.....	\$200.00	.....	Steam	.....	.....
2							
3	1.00	.....	27.00	\$12.00	.....	\$60.00	\$80.00
4	25.00	.....	700.00	1,500.00	Steam	.....	.....
5					Steam	.....	.....
6							
7				1,822.00	.....	3,301.00	5,158.00
8	2.00	.....	.....	.....	Steam	.....	400.00
9	60.00	.....	.....	.....	Steam	5,000.00	5,000.00
10			200.00	500.00	Steam	500.00	900.00
11		\$15.00	100.00	.....	Steam	.....	.....
12							1,867.00
13				700.00	.....	.....	.....
14	30.00	.....	497.00	216.00	Water	5,976.00	3,034.00
15	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	Water	13,467.00	13,700.00
16				2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
17					Water	.....	.....
18		40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000.00
19			25.00	.....	Water	50.00	300.00
20				1,400.00	.....	.....	.....
21							
22					W. and S.	.....	.....
23				100.00	Water	.....	.....
24	5.00	25.00	50.00	262.00	Steam	2,500.00	3,000.00
25			30.00	500.00	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
26				300.00	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
27				600.00	Water	50.00	40.00
28						400.00	400.00
29	10.00	50.00	15.00	80.00	Water	.....	.....
30					Steam	8,000.00	9,000.00
31					Water	.....	2,500.00
32	60.00	100.00	150.00	8,000.00	Steam	1,000.00	1,300.00
33					.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
34					.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
35		100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
36					S. and W.	.....	.....
37					Water	.....	.....
38	100.00	.....	150.00	4,000.00	Water	24,000.00	23,000.00
39				2,467.00	Steam	11,070.00	10,371.00
40	60.00	50.00	1,200.00	2,000.00	Steam	5,000.00	6,000.00
41	5.00	.....	377.00	609.00	Steam	.....	.....
42					Steam	5,000.00	5,000.00
43	2.50	.....	25.00	50.00	.....	.....	.....
44				1,000.00	.....	4,000.00	4,500.00
45			3,500.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	2,500.00
46					Steam	2,700.00	3,200.00
47	10.00	.....	200.00	.....	Steam	.....	1,500.00
48						2,000.00	2,000.00

## REPORT B.—Continued.

[illegible]



REPORT B.—*Continued.*

Line No.	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Cost Packing, Boxes, etc.	Kind of Power	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1898	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1899
49				\$990.00	Electric	\$796.00	\$1,648.00
50							
51	\$15.00		\$175.00	240.00	Steam		425.00
52						800.00	700.00
53				2,400.00	Water	10,000.00	8,000.00
54				100.00		1,416.00	1,024.00
55	25.00			4,844.00	Steam	1,000.00	1,000.00
56					Water		
57							
58			604.00		Steam		
59			500.00	3,000.00	Steam	4,000.00	5,000.00
60						4,000.00	6,000.00
61				450.00	Steam	2,500.00	1,200.00
62			93.00	518.00	Water	2,500.00	3,000.00
63		\$100.00		425.00	Steam	10,000.00	9,000.00
64				565.00	Water	5,000.00	6,000.00
65			300.00	1,100.00	Steam	2,000.00	2,000.00
66					Steam		
67				400.00	Water	2,000.00	3,000.00
68			100.00	240.00		1,200.00	1,500.00
69			2.00		Water	1,500.00	2,000.00
70			100.00		Steam		
71			500.00	400.00	Water	400.00	400.00
72						80.00	70.00
73			800.00	10,000.00	Steam	19,639.00	18,692.00
74							
75		15.00	15.00	100.00			
76					Water		
77			50.00	245.00	Steam	250.00	280.00
78		100.00		250.00	Water	2,000.00	2,000.00
79			50.00		Water	1,500.00	1,800.00
80				350.00	Water	500.00	100.00
81	10.00				Water	3,000.00	3,000.00



REPORT B.—*Concluded.*

Days in Operation in 1897	Days in Operation in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1897	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Rent Paid in 1898	Taxes Paid in 1898	Insurance Paid in 1898	Capital Invested
.....	.....	.....	\$1,380.00	.....	\$30.00	\$220.00	\$15,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.00	.....	15,000.00
.....	400	.....	3,000.00	.....	45.00	.....	11,500.00
.....	.....	.....	1,250.00	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00
313	240	\$6,000.00	5,000.00	\$750.00	150.00	160.00	30,000.00
150	175	860.00	980.00	.....	52.00	310.00	18,000.00
310	310	3,675.00	5,593.00	.....	400.00	300.00	100,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160.00	100.00	30,000.00
.....	.....	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00
200	200	360.00	360.00	.....	30.00	.....	6,000.00
.....	275	.....	6,720.00	.....	160.00	340.00	20,000.00
300	300	1,200.00	1,500.00	.....	200.00	130.00	24,000.00
250	300	900.00	1,250.00	.....	37.50	240.00	55,000.00
285	312	.....	1,920.00	1,200.00	22.00	.....	2,500.00
.....	.....	.....	1,480.00	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00
300	300	1,200.00	1,300.00	.....	175.00	100.00	15,000.00
300	300	1,800.00	1,800.00	.....	100.00	150.00	12,000.00
234	260	1,691.00	1,870.00	.....	140.00	440.00	16,000.00
.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	244.00	.....	40,000.00
90	100	540.00	600.00	.....	50.00	100.00	12,000.00
225	290	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....	12,000.00
.....	313	.....	2,600.00	.....	50.00	175.00	10,000.00
300	300	250.00	250.00	.....	65.00	80.00	14,000.00
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	250.00
490	490	.....	8,430.00	.....	300.00	600.00	12,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	40.00	.....
.....	.....	.....	800.00	.....	28.00	52.00	6,000.00
.....	270	.....	840.00	.....	48.00	61.00	6,000.00
300	300	4,000.00	4,000.00	120.00	200.00	200.00	40,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	.....	2,000.00
313	313	.....	900.00	.....	50.00	.....	10,000.00
260	260	1,200.00	1,500.00	.....	55.00	75.00	12,000.00



REPORT C.  
*Breweries and Distilleries.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Stock and Material used in 1898	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Cost of Power per Horse Power
\$28,000.00	\$13,225.00	\$4,347.36	\$3.25	1,428	\$4,347.00	.....
31,000.00	103,000.00	8,700.00	1.51	5,762	11,742.00	.....
7,800.00	.....	1,750.00	3.00	290	.....	.....
60,000.00	100,000.00	7,000.00	2.00	3,500	7,000.00	.....
25.00	2,000.00	25.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....
400.00	15,000.00	500.00	2.75	180	.....	.....
420.00	1,000.00	60.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....
3,000.00	1,250.00	200.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....
1,700.00	3,000.00	200.00	3.50	60	.....	.....
1,150.00	.....	160.00	4.00	40	.....	.....

Days in Opera- tion in 1897	Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1897	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Rent Paid in 1898	Taxes Paid in 1898	Insurance Paid in 1898	Capital Invested
300	300	\$31,196.00	\$12,098.00	.....	\$1,366.72	\$870.90	\$114,700.00
.....	156	.....	22,894.00	.....	767.16	1,243.90	200,000.00
300	300	3,500.00	3,700.00	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00
300	300	3,000.00	35,000.00	.....	10,000.00	2,000.00	700,000.00
200	200	450.00	450.00	.....	.....	800.00	3,000.00
300	300	.....	1,800.00	.....	100.00	45.00	7,000.00
360	360	240.00	240.00	.....	50.00	30.00	5,000.00
.....	300	500.00	500.00	.....	78.00	60.00	25,000.00
300	300	900.00	900.00	.....	1,830.00	120.00	15,000.00
365	365	650.00	780.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00

## REPORT D.

*Cigars.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1898	Value of Goods on hand June 1st, 1898
1	No	2	.....	.....	Cigars.....	12,000.00	1,000.00
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	4,500.00	900.00
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	800.00	50.00
4	.....	3	.....	.....	Cigars.....	1,500.00	250.00
5	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	5,500.00	1,400.00
6	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	.....	.....
7	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	3,000.00	147.50
8	No	2	.....	.....	Cigars.....	5,000.00	2,000.00
9	No	1	.....	.....	Cigars.....	1,100.00	.....
10	No	1	.....	.....	Cigars.....	4,500.00	200.00
11	No	1	1	.....	Cigars.....	10,000.00	5,000.00
12	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	465.00	10.00
13	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	2,400.00	200.00
14	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	1,080.00	2,000.00
15	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	800.00	60.00
16	No	1	.....	.....	Cigars.....	700.00	60.00
17	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	350.00	.....
18	No	1	1	.....	Cigars.....	8,500.00	1,500.00
19	Yes	5	3	2	Cigars.....	20,000.00	3,000.00
20	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	5,000.00	700.00
21	No	1	1	.....	Cigars.....	3,150.00	600.00
22	No	1	1	.....	Cigars.....	6,000.00	1,500.00
23	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	1,220.00	.....
24	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	700.00	.....
25	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	1,380.00	91.00
26	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	480.00	20.00
27	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	2,000.00	150.00
28	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	1,200.00	50.00
29	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	800.00	50.00
30	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	2,456.00	180.00
31	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	1,149.00	187.50
32	No	2	.....	.....	Cigars.....	25,000.00	2,000.00
33	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	.....	.....
34	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	1,800.00	175.00
35	No	1	.....	.....	Cigars.....	12,000.00	600.00
36	No	1	.....	.....	Cigars.....	6,000.00	3,000.00
37	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	900.00	195.00
38	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	2,250.00	.....
39	No	1	1	.....	Cigars.....	2,000.00	1,000.00
40	No	1	.....	.....	Cigars.....	500.00	250.00
41	No	1	.....	.....	Cigars.....	5,000.00	2,500.00
42	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	960.00	12.00
43	No	1	1	.....	Cigars.....	4,000.00	150.00
44	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	26,456.00	5,440.00
45	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	2,000.00	300.00
46	No	2	2	.....	Cigars.....	1,700.00	800.00

REPORT D—*Continued.**Cigars.*

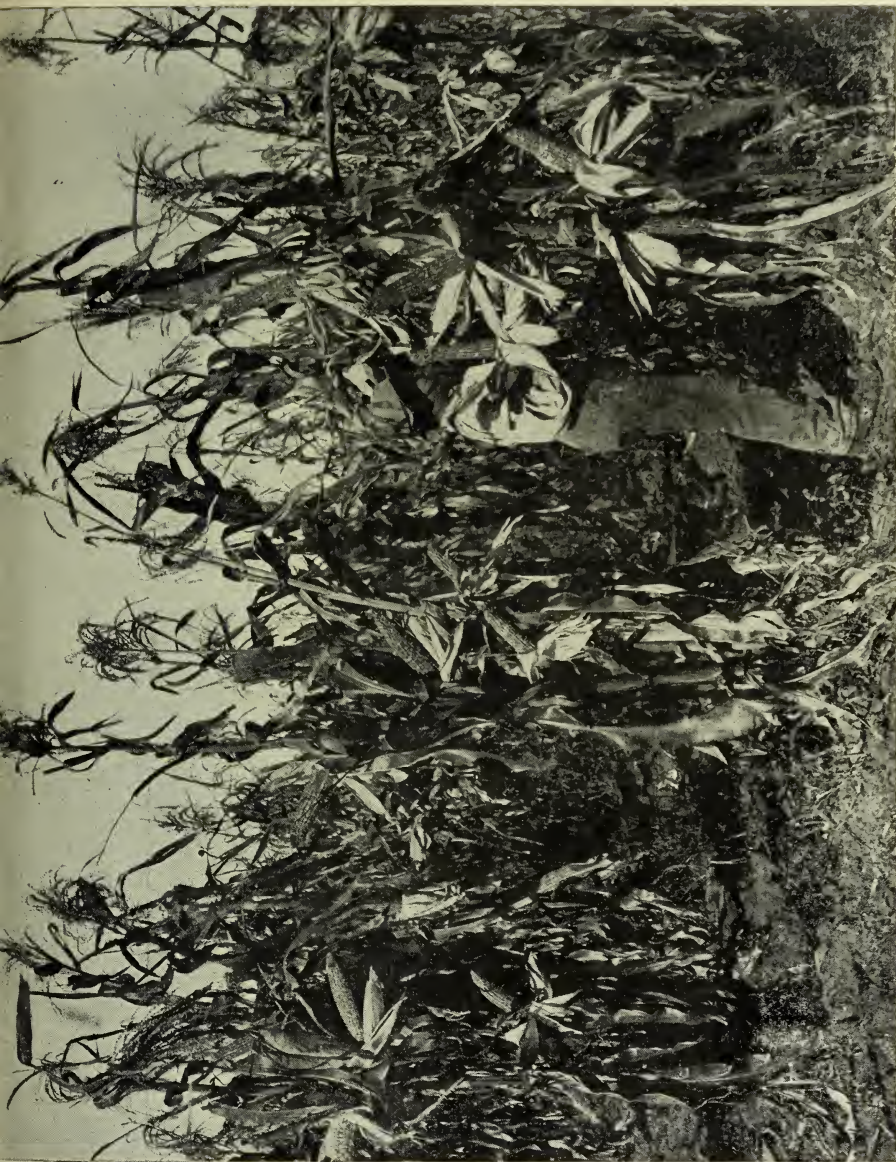
Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Stock and Material used in 1898	Value of Coal Consumed in 1898	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Light	Cost of Water
2,000.00	5,000.00	40.00	4.00	10		
900.00						
50.00	300.00					
175.00	700.00	28.00	5.50	5½	5.00	
1,500.00	1,700.00				35.00	
175.00	2,500.00				50.00	15.00
172.00	972.00					
3,000.00	1,000.00					
100.00	500.00					
250.00	2,500.00	300.00	6.00		30.00	6.00
5,000.00	6,000.00				54.00	17.00
15.00						
200.00		40.00	7.00	5	24.00	16.00
2,000.00		97.50	7.50	13		
71.00	250.00	30.00	6.00	5		
2.00	200.00					
	75.00					
500.00	1,000.00					
4,000.00	9,000.00					
750.00	2,500.00	25.00	5.00	5	15.00	
190.00	1,251.69	72.00	8.00	9	10.00	
2,500.00	5,000.00				60.00	16.00
	575.00					
10.00	150.00	35.00	6.00			
85.50	558.00	48.00	5.00			
20.00	60.00					
300.00	1,500.00	49.00	6.00			
75.00	400.00	50.00	5.00			
35.50	550.00	64.00	8.00		15.00	
1,872.00	2,748.20	25.00	7.50			
184.50	689.40					
	11,000.00					
400.00	220.00					
75.00		45.00	9.00		12.00	
600.00	5,300.00	29.75	4.25			
1,500.00	2,500.00	60.00	6.00		6.00	
145.00		12.00	40.00			
200.00						
1,000.00	800.00	20.00	5.00			
200.00	150.00					
2,400.00	4,000.00					
80.00	350.00	10.00	5.00	200		
50.00	1,500.00	25.00	7.00	350		
969.30		28.00	7.00	4		
500.00	500.00					
750.00	3,000.00					



## REPORT D—Continued.

Line No.	Miscellaneous Supplies	Cost Packing, Boxes, etc.	Value of Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1898	Value of Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Days in Opera- tion in 1897	Days in Opera- tion in 1898
1			2,000.00	2,000.00		300
2						
3		42.00	15.00	20.00	300	300
4		125.00				
5		300.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	280	280
6		220.00		600.00		
7			243.60	318.00		
8			50.00	60.00		
9		50.00		50.00		
10			450.00	400.00	300	300
11	150.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	300	300
12		2,400.00	123.00	17.50		
13		150.00	200.00	200.00	300	300
14		56.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	300	300
15						
16		6.00	50.00	50.00	300	300
17	50.00					120
18		100.00	1,000.00	750.00	90	90
19					300	300
20	20.00	150.00	850.00	900.00	300	305
21	154.00		300.00	400.00	280	280
22			1,200.00	1,800.00	300	300
23			200.00	150.00	200	200
24			50.00	150.00	250	300
25			253.70	244.85		300
26			10.00			
27		160.00	350.00	400.00	240	240
28						
29	10.00	10.00	250.00	200.00	240	250
30		75.00	170.00	150.00	300	300
31		306.40	619.00	316.00	200	237
32						
33		35.00	100.00			
34					365	365
35			1,125.00	1,400.00	300	300
36	2,500.00		2,000.00	3,000.00	300	300
37			50.00	125.00	100	200
38					313	313
39		100.00	500.00	600.00	300	300
40			50.00	300.00		
41			5,000.00	5,000.00		
42	20.00	50.00	60.00	100.00	300	300
43			200.00	250.00	300	300
44				736.23	300	300
45			200.00	300.00	250	
46		75.00	850.00	975.00	300	300





A CORN-FIELD SCENE IN NEBRASKA, CROP OF 1897.—Farm of Mr. R. G. Brown, near Butler, in Buffalo County.  
—From "The Corn Belt,"  
South Central Nebraska.



REPORT D—*Continued.*

Amount Wages Paid in 1887	Amount Wages Paid in 1888	Rent Paid in 1888	Taxes Paid in 1888	Insurance Paid in 1888	Capital Invested
.....	2,500.00	300.00	8.00	100.00	1,500.00
1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....
219.00	200.00	.....	5.40	.....	1,600.00
2,200.00	2,350.00	50.00	30.00	80.00	5,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	250.00
900.00	1,000.00	.....	16.00	21.00	2,000.00
500.00	500.00	200.00	145.00	.....	100.00
.....	.....	50.00	2.00	.....	200.00
1,000.00	1,100.00	450.00	6.00	7.50	300.00
2,000.00	2,000.00	720.00	30.00	62.50	600.00
250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00
.....	.....	.....	100.00	30.00	1,000.00
.....	.....	.....	106.00	.....	1,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00
.....	.....	60.00	4.00	.....	200.00
.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	75.00
400.00	500.00	.....	60.00	20.00	1,000.00
6,000.00	7,000.00	720.00	35.00	140.00	5,000.00
1,000.00	1,050.00	180.00	25.00	9.00	1,000.00
600.00	1,100.00	48.00	12.00	.....	500.00
2,000.00	2,800.00	300.00	80.00	75.00	5,500.00
140.00	70.00	36.00	2.00	.....	400.00
.....	200.00	10.00	.....	6.50	150.00
.....	.....	.....	24.64	21.25	2,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00
350.00	425.00	240.00	.....	7.00	360.00
.....	.....	120.00	.....	.....	200.00
.....	.....	120.00	13.00	15.00	1,500.00
375.00	375.00	60.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
400.00	474.00	.....	11.12	.....	1,000.00
.....	6,000.00	600.00	50.00	.....	12,074.10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	17.00	10.00	500.00
.....	3,378.00	144.00	.....	35.00	600.00
1,650.00	1,700.00	150.00	12.00	15.00	177.00
.....	200.00	36.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	180.00	12.40	6.90	500.00
300.00	300.00	180.00	30.00	16.00	1,500.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00
676.00	676.00	180.00	24.00	12.60	2,400.00
50.00	25.00	36.00	3.60	4.90	200.00
700.00	1,100.00	60.00	10.00	15.00	1,000.00
.....	705.55	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
480.00	480.00	12.00	.....	.....	400.00
800.00	1,000.00	72.00	8.00	5.09	1,000.00

## REPORT E.

*Manufacturers of Butter and Cheese.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1898	Value of Goods on hand January 1, 1898
1	Yes				Butter.....	11,500.00	
2	No	2			Butter and Cheese...	153,600.00	550.00
3	Yes	46	46		Butter and Cheese...	4,000.00	
4	Yes	36	36	1	Butter and Cheese...	9,957.00	
5	Yes	46	44	2	Butter and Cheese...	5,584.70	
6	No				Butter and Cheese...	7,800.00	
7	No				Butter and Cheese...	25,000.00	
8	Yes	93	86	7	Butter and Cheese...	24,830.00	
9	No	2			Butter and Cheese...	27,688.00	150.00
10	Yes				Butter and Cheese...	11,142.07	
11	Yes	2	2		Butter and Cheese...	19,200.00	
12	Yes		110		Butter and Cheese...	10,500.00	
13					Butter and Cheese...	5,000.00	
14	Yes	3			Butter and Cheese...	10,324.14	152.00
15	Yes		4		Butter and Cheese...	32,100.97	1,081.71
16	Yes	3			Butter and Cheese...	20,936.06	416.85
17					Butter and Cheese...	10,838.00	120.00
18	Yes	3			Butter and Cheese...	22,970.58	275.74
19	Yes				Butter and Cheese...	17,959.65	297.53
20	Yes	3			Butter and Cheese...	6,839.57	483.12
21	Yes				Butter and Cheese...	21,423.28	549.42
22	No	1			Butter and Cheese...	8,451.77	
23	Yes				Butter and Cheese...	25,000.00	
24	Yes	171			Butter and Cheese...	7,890.46	
25	Yes	97	97		Butter and Cheese...	18,664.88	
26	Yes	41			Butter and Cheese...	9,540.00	200.00
27	No	1	1		Butter and Cheese...	10,000.00	
28	Yes	20	20		Butter and Cheese...	9,000.00	
29	Yes	3	3		Butter and Cheese...	4,000.00	
30	Yes	155	147	8	Butter and Cheese...	14,354.79	
31	Yes	5			Butter and Cheese...	21,516.00	
32	No	3	2	1	Butter and Cheese...	3,000.00	
33	No	1	1		Butter and Cheese...	30,000.00	360.00
34	Yes	30	29	1	Butter and Cheese...	8,000.00	
35	Yes	2			Butter and Cheese...	10,000.00	
36	No				Butter and Cheese...	10,271.00	
37	No	2			Cheese .....	5,928.50	100.00
38	No				Cheese .....	6,000.00	
39	No	3	1		Cheese .....	2,000.00	
40	No				Cheese .....	7,000.00	
41	Yes	7	7		Cheese .....	1,800.00	
42	No	1	1		Butter.....	8,166.00	



## REPORT E.

*Manufacturers of Butter and Cheese.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899.	Value of Stock and Material used in 1898	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Kind of Power
.....	.....	464.00	5.80	80	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,380.00	5.00	276	.....	Steam
.....	.....	225.00	4.00	50	225.00	Steam
.....	.....	256.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	200.00	4.50	45	200.00	Steam
.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,500.00	300.00	3.25	.....	.....	Steam
.....	24,830.00	454.00	3.25	135	460.00	Steam
350.00	21,383.00	350.00	3.25	107	550.00	Gasoline
.....	8,578.62	360.00	3.00	120	.....	Steam
.....	560.00	360.00	6.00	60	.....	Steam
.....	640.00	240.00	3.25	75	.....	Steam
.....	4,000.00	100.00	3.00	32	150.00	.....
464.23	5,772.78	296.96	3.50	.....	.....	.....
1,201.68	4,853.68	817.00	3.50	.....	817.00	Steam
160.48	12,946.62	246.63	3.50	.....	246.63	Steam
144.00	3,171.00	397.00	3.55	112	397.00	Steam
256.99	9,693.60	560.26	.....	.....	.....	Steam
338.75	9,427.87	311.00	3.50	.....	.....	Steam
299.89	4,270.24	209.00	3.50	.....	.....	Steam
607.93	9,580.03	384.45	3.50	.....	384.45	Steam
.....	7,923.66	103.00	6.50	16	177.00	Gasoline
.....	500.00	750.00	3.75	200	750.00	Steam
30.00	7,890.46	260.00	3.25	80	260.00	Steam
.....	.....	700.00	5.00	140	700.00	Steam
300.00	1,150.00	300.00	2.83	100	.....	.....
.....	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8,500.00	360.00	4.00	90	500.00	Steam
.....	440.90	100.00	3.00	34	100.00	Steam
.....	1,099.92	342.40	3.00	114	375.00	Steam
82.00	13,823.00	340.00	3.00	114	340.00	Steam
.....	370.00	240.00	4.00	60	.....	.....
380.00	1,600.00	900.00	4.75	200	1,000.00	Steam
.....	6,700.00	350.00	5.00	70	350.00	Steam
.....	9,000.00	200.00	4.00	50	225.00	Steam
.....	.....	94.75	4.00	.....	.....	Steam
75.00	4,371.47	126.00	7.00	18	.....	.....
.....	600.00	75.00	5.00	15	100.00	Steam
.....	1,500.00	75.00	3.00	100	.....	.....
.....	8,000.00	75.00	5.00	.....	.....	Steam
.....	1,100.00	35.00	3.00	10	45.00	Steam
.....	150.00	60.00	2.50	24	65.00	Steam

REPORT E—*Continued.*

Line No.	Cost of Power per Horse Power	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies.	Cost Packing, Boxes, etc.	Value of Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1898	Value of Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899
1	58.00	.....	.....	.....	276.00	.....	.....
2	19.50	.....	25.00	10,500.00	.....	1,876.00	2,447.00
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.00	.....	.....
4	2.56	.....	.....	.....	356.00	50.00	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	160.00	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	135.00	.....	.....
8	18.00	.....	25.00	10.00	699.00	50.00	58.00
9	25.00	.....	.....	560.00	534.00	360.00	51.00
10	.....	.....	.....	512.75	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	8.00	60.00	560.00	.....	115.20
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.00	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	235.00	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	906.79	582.95	514.16
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,649.51	400.21	1,051.00
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,136.10	582.95	514.16
17	.....	.....	.....	377.00	255.42	73.00	130.00
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,348.60	582.95	514.16
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,030.01	582.95	514.16
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156.00	238.58
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,245.99	582.95	514.16
22	.....	.....	.....	248.00	236.00	.....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	16.00	.....	10.00	20.00	180.00	10.00	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....
26	.....	150.00	.....	.....	220.00	100.00	50.00
27	.....	.....	.....	200.00	350.00	.....	.....
28	.....	500.00	.....	205.00	.....	.....	.....
29	25.00	.....	.....	.....	340.00	.....	.....
30	34.00	.....	.....	75.00	243.22	.....	883.23
31	17.00	10.00	.....	1,079.66	380.00	698.28	716.65
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	60.00	.....	.....	400.00	800.00	75.00	75.00
34	43.75	.....	.....	.....	390.00	.....	.....
35	.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	420.00	.....	.....
37	.....	.....	.....	79.00	179.63	.....	.....
38	12.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.00	.....	.....
40	12.00	.....	.....	.....	125.00	25.00	10.00
41	4.50	.....	.....	150.00	50.00	.....	.....
42	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	35.00



REPORT E—*Continued.*

Days in Opera- tion in 1897	Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1897	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Rent Paid in 1898	Taxes Paid in 1898	Insurance Paid in 1898	Capital Invested
312	312	Job	Work		24.00		3,000.00
313	313		13,386.00		200.00	360.00	30,000.00
.....	150		600.00		38.70	37.50	5,400.00
365	365	128.00	574.00		33.50	44.50	3,335.00
.....	160		350.00			75.00	4,600.00
.....	313				20.00		3,500.00
240	240	6,000.00	6,000.00		50.00	74.00	10,000.00
363	365	1,125.00	825.00		15.00	45.00	3,000.00
225	226	1,865.00	2,057.00		65.00	105.00	12,000.00
311	311	1,039.55	1,050.00		26.00	18.50	5,000.00
.....		1,800.00	1,800.00		48.00	30.00	6,000.00
.....	242		700.00		11.50	40.00	5,500.00
250		1,000.00			20.00	50.00	3,200.00
313	313		3,114.06		24.17	30.00	5,000.00
313	313	5,124.35	4,989.13		39.15	109.00	20,000.00
313	313		5,242.14		45.90	42.88	9,000.00
300	300	841.00	1,056.00		28.00	30.00	3,572.00
313	313		5,315.91		29.17	108.00	.....
313	313		3,582.41		38.35	70.00	5,500.00
313	313	1,822.65	2,374.11		17.15	21.88	10,000.00
313	313		5,462.70		46.20	28.00	15,000.00
330	330		485.00		8.87	25.00	1,500.00
365	365	1,080.00	1,080.00		30.00	70.00	5,000.00
.....	180		1,000.00			50.00	4,500.00
300	300	900.00	900.00		60.00	100.00	5,000.00
.....	252		725.00		58.54		41,000.00
.....	250		800.00	60.00	30.00		1,000.00
360	360	1,000.00	900.00		25.00	97.50	3,500.00
.....			140.00		7.00		2,400.00
192	313	602.50	1,691.88			75.25	6,000.00
322	317	5,713.34	5,713.34		65.00	105.00	8,000.00
224	224	200.00	200.00	32.00	5.00	18.00	1,500.00
300	300	992.00	1,002.00		20.00	26.00	3,000.00
.....	280		1,557.00		23.00		3,500.00
365	365	720.00	600.00		18.26	49.00	3,000.00
120	135	600.00	650.00				1,500.00
282	282	770.00	770.00		5.69		1,000.00
225	225	360.00	320.00		15.00	23.46	1,500.00
150	160	300.00	300.00		25.00		2,000.00
225	225	450.00	350.00		15.00	29.00	1,500.00
160	190	500.00	500.00		5.00		4,600.00
234	234	450.00	450.00		8.00	4.00	1,125.00

## REPORT F.

*Gas and Electric Lights.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1897	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1898
1	Yes	90	75	15	Gas.....		
2	Yes	6	6		Electric Light.....		
3	No				Electric Light.....		
4	Yes	5			Electric Light.....		
5	Yes				Electric Light.....	\$174,000.00	
6	Yes	8	5	3	Electric Light.....		
7	No				Electric Light.....		
8	No	2	1	2	Electric Light.....		
9	Yes				Gas.....		
10	Yes				Gas.....	197,600.00	\$43,891.00
11	Yes				Electric Light.....	5,251.45	
12	No				Electric Light.....		
13	No	1			Electric Light.....		
14	Yes				Electric Light.....	28,687.40	

Line No.	KIND OF POWER	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1899	Days in Operation in 1897
1	Steam.....				365
2	Steam.....				365
3	.....				365
4	Steam.....				
5	Steam.....	\$63.53	\$5,764.38		365
6	Water.....				365
7	Steam.....	100.00	200.00		300
8	Steam.....	100.00		\$20,000.00	
9	Steam.....				365
10	Steam.....				365
11	Steam.....				365
12	Steam.....		500.00		365
13	.....	60.00			365
14	.....	134.72			365

REPORT F.  
*Gas and Electric Lights.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Stock and Material used in 1898	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power
.....	.....	\$24,242.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,200.00	\$2.75	450	\$2,500
.....	.....	2,690.00	3.30	815	.....
.....	.....	16,427.14	.....	10,200	.....
.....	.....	2,000.00	2.75	700	2,000
.....	.....	1,500.00	3.25	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2.44	.....	.....
\$46,474.00	\$96,443.00	31,070.00	.....	8,392	.....
.....	744.85	1,574.85	3.25	.....	.....
.....	.....	800.00	2.00	375	400
.....	.....	1,000.00	2.50	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,638.04	1.86	2,494	.....

Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1897	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Rent Paid in 1898	Taxes Paid in 1898	Insurance Paid in 1898	Capital Invested
365	.....	\$20,247.95	.....	\$2,300.00	\$1,100.00	\$1,000,000.00
365	.....	2,900.00	.....	175.00	25.00	12,000.00
365	\$960.00	960.00	.....	100.00	100.00	10,000.00
365	.....	2,580.00	\$240.00	136.27	93.75	15,000.00
365	22,604.40	24,474.31	600.00	3,000.00	2,400.00	1,600,000.00
365	600.00	600.00	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
365	140.00	840.00	.....	50.00	75.00	5,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	128.00	65.00	15,000.00
365	2,400.00	2,400.00	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00
365	81,320.00	82,197.00	.....	17,160.00	514.00	3,750,000.00
365	960.00	960.00	.....	.....	.....	16,000.00
365	600.00	600.00	.....	40.00	.....	3,000.00
365	600.00	600.00	60.00	60.00	.....	7,500.00
365	5,689.53	7,075.09	.....	548.19	920.99	70,000.00

REPORT G.  
*Wagons and Buggies.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1897	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1898
1	No	3	.....	.....	Carriages.....	.....	.....
2	No	1	.....	.....	Wagons, Buggies, etc.	\$5,000.00	.....
3	No	.....	.....	.....	Wagons, Buggies, etc.	14,860.00	.....
4	No	1	1	.....	Wagons.....	280.00	\$25,000.00
5	No	2	2	.....	Wagon Boxes.....	1,200.00	300.00
6	No	1	1	.....	Wagons, Buggies, etc.	1,500.00	1,000.00
7	No	2	2	.....	Wagons, Buggies, etc.	300.00	130.00
8	No	1	1	.....	Carriage Tops.....	3,600.00	4,000.00

Line No.	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1898	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1899	Days in Operation in 1897	Days in Operation in 1898
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,200.00	310	310
2	.....	.....	.....	\$1,500.00	1,500.00	300	300
3	\$128.00	\$50.00	.....	4,941.00	5,618.00	300	300
4	.....	5.00	.....	30,000.00	40,000.00	350	350
5	.....	.....	\$25.00	500.00	500.00	300	300
6	.....	5.00	200.00	2,000.00	1,500.00	300	300
7	.....	.....	.....	200.00	300.00	300	310
8	.....	25.00	200.00	.....	300.00	300	.....

REPORT G.  
*Wagons and Buggies.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Stock and Material used in 1898	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Kind of Power
.....	\$1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$30,000.00	20,000.00	\$16.00	\$3.50	.....	.....	Steam
300.00	800.00	25.00	3.00	8	.....	.....
2,500.00	6,000.00	120.00	6.00	20	\$75.00	Gasoline
200.00	200.00	35.00	10.00	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount Wages Paid in 1897	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Rent paid in 1898	Taxes Paid in 1898	Insurance Paid in 1898	Capital Invested	
.....	\$1,723.00	\$180.00	\$120.00	\$55.00	\$4,500.00	
.....	1,800.00	.....	65.00	55.00	5,000.00	
\$6,672.00	7,356.00	1,800.00	529.68	.....	10,000.00	
50,000.00	50,000.00	150.00	8.00	14.00	70,000.00	
.....	275.00	100.00	4.50	5.00	500.00	
1,000.00	1,500.00	.....	75.00	60.00	5,000.00	
.....	125.00	.....	20.00	3.50	2,500.00	
.....	3,000.00	600.00	50.00	60.00	5,000.00	

## REPORT H.

*Manufacturers of Cigar Boxes.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1897	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1898
1	No	2	2	.....	Cigar Boxes .....	\$5,000.00	\$200.00
2	Yes	2	.....	.....	Cigar Boxes .....	27,500.00	500.00
3	No	2	.....	.....	Cigar Boxes .....	1,967.09	24.06

Line No.	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Value of Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1898	Value of Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Days in Opera- tion in 1897	Days in Opera- tion in 1898
1	.....	.....	25.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	310	310
2	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	365	365
3	.....	.....	.....	285.00	327.50	291	297



## REPORT H.

*Manufacturers of Cigar Boxes.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Stock and Material used in 1898	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Kind of Power
\$200.00	\$1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Steam
550.00	12,000.00	\$90.00	\$3.75	24	\$240.00	.....
38.40	1,386.11	48.00	6.00	8	48.00	Foot

Amount Wages Paid in 1897	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Rent Paid in 1898	Taxes Paid in 1898	Insurance Paid in 1898	Capital Invested
\$400.00	\$400.00	\$175.00	.....	\$12.00	\$1,200.00
8,750.00	8,750.00	840.00	\$35.00	160.00	12,000.00
246.50	238.75	96.00	5.42	15.47	275.00

REPORT I.  
*Manufacturers of Brooms.*

Line No.	Incorporated	KIND OF MANUFACTURE				Value of Goods Manufactured during 1898	Value of Goods on hand January 1, 1898
1	No	Brooms and Whisk Brooms.....				\$400.00	none
2	No	Brooms and Whisk Brooms.....				25,000.00	\$200.00
3	No	Brooms and Whisk Brooms.....				6,315.00	.....
4	No	Brooms and Whisk Brooms.....				300.00	.....
5	No	Brooms and Whisk Brooms.....				5,000.00	200.00
6	No	Brooms and Whisk Brooms.....				353.00	.....
7	No	Brooms and Whisk Brooms.....				9,000.00	500.00
8	No	Brooms and Whisk Brooms.....				79,469.85	9,080.00
9	No	Brooms and Whisk Brooms.....				1,600.00	100.00
10	No	Brooms and Whisk Brooms.....				15,000.00	.....
11	No	Brooms and Whisk Brooms.....				6,315.00	.....

Line No.	Cost of Power per Horse Power	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1898	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1899	Days in Operation in 1897
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$75.00	300
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400.00	300
3	\$4.00	\$8.50	.....	\$28.00	.....	1,181.00	188
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$800.00	750.00	301
6	.....	.....	.....	75.00	200.00	400.00	200
7	.....	3.00	\$17.00	30.00	1,700.00	2,575.00	260
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	300.00	400
10	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
11	4.00	.....	8.50	28.00	.....	1,181.00	188

REPORT I.  
*Manufacturers of Brooms.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Stock and Material used in 1898	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Kind of Power
\$75.00	\$200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hand
200.00	1,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hand
350.00	2,700.00	\$11.00	\$2.75	4	\$63.50	Gasoline
150.00	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,000.00	10.00	4.00	2½	90.00	Electric
.....	150.00	6.00	7.30	.....	.....	.....
200.00	4,800.00	50.00	5.00	9	.....	.....
18,138.22	33,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75.00	1,100.00	8.00	4.00	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.00	Electric
350.00	2,700.00	11.00	2.75	4	63.50	Gasoline

Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1897	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Rent Paid in 1898	Taxes Paid in 1898	Insurance Paid in 1898	Capital Invested
300	\$225.00	\$225.00	\$225.00	\$4.00	.....	\$100.00
300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
295	1,880.00	2,952.00	.....	27.00	\$54.00	1,300.00
90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00
301	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	60.00	40.00	6,500.00
300	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	500.00
253	2,029.00	2,210.00	2,210.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00	17,500.00
500	100.00	140.00	.....	18.00	.....	400.00
300	.....	.....	.....	8.00	60.00	2,000.00
295	1,880.00	2,952.00	.....	27.00	54.00	1,300.00

REPORT J.  
*Manufacturers of Harness.*

Line No.	Incorporated	KIND OF MANUFACTURE			Value of Goods Manufactured during 1898	Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1898
1	No	Harness	.....	.....	\$10,000.00	\$3,000.00
2	No	Harness	.....	.....	307,000.00	7,000.00
3	No	Harness	.....	.....	40,000.00	12,000.00
4	Yes	Harness	.....	.....	4,000.00	750.00
5	No	Harness	.....	.....	2,300.00	1,300.00
6	No	Harness	.....	.....	2,500.00	500.00
7	Yes	Harness	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	No	Harness	.....	.....	3,000.00	3,700.00
9	Yes	Harness	.....	.....	60,000.00	34,913.06

Line No.	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Cost Packing, Boxes, etc.	Value of Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1898	Value of Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Days in Opera- tion in 1897
1	\$40.00	\$11.00	.....	.....	\$3,000.00	\$4,500.00	308
2	180.00	300.00	.....	.....	110,000.00	115,000.00	200
3	60.00	20.00	\$250.00	.....	22,000.00	24,000.00	300
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	700.00	800.00	300
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,000.00	88,000.00	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	425.00	585.00	308
9	25.00	25.00	250.00	\$475.00	34,914.06	36,147.27	300

## REPORT J.

*Manufacturers of Harness.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Stock and Material used in 1898	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Kind of Power
\$7,000.00	\$8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	\$60.00	Electric
70,000.00	225,000.00	\$250.00	\$2.50	100	600.00	.....
13,500.00	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,100.00	1,500.00	Wood 40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
500.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,500.00	1,850.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36,456.27	54,147.52	175.00	2.25	75	275.00	Gasoline
Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1897	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Rent Paid in 1898	Taxes Paid in 1898	Insurance Paid in 1898	Capital Invested
308	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$720.00	\$145.00	\$150.00	\$5,000.00
300	45,000.00	60,000.00	36.00	8.00	9.00	140,000.00
300	15,000.00	16,000.00	12,000.00	400.00	225.00	35,000.00
300	1,200.00	1,200.00	300.00	21.00	.....	.....
300	.....	540.00	160.00	7.79	30.00	1,100.00
300	600.00	650.00	.....	40.00	10.00	800.00
.....	.....	15,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
306	1,232.00	1,234.00	600.00	21.65	.....	.....
300	9,771.46	12,427.71	.....	187.53	475.00	39,300.00

## REPORT K.

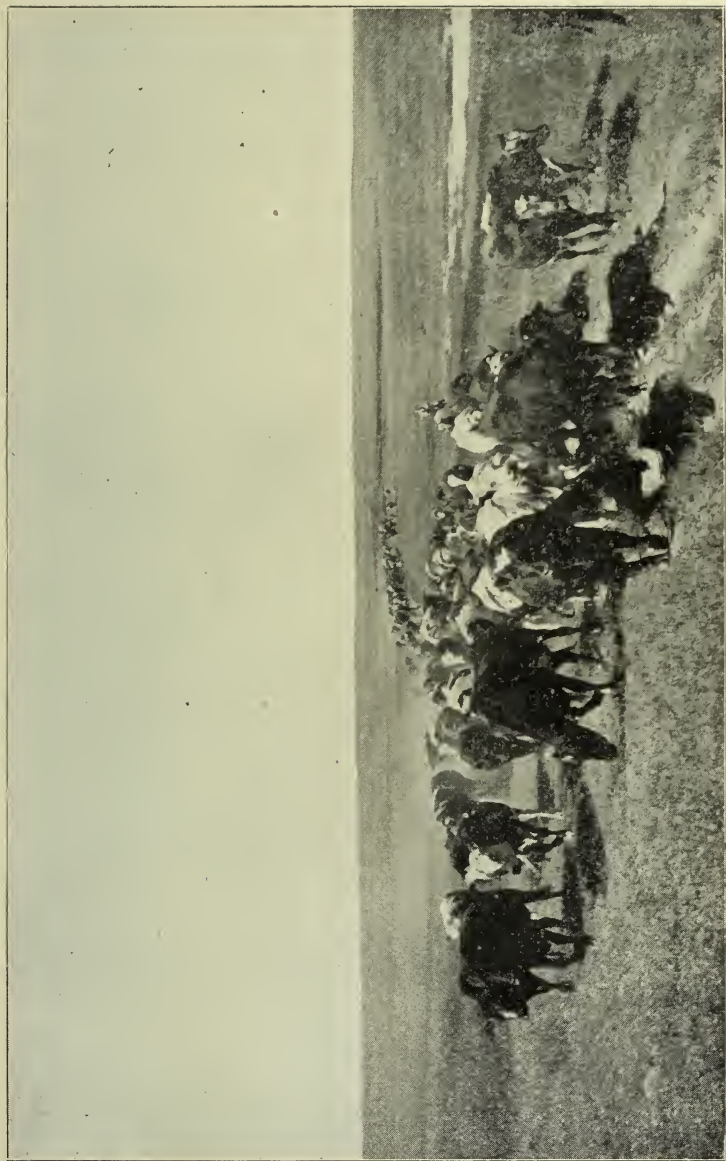
*Canning.*

Line No.	Incorporated	KIND OF MANUFACTURE			Value of Goods Manufactured during 1898	Value of Goods on hand January 1, 1898
1	No	Canned Corn .....			\$31,277.67	\$10,057.53
2	Yes	Canned Vegetables .....			16,134.00	500.00
3	Yes	Canned Vegetables .....			18,000.00	.....

Line No.	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Cost Packing, Boxes, etc.	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1898	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1899	Days in Operation in 1897
1	.....	\$64.69	\$3,675.57	\$1,387.72	\$10,822.18	\$992.74	26
2	.....	.....	.....	745.00	16,000.00	18,000.00	150
3	.....	20.00	.....	985.00	.....	4,500.00	.....





CATTLE ON THE WAY TO MARKET. IN THE SAND-HILLS COUNTRY.

—From "The Corn Belt."



## REPORT K.

*Canning.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1898	Value of Stock and Material used in 1898	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Kind of Power
.....	\$17,648.68	\$306.08	\$2.45	125	.....	Steam
\$800.00	5,749.86	275.00	3.80	8	.....	Steam
.....	10,000.00	200.00	2.50	80	.....	Steam

Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1897	Amount Wages paid in 1898	Rent paid in 1898	Taxes paid in 1898	Insurance Paid in 1898	Capital Invested
27	\$3,588.21	\$5,934.85	.....	\$109.90	\$352.00	\$9,768.60
125	.....	3,180.00	\$6.00	41.26	.....	17,000.00
60	.....	50.00	.....	.....	279.00	12,000.00

## REPORT L.

*Iron Works.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1887	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1888
1	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Iron Works.....	\$25,000.00	\$12,273.00
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Iron Works.....	45,000.00	9,000.00
3	No	.....	.....	.....	Iron Works.....	6,000.00	3,000.00
4	No	1	.....	.....	Iron Works.....	7,000.00	500.00
5	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Iron Works.....	175,000.00	15,000.00
6	No	3	3	.....	Boiler Works.....	60,000.00	1,000.00
7	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Gas Engine.....	6,000.00	1,000.00
8	Yes	2	.....	.....	Electrotype.....	4,500.00	.....

Line No.	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1898	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1899	Days in Operation in 1897
1	.....	.....	.....	\$11,158.00	\$12,439.00	300
2	\$36.00	\$120.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	30.00	30.00	\$130.00	3,000.00	3,500.00	300
4	.....	.....	.....	700.00	900.00	300
5	25.00	150.00	.....	20,000.00	19,000.00	300
6	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	300
7	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	2,500.00	310
8	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	150

## REPORT L.

*Iron Works.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Stock and Material used in 1898	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	Cost of Power	Kind of Power
\$13,785.00	.....	.....	.....	\$450.00	Steam
9,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$2.25	.....	Steam
3,500.00	12,000.00	400.00	4.00	600.00	.....
800.00	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
17,000.00	95,000.00	1,362.09	1.97	1,451.72	Steam
1,000.00	.....	600.00	2.25	50.00	Steam
1,200.00	.....	.....	4.00	200.00	Gas
.....	1,100.00	144.00	3.00	240.00	Electric

Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Amount Wages paid in 1897	Amount Wages paid in 1898	Rent Paid in 1898	Taxes Paid in 1898	Insurance Paid in 1898	Capital Invested
300	\$10,461.00	\$12,439.00	.....	\$400.00	\$132.00	\$38,755.00
.....	.....	13,000.00	\$1,200.00	.....	321.00	30,000.00
300	.....	3,500.00	.....	40.00	100.00	5,000.00
300	2,000.00	2,700.00	300.00	25.00	30.00	2,000.00
310	40,000.00	60,000.00	.....	686.72	688.00	140,000.00
300	11,400.00	14,000.00	1,200.00	144.00	78.00	7,700.00
312	5,000.00	6,000.00	.....	12.00	.....	.....
300	.....	2,300.00	300.00	.....	12.00	1,000.00





REPORT M.  
*Packing-House Products.*

	Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1898	Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons used	Cost of Power
	\$786,931.30	\$12,980,913.38	\$52,730.28	\$1.43	36,886	\$90,463.90
	1,498,130.26	15,750,467.90	108,386.93	1.82½	59,400	.....
	310,000.00	.....	14,600.00	2.10	7,000	.....
	580,704.96	63,763.20	21,460.09	2.00	10,730	.....
	.....	.....	44,000.00	2.00	.....	.....

Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1897	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Rent Paid in 1898	Taxes Paid in 1898	Insurance Paid in 1898	Capital Invested
365	\$497,171.77	\$546,160.11	.....	\$5,252.21	\$10,443.23	\$20,000,000.00
315	759,917.78	965,057.81	.....	.....	29,727.09	3,500,000.00
300	34,000.00	50,000.00	.....	1,000.00	4,000.00	.....
310	139,223.41	168,912.48	.....	2,500.00	8,697.22	250,000.00
.....	.....	387,544.10	.....	.....	.....	.....

## REPORT N.

*Miscellaneous Industries.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1898	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1899
1	Yes	13	13	.....	Grease and Tallow Fertilizer..	\$40,300.00	\$2,100.00
2	Yes	4	4	.....	Ready-Print Rollers.....	21,567.48	.....
3	Yes	3	3	.....	Irrigation and Electric Power.	.....	.....
4	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Chicory.....	48,000.00	80,000.00
1	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Railroad Shops..	249,826.39	.....
1	Yes	3	.....	.....	Roofing and Building Paper.	.....	4,328.17
1	Yes	4	4	.....	Iron Bed and Bed Springs.....	75,000.00	10,000.00
1	No	.....	.....	.....	Rubber Stamps..	10,000.00	.....
2	No	.....	.....	.....	Rubber Stamps..	3,600.00	300.00
1	Yes	6	5	1	Coffee and Spice Mills.....	50,000.00	9,000.00
1	No	1	1	.....	Building Supplies	.....	200.00
1	No	.....	.....	.....	Tinware.....	25,000.00	.....
1	No	.....	.....	.....	Hardware Specialties.....	8,000.00	1,000.00
1	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Windmills.....	330,000.00	.....
1	No	.....	.....	.....	Marble Works...	23,230.00	9,100.00
1	No	.....	.....	.....	Pearl Buttons...	3,687.10	500.00
1	No	.....	.....	.....	Sorghum.....	600.00	.....
1	No	1	1	.....	Nest Egg and Vermin Exterminator.....	1,500.00	600.00
1	Yes	40	38	2	Binding Twine ..	22,000.00	.....
1	No	2	2	.....	Tents and Awnings.....	800.00	40.00
1	No	2	2	.....	Blank books.....	.....	.....
1	No	1	.....	1	Woodwork.....	4,000.00	450.00
2	Yes	3	2	5	Woodwork.....	3,000.00	.....
3	No	3	.....	.....	Woodwork.....	10,800.00	300.00
4	No	2	.....	2	Woodwork.....	400.00	40.00
1	No	2	.....	2	Cooperage.....	5,000.00	.....
1	No	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	No	1	.....	1	Cornice.....	8,000.00	200.00
2	No	.....	.....	.....	Cornice.....	6,000.00	1,000.00
3	No	1	.....	1	Cornice.....	3,000.00	.....
4	No	.....	.....	.....	Cornice.....	2,200.00	65.00
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Soda Water.....	160.00	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Soda Water.....	.....	100.00
3	No	2	.....	.....	Soda Water.....	4,000.00	.....
4	No	.....	.....	.....	Soda Water.....	13.00	.....

## REPORT N.

*Miscellaneous Industries.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1898	Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power
\$1,970.00	.....	\$1,370.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	\$10,332.00	520.08	\$2.83	184	\$620.00
.....	.....	600.00	4.00	150	.....
86,420.00	32,000.00	420.00	1.85	227	.....
.....	.....	7,965.00	.44	17,320	28,035.00
5,626.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	120.00
300.00	600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,500.00	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	300.00
500.00	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,000.00	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....	90.00
9,400.00	11,900.00	40.50	4.50	.....	.....
620.00	1,546.50	11.35	3.75	120	.....
.....	.....	25.00	3.00	8	.....
500.00	300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....
56.00	600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
650.00	1,500.00	1,070.80	2.80	.....	.....
.....	1,000.00	200.00	2.75	.....	.....
300.00	3,240.00	240.00	1.90	.....	75.00
.....	.....	44.69	1.80	.....	67.30
50.00	275.00	25.00	5.00	5	.....
500.00	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....
.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
300.00	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,200.00	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,100.00	6.00	4.00	1	.....
125.00	1,050.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
100.00	400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	131.30	.....	.....	.....	.....

REPORT M—*Continued.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1898	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1899
5	Yes	3	.....	5	Soda Water.....	\$35,330.00	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	Soda Water.....	1,500.00	\$25.00
1	Yes	5	.....	5	Soap .....	58,835.00	8,316.44
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Soap .....	373,362.48	.....
1	No	2	2	.....	Fencing .....	6,000.00	520.00
2	No	1	.....	.....	Fencing .....	3,000.00	800.00
1	No	1	.....	.....	Medicine .....	900.00	35.00
2	Yes	26	24	2	Medicine .....	21,561.72	783.52
1	Yes	12	11	1	Paint.....	426,621.28	58,700.62
2	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Paint.....	226,332.92	44,342.30
1	No	.....	.....	.....	Linseed Oil.....	100,000.00	.....
1	Yes	5	3	2	Furniture .....	18,000.00	.....

REPORT N—*Continued.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1898	Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power
25.00	500.00	1,500.00	2.30		
12,124.06		20.00	5.00	4	
57,415.58	262,414.88	5,445.00			
545.00	1,828.61	68.00	3.50		500.00
500.00					
45.00	250.00	21.00	6.00		
2,744.73	8,633.80				
12,043.06	296,522.39	10,932.88	2.62		
48,012.30		748.02			
	100,000.00	5,000.00	1.68		6,000.00
	12,000.00	50.00	2.50		50.00

## REPORT N—Continued.

Line No.	Kind of Power	Cost Packing Boxes, etc.	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1898	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1899
1							
2	Steam		\$72.00		\$90.00	\$2,212.84	\$1,696.17
3					1,000.00		
4		\$3,986.44				80,000.00	86,420.00
1	Steam		1,725.00		1,330.00	40,597.00	47,293.17
1						4,328.17	5,626.13
1			36.00				
1			36.00				800.00
2			36.00		500.00		400.00
1	Electric	700.00	10.00	7.00	350.00	9,000.00	7,500.00
1	Horse						500.00
1		400.00	60.00	140.00			
1	Gasoline	150.00	50.00	36.00	500.00	1,500.00	2,100.00
1	Water		480.00	600.00			50,000.00
1		65.00		12.00		10,600.00	11,200.00
1		70.50	3.00		135.35	580.00	746.90
1		40.00			25.00		
1		140.00				1,800.00	900.00
1			60.00	15.00			
1						10.50	20.00
1							
1	Steam						
2	Gasoline			10.00		300.00	350.00
3	Steam				200.00	1,200.00	1,400.00
4				7.60			
1	Steam					25.00	110.00
1	Steam			25.00		500.00	1,000.00
2						150.00	160.00
1						75.00	150.00
2						600.00	1,200.00
3						200.00	200.00
4							
1		150.00		25.00		2,000.00	2,100.00
2		500.00					500.00
3							
4				6.50		35.00	25.00
5				326.40			
6				15.00		1,000.00	1,000.00
1		2,000.00				12,316.45	18,124.06
2		16,268.98					84,276.70
1	Steam					1,026.00	1,039.06
2							
1		10.00				45.00	45.00
2		315.58	33.00	10.00		2,987.87	5,282.73
1		25,522.40			13,140.30	6,651.24	70,360.36
2							
1		1,000.00			5,000.00		
1		200.00	20.00	4.00		7,432.41	7,089.74



## REPORT N—Continued.

Days in Opera- tion in 1897	Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1897	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Rent Paid in 1898	Taxes paid in 1898	Insurance Paid in 1898	Capital Invested
365	365	\$6,000.00	\$6,300.00	.....	\$200.00	\$300.00	\$2,000.00
312	312	9,412.70	9,924.20	\$1,080.00	79.95	356.00	46,000.00
364	356	4,382.07	9,636.95	.....	1,714.00	.....	300,000.00
.....	.....	4,795.40	4,696.56	1,800.00	420.00	2,780.00	62,500.00
244	255	561,775.25	523,021.12	.....	8,111.69	219.04	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	560.00	.....	.....	20,000.00
.....	.....	4,506.00	7,500.00	.....	300.00	600.00	21,200.00
300	300	.....	3,432.00	480.00	23.00	45.00	4,500.00
300	300	800.00	600.00	180.00	.....	12.00	1,500.00
300	300	4,300.00	4,300.00	700.00	75.00	200.00	10,000.00
.....	.....	.....	680.00	.....	20.00	15.06	2,000.00
300	300	.....	1,650.00	720.00	75.00	85.00	.....
.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	50.00	40.00	3,500.00
308	310	34,000.00	62,000.00	.....	600.00	635.15	183,000.00
290	309	1,251.89	1,384.32	.....	135.81	43.50	12,000.00
272	268	1,356.30	1,272.60	600.00	4.50	10.00	3,235.55
.....	20	.....	90.00	300.00	.....	.....	2,500.00
30	90	.....	250.00	36.00	.....	.....	300.00
200	200	.....	.....	.....	175.00	600.00	40,000.00
.....	20	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00
346	365	22,335.29	23,364.49	.....	858.78	500.00	10,000.00
.....	.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
250	300	500.00	1,000.00	.....	40.00	30.00	5,000.00
310	312	5,900.00	4,920.00	50.00	46.00	.....	4,700.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.60
30	40	1,000.00	1,200.00	222.00	25.00	32.00	5,000.00
300	300	1,000.00	2,000.00	.....	35.00	25.00	2,000.00
300	300	.....	55.00	.....	.....	11.00	700.00
360	360	3,000.00	3,000.00	216.00	8.00	.....	2,000.00
312	312	1,200.00	2,400.00	120.00	.....	9.00	500.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	96.00	8.00	12.00	600.00
.....	300	110.00	200.00	75.00	35.00	7.00	600.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	.....	2,100.00
35	35	25.00	25.00	.....	40.00	30.00	1,500.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00
.....	300	6,178.00	8,774.00	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00
300	300	200.00	200.00	.....	25.00	.....	2,000.00
.....	234	.....	4,497.48	.....	120.00	600.00	45,623.26
.....	.....	29,842.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
452	160	775.21	385.76	.....	15.41	.....	2,000.00
.....	60	.....	180.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
313	313	.....	.....	96.00	.....	.....	5,000.00
230	300	3,876.27	5,564.16	260.00	834.67	62.50	12,000.00
302	300	20,103.99	24,773.64	.....	760.00	4,700.00	450,000.00
300	300	20,136.97	25,516.86	.....	1,200.00	1,596.95	100,000.00
230	180	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
300	300	.....	4,700.00	.....	150.00	80.00	21,000.00

REPORT N—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
1	Meat Packing.....	Beef Butcher.....	2	.....
1	Tallow Grease.....	Tallow Grease.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Oil House.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Box Factory.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Casing.....	2	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Pigs' Feet and Tripe.....	.....	2
1	Meat Packing.....	Fertilizer.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Bone House.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Ice Gang.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Loading.....	1	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Sheep Killing.....	10	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Car Repairing.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Tinner.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Beef Cutting.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Laborer or Cleaner.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Engineer or Fireman.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Blacksmith.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Millwright.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Carpenter.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Steam Fitter.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Hog Butcher.....	3	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Hog Cooler.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Pork Trimming and Packing....	1	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Dry Salt-Cellar.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Sweet-Pickle Cellar.....	1	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Hog Tank and Press.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Lard Refinery.....	2	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Smoke House.....	4	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Sausage Department.....	5	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Hide Department.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Watchman.....	.....	.....
1	Meat Packing.....	Miscellaneous.....	2	.....
2	Meat Packing.....	Butcher.....	40	.....
2	Meat Packing.....	Machinist or Carpenter.....	.....	.....
2	Meat Packing.....	Engineer or Fireman.....	.....	.....
2	Meat Packing.....	Cooper.....	10	.....
2	Meat Packing.....	Tinner.....	2	.....
2	Meat Packing.....	Box Maker.....	20	.....
2	Meat Packing.....	Curing, Smoking, or Packing....	50	.....
2	Meat Packing.....	Canning.....	25	.....
2	Meat Packing.....	Lard or Tank.....	2	.....
2	Meat Packing.....	Unloading.....	50	.....
2	Meat Packing.....	Miscellaneous.....	15	.....
3	Meat Packing.....	Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....
4	Meat Packing.....	Hog Butcher.....	.....	.....
4	Meat Packing.....	Beef Butcher.....	.....	.....
4	Meat Packing.....	Engineer.....	.....	.....
4	Meat Packing.....	Fireman.....	.....	.....
4	Meat Packing.....	Laborer.....	15	.....
4	Meat Packing.....	Laborer.....	.....	.....



REPORT N—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
5	Meat Packing.....	Beef Butcher.....	6	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Sheep Butcher.....	10	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Beef Cutting.....	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Beef Casing.....	2	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Hides.....	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Oil or Fertilizer.....	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Hog Butcher.....	15	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Hog Casing.....	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Curing or Sacking.....	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Shipping.....	1	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Refining.....	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Sausage.....	6	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Pigs' Feet or Tripe.....	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Smoking.....	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Yardman.....	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Cooper.....	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Watchman.....	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Fireman.....	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Stock-Yard.....	1	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Engineer or Fireman...	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Electrician.....	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Carpenter.....	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Steam Fitter.....	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Tinsmith or Blacksmith.....	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Ice House.....	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....
5	Meat Packing.....	Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....
1	Grease, Tallow, and Fer- tilizer.....	Miscellaneous.....	3	.....
2	Ready-Print, Roller, and Stereotype Plate.....	Foreman.....	.....	.....
2	Ready-Print, Roller, and Stereotype Plate.....	Compositor.....	.....	.....
2	Ready-Print, Roller, and Stereotype Plate.....	Compositor Helper.....	.....	.....
2	Ready-Print, Roller, and Stereotype Plate.....	Makeup....	.....	.....
2	Ready-Print, Roller, and Stereotype Plate.....	Stereotyper.....	.....	.....
2	Ready-Print, Roller, and Stereotype Plate.....	Stereotyper Helper.....	.....	.....
2	Ready-Print, Roller, and Stereotype Plate.....	Stockman.....	.....	.....
2	Ready-Print, Roller, and Stereotype Plate.....	Pressman.....	.....	.....
2	Ready-Print, Roller, and Stereotype Plate.....	Feeder.....	.....	.....
2	Ready-Print, Roller, and Stereotype Plate.....	Engineer.....	.....	.....



REPORT N—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
75	.....	4.00	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	3.50	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	2.00	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	2.25	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	2.25	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	2.50	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	.....	3.50	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	2.25	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	.....	2.50	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	2.25	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	2.50	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	2.25	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	2.00	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	2.00	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	2.25	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	3.00	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	2.25	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	2.00	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	2.50	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	2.00	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	2.75	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	2.50	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	2.75	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	2.50	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	2.00	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	2.25	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1.50	.....	1.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....

REPORT N—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
2	Ready-Print, Roller, and Stereotype Plate.....	Shipper.....		
2	Ready-Print, Roller, and Stereotype Plate.....	Errand Boy.....		
3	Irrigation and Electric Power.....	Electrician.....		
3	Irrigation and Electric Power.....	Ditch Raiser.....		
3	Irrigation and Electric Power.....	Teamster.....		
3	Irrigation and Electric Power.....	Draftsman.....		
3	Irrigation and Electric Power.....	Iceman.....		
3	Irrigation and Electric Power.....	Laborer.....		
4	Chicory.....	Foreman.....		
4	Chicory.....	Roaster.....		
4	Chicory.....	Engineer.....		
4	Chicory.....	Packer.....		
4	Chicory.....	Packer.....		
4	Chicory.....	Laborer.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Machinist.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Apprentice.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Helper.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Driller.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Nut Tapper.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Bolt Cutter.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Oiler.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Shop Cleaner.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Tool Temperer.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Carpenter.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Apprentice.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Helper.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Saw Filer.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Tank Repairer.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Mason.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Electrician.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Stationary Engineer.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Fireman.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Painter.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Painter Apprentice.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Painter Helper.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Blacksmith.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Blacksmith Apprentice.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Blacksmith Helper.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Shearman.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Leverman.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Tool Dresser.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Hammerman.....		



REPORT N—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	.....	1.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	3.00	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.35	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	3.00	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.35	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	1.50	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	2	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
166	.....	3.50	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	2.00	1.75	.50	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
46	.....	2.00	1.75	1.50	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	2.25	2.00	1.75	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.60	2.17	1.75	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.25	2.13	2.00	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	2.00	1.90	1.75	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.75	2.75	2.75	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
110	.....	3.40	2.80	2.00	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	2.00	1.25	.50	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	2.00	1.85	1.75	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	3.00	2.88	2.75	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.75	2.75	2.75	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.75	2.75	2.75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	2.75	2.75	2.75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	2.00	1.95	1.80	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	3.16	2.85	2.00	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	2.00	1.10	.50	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	2.00	1.90	1.75	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	3.85	3.65	2.25	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.00	1.25	.50	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	2.25	2.05	1.80	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.25	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.20	2.20	2.20	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.20	3.20	3.20	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	4.00	3.10	2.00	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....

REPORT N—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
1	Railroad Shops.....	Molder.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Molder Apprentice.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Molder Helper.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Cone Makers.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Gang Bosses.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Cupola Tenders.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Iron Breaker.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Boilermaker.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Boilermaker Apprentice.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Boilermaker Helper.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Bolt Maker.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Flue Setter.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Flue-Setter Helper.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Flue Welder.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Flue-Welder Helper.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Steamfitter.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Steamfitter Apprentice.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Steamfitter Helper.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Babbitters.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Chippers.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Sheet-iron Worker.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Sheet-iron Worker Helper.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Coppersmith.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Tinsmith.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Tinsmith Apprentice.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Tinsmith Helper.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Truckman.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Hostler.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Caller.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Engine Watchman.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Boiler Washer.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Wiper.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Coal Heaver.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Shop Watchman.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Pattern Maker.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Pattern-Maker Helper.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Pattern-Maker Apprentice.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Laborer.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Machine Hand.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Machine-Hand Helper.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Upholsterer.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Upholsterer Helper.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Locksmith.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Burnisher.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Plater.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Plater Helper.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Car Inspector.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Car Repairer.....		
1	Railroad Shops.....	Air-Brake Repairer.....		
1	Brick.....	Brickmaker.....		

## REPORT N—Continued.

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
35	.....	3.75	3.20	3.15	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	2.00	1.75	.50	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	2.50	2.15	2.10	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	3.20	2.95	.50	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	3.20	2.75	2.98	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.65	2.65	2.65	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.65	2.65	2.65	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	3.50	3.20	2.25	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.00	1.25	.50	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	2.10	2.00	1.90	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.47	2.47	2.47	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.50	2.37	2.25	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.00	1.95	1.90	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.75	2.50	2.25	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.90	1.90	1.90	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	3.25	3.20	2.25	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	2.00	1.80	1.75	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	2.50	2.10	2.00	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	1.75	1.75	1.75	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	3.50	3.20	2.25	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	2.00	1.80	1.75	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.20	3.20	3.20	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	3.00	2.75	2.25	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	2.00	1.25	.50	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	2.00	1.80	1.75	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	2.50	2.25	1.75	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.75	2.62	2.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	2.00	1.45	1.20	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.98	1.77	1.55	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.75	1.75	1.75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1.75	1.65	1.55	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	1.55	1.55	1.55	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	3.00	1.95	1.90	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	3.50	3.20	2.25	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.00	1.88	1.75	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	2.00	1.57	1.55	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	3.12	3.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	2.00	1.85	1.80	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	3.00	2.75	2.25	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.80	1.80	1.80	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.75	2.75	2.75	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	2.50	2.45	2.25	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	3.15	2.83	2.50	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	2.75	2.20	2.00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	2.00	1.90	1.80	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.50	2.25	2.00	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	2.50	1.37	.75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....

REPORT N—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
1	Brick .....	Sorter .....		
1	Brick .....	Burner .....		
1	Brick .....	Laborer .....		
2	Brick .....	Manager .....		
2	Brick .....	Bookkeeper .....		
2	Brick .....			
3	Brick .....			
4	Brick .....	Manager .....		
4	Brick .....	Salesman .....		
4	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....		
4	Brick .....	Burner .....		
5	Brick .....	Manager .....		
5	Brick .....		2	
6	Brick .....	Manager .....		
6	Brick .....	Laborer .....	2	
7	Brick .....			
8	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....		
9	Brick .....			
10	Brick .....			
13	Brick .....	Manager .....		
13	Brick .....	Laborer .....		
14	Brick .....	Salesman .....		
14	Brick .....	Laborer .....		
15	Brick .....	Bookkeeper .....		
15	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....		
15	Brick .....	Manager .....		
15	Brick .....	Laborer .....		
15	Brick .....	Sorter .....		
15	Brick .....	Laborer .....	2	
15	Brick .....	Fireman .....		
15	Brick .....	Engineer .....		
15	Brick .....	Laborer .....		
16	Brick .....	Manager .....		
16	Brick .....			
17	Brick .....	Bookkeeper .....		
17	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....		
17	Brick .....	Laborer .....		
19	Brick .....			
20	Brick .....			
22	Brick .....	Laborer .....		
24	Brick .....			
25	Brick .....			
26	Brick .....			
28	Brick .....	Laborer .....		
29	Brick .....			
33	Brick .....	Laborer .....	1	
33	Brick .....	Foreman .....		
30	Brick .....	Manager .....		
30	Brick .....			
31	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....		

REPORT N—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
8			2.50					10			
2			2.00					10			
4			1.25					10			
1			2.50					8			
1			2.50					8			
3		2.50	1.50	1.25				8		25	
8		2.00	1.60	1.50				10		10	
1											
1											
2		2.50	1.50	1.25				10			
2			1.25					10			
1			3.00								
9		2.50	1.50	.75				10			
1											
2		2.00	1.50	.40				10			
18		2.50		1.50				8			
6			1.25					10			
30		1.75	1.40	1.25				10			
6		2.00	1.75	1.50				8		18	
1		4.00									
6		1.50	1.25	1.00				10			
1		4.00						10			
5		2.50	1.35	1.00				10			
.....	1	3.00						10			
4		3.50	3.50	3.50				10			
1		3.50									
50		1.50	1.45	1.35							
4		2.00	1.75	1.50							
.....			1.00								
2			1.80								
2			3.00								
1			1.80								
1			2.00					12			
12		3.50	1.60					12			
1			1.25					12			
2		2.50		1.50				12			
6			1.50					10			
15		1.75	1.50	1.25							
18		1.50								20	
6		1.50						10			
50		2.50	1.60	1.00				10			
7		2.00	1.50	1.00				9			
21			1.50					10		25	
4		1.75	1.50	1.25				9			
7		1.75	1.50	1.25				10			
7		1.50		.75				10			
1			2.50								
1			2.00								
12		2.50		1.00							
5			1.25					8 to 10		15	



REPORT N—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
32	Brick .....	Foreman.....		
32	Brick .....	Engineer.....		
32	Brick .....	Temperer .....		
32	Brick .....	Cutter .....		
32	Brick .....	Wheeler.....		
32	Brick .....	Hacker.....		
32	Brick .....	Setter .....		
32	Brick .....	Wheeler.....		
32	Brick .....	Burner.....		
32	Brick .....	Hauler.....		
32	Brick .....	Pit Man.....		
1	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
2	Flour and Feed.....	Foreman.....		
2	Flour and Feed.....	Salesman.....		
2	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
2	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
4	Flour and Feed.....	Foreman.....		
4	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
4	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
4	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
4	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
6	Flour and Feed.....	Foreman.....		
6	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
6	Flour and Feed.....	Clerk .....		
6	Flour and Feed.....			
7	Flour and Feed.....	Foreman.....		
7	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
7	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
7	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
7	Flour and Feed.....	Mill-Elevator Man.....		
7	Flour and Feed.....	Teamster.....		
7	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
8	Flour and Feed.....	Foreman.....		
8	Flour and Feed.....			
8	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
8	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
8	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....		
9	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....		
9	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
10	Flour and Feed.....	Foreman.....		
10	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
10	Flour and Feed.....	Foreman.....		
10	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....		
11	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
11	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
11	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
11	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
11	Flour and Feed.....	Packer.....		
11	Flour and Feed.....	Second Miller.....		
11	Flour and Feed.....	Teamster.....		



REPORT N—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	20	.....
1	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	20	.....
3	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	20	.....
3	.....	2.50	2.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	3.50	2.50	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	4.00	2.25	1.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	3.00	2.50	2.00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.00	1.75	1.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	1.50	.....	1.00	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1.57	1.00	.75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.50	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1.25	1.12	1.00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....

REPORT N—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
12	Flour and Feed.....			
13	Flour and Feed.....	Mill Help.....		
14	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
14	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
14	Flour and Feed.....	Second Miller.....		
14	Flour and Feed.....	Teamster.....		
15	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
15	Flour and Feed.....	Miller and Mill Hand.....		
16	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
16	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
16	Flour and Feed.....	Second Miller.....		
16	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....		
16	Flour and Feed.....	Teamster.....		
20	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
20	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
20	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
20	Flour and Feed.....	Delivery Man.....		
20	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
20	Flour and Feed.....	Elevator Man.....		
20	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
20	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
21	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
21	Flour and Feed.....			
22	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
22	Flour and Feed.....			
23	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
24	Flour and Feed.....			
25	Flour and Feed.....			
26	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
27	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
27	Flour and Feed.....	Assistant Miller.....		
27	Flour and Feed.....	Teamster.....		
29	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
29	Flour and Feed.....	Second Miller.....		
29	Flour and Feed.....	Secretary and Treasurer.....		
30	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
30	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
30	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....		
31	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
31	Flour and Feed.....	Second Miller.....		
31	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
31	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
31	Flour and Feed.....	Teamster.....		
32	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
32	Flour and Feed.....	Salesman.....		
32	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
32	Flour and Feed.....	Clerk.....		
32	Flour and Feed.....	Stenographer.....		
32	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
32	Flour and Feed.....	Assistant Miller.....		

REPORT N—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
2	.....	1.50	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.50	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
1	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	1.80	1.15	1.00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.50	1.75	1.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.50	1.37	1.25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	20	.....
1	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	2.30	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1.50	1.25	1.00	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	2.00	1.50	1.20	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1.00	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....

REPORT N—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
32	Flour and Feed.....	Flour Packer.....		
32	Flour and Feed.....	Elevator Man.....		
32	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
33	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
33	Flour and Feed.....	Salesman.....		
33	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
33	Flour and Feed.....	Stenographer.....		
33	Flour and Feed.....	Warehouse Man.....		
33	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
35	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
35	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
36	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
36	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
38	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
38	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
38	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
38	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....		
39	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
39	Flour and Feed.....	First Assistant Miller.....		
39	Flour and Feed.....	Second Assistant Miller.....		
39	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
39	Flour and Feed.....	Second Engineer.....		
39	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
39	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
39	Flour and Feed.....	Salesman.....		
40	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
40	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
40	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
40	Flour and Feed.....	Second Miller.....		
40	Flour and Feed.....	Sacker.....		
40	Flour and Feed.....	Teamster.....		
40	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
41	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
41	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
41	Flour and Feed.....	Flour Packer.....		
41	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
41	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
42	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
42	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
42	Flour and Feed.....	Clerk.....		
42	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
42	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
44	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
44	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
44	Flour and Feed.....	Assistant Miller.....		
44	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
45	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
45	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....		
46	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
46	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		

REPORT N—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
1		1.50						12			
4		1.50						12			
2		2.00						12			
1		5.00						12			
2		3.00						12			
1		2.50						12			
1		2.00						12			
1		1.75						12			
3		1.50		1.50				12			
1		3.33									
3		2.50	2.00	1.25				12			
1		3.00						12			
1		1.35						12			
1		4.00									
1		2.50									
4		3.20	2.27	1.50				10			
3		1.50									
1		3.50						10			
1		1.75						10			
1		1.50						10			
1		2.00						10			
1		1.50						10			
3		1.25						10			
1		6.00						10			
1		3.00						10			
2		2.50		2.00				10			
1		2.00						10			
1		2.10						10			
1		1.60						10			
3		1.10						10			
3		1.00						10			
3		1.15						10			
1		2.50						10			
1		1.50						10			
1		.85						10			
1		1.75						10			
6		1.00						10			
1		2.00						10			
1		3.75						10			
1		3.75						10			
1		2.00						10			
1		1.50						10			
1		2.50						10			
1		2.00						10			
2		1.50						10			
2		1.00						10			
2		2.00						10			
1		1.00						10			
1		4.00						10			
1		2.50						11			



REPORT N—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
46	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
46	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
47	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
47	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
47	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
48	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
48	Flour and Feed.....	Night Miller.....		
48	Flour and Feed.....	Second Miller.....		
48	Flour and Feed.....	Drayman.....		
48	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
49	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
49	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
49	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....		
49	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....		
50	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
51	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
51	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
51	Flour and Feed.....	Packer.....		
52	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
52	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
52	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
53	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
53	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
53	Flour and Feed.....	Packer.....		
53	Flour and Feed.....	Teamster.....		
53	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
54	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
54	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
54	Flour and Feed.....	Teamster.....		
55	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
55	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
55	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
55	Flour and Feed.....	Second Miller.....		
55	Flour and Feed.....	Flour Packer.....		
55	Flour and Feed.....	Sweeper.....		
55	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
55	Flour and Feed.....	Fireman.....		
55	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
59	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
59	Flour and Feed.....	Salesman.....		
59	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
59	Flour and Feed.....	Second Miller.....		
59	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
59	Flour and Feed.....	Second Engineer.....		
59	Flour and Feed.....	Packer.....		
59	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
60	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
60	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
60	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....		
61	Flour and Feed.....	Clerk.....		



REPORT N—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
1		1.45						11			
2		1.20						11			
1		2.00						10			
1		1.40						10			
2		1.00						10			
2		3.25		3.00							
1		1.75						12			
1		1.50						12			
1		2.85						12			
1		1.25						10			
1		2.00									
1		2.00						11			
1		1.35						11			
1		1.00						11			
3		1.25						12			
2		1.75	1.50	1.25				10			
2		1.25						11			
2		1.00						10			
1		2.50									
1		2.00						12			
3		1.50		1.25				10			
3		3.00		1.35				10			
1		2.50						10			
1		1.00						10			
1		1.00						10			
6		1.00						10			
1		2.50						10			
1		1.25						12			
1		1.00						12			
1		3.33									
1		2.00									
1		2.90						10			
2		2.00						10			
2		1.65						10			
1		1.50						10			
1		2.00						10			
1		1.50						10			
1		1.50						10			
1		2.00						12			
1		3.00						12			
1		3.00						12			
1		2.50						12			
1		2.50						12			
1		2.00						12			
2		1.50						12			
2		1.50						12			
1		4.00						10			
1		1.60						10			
3		.80						10			
1		1.75						10			

## REPORT N—Continued.

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
62	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
62	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
62	Flour and Feed.....	Clerk.....		
62	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
62	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....		
63	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
63	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
63	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....		
63	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
64	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
64	Flour and Feed.....	Clerk.....		
66	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
66	Flour and Feed.....	Clerk.....		
66	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
66	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
66	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
73	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
73	Flour and Feed.....	Foreman.....		
73	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
73	Flour and Feed.....	Second Miller.....		
73	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
73	Flour and Feed.....	Second Miller.....		
73	Flour and Feed.....	Grain Buyer.....		
73	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
74	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
74	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
74	Flour and Feed.....	Assistant Miller.....		
74	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
77	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
77	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
81	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
81	Flour and Feed.....	Drayman.....		
11	Cigars.....	Clerk.....		
12	Cigars.....	Clerk.....		
19	Cigars.....	Foreman.....		
19	Cigars.....	Salesman.....		
19	Cigars.....	Clerk.....		
32	Cigars.....	Salesman.....		
1	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
2	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
5	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
6	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
7	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
8	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
10	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
13	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
18	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
19	Cigars.....	Roller.....		

## REPORT N—Continued.

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
1		2.50						10			
1		2.00						10			
1		1.25						10			
1		2.00						10			
2		1.35						10			
1		1.50						10			
1		3.00						10			
1		1.25						10			
1		2.00						10			
1		3.00						10			
1		1.50									
1		1.50									
1		1.50						11			
1		2.00						11			
1		2.50						11			
1		1.00						11			
1		3.33									
1		3.33									
1		4.00									
1		2.00									
1		1.80									
1		1.50									
1		2.50									
12		1.35									
1		4.00									
1		4.00									
1		1.50									
2		1.25									
1		2.00									
1		1.00									
1		2.00									
1		1.75									
1			1.80								
1			1.00								
2			3.25								
1			4.00								
1			1.75								
1			1.80								
10		2.50	1.75	1.00				8			
3			2.00					8			
4	1		1.85			.75		8			
3	1	2.50		1.50		1.00		8			
2			2.00					8			
2			2.00					8			
5		2.50	1.50	50				9			
2	1							8			
6		1.50		1.25				10			
.....	12				2.80	1.70	.85	9			

REPORT N—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
19	Cigars.....	Bandmaker.....		
19	Cigars.....	Striper.....		
20	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
21	Cigars.....	Striper.....		
22	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
23	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
24	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
27	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
28	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
30	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
34	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
35	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
36	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
38	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
38	Cigars.....	Striper.....		
42	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
43	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
44	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
45	Cigars.....	Cigarmaker.....		
2	Butter and Cheese.....	Bookkeeper.....		
2	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
2	Butter and Cheese.....	Assistant Buttermaker.....		
2	Butter and Cheese.....	Cream Gatherer.....		
2	Butter and Cheese.....	Laborer.....		
2	Butter and Cheese.....	Buyer.....		
3	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
3	Butter and Cheese.....	Laborer.....		
4	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		
4	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
5	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		
5	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
7	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		
7	Butter and Cheese.....	Cream Gatherer.....		
7	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
8	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		
8	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
9	Butter and Cheese.....	Bookkeeper.....		
9	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
10	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
10	Butter and Cheese.....	Assistant Buttermaker.....		
10	Butter and Cheese.....	Laborer.....		
11	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
11	Butter and Cheese.....	Cream Gatherer.....		
11	Butter and Cheese.....	Buyer.....		
12	Butter and Cheese.....	Buyer.....		
13	Butter and Cheese.....	Foreman.....		
13	Butter and Cheese.....	Cream Gatherer.....		
14	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		





## REPORT N—Continued.

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
14	Butter and Cheese.....	Bookkeeper.....		
15	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		
15	Butter and Cheese.....	Bookkeeper.....		
16	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		
16	Butter and Cheese.....	Bookkeeper.....		
17	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
17	Butter and Cheese.....	Assistant Buttermaker.....		
18	Butter and Cheese.....	Bookkeeper.....		
19	Butter and Cheese.....	Bookkeeper.....		
19	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		
20	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		
20	Butter and Cheese.....	Bookkeeper.....		
21	Butter and Cheese.....	Bookkeeper.....		
21	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		
23	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		
23	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
23	Butter and Cheese.....	Assistant Buttermaker.....		
23	Butter and Cheese.....	Clerk.....		
24	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		
24	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
25	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		
25	Butter and Cheese.....	Bookkeeper.....		
25	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
26	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		
27	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
27	Butter and Cheese.....	Laborer.....		
28	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		
28	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
30	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		
30	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
30	Butter and Cheese.....	Laborer.....		
31	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
31	Butter and Cheese.....	Laborer.....		
33	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
34	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
34	Butter and Cheese.....	Laborer.....		
35	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		
35	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
38	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
41	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		
41	Butter and Cheese.....	Cream Gatherer.....		
42	Butter and Cheese.....	Manager.....		
42	Butter and Cheese.....	Buttermaker.....		
1	Iron Works.....	Foreman.....		
1	Iron Works.....	Clerk.....		
1	Iron Works.....	Machinist.....		
1	Iron Works.....	Blacksmith.....		
2	Iron Works.....	Foreman.....		



REPORT N—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
1			2.00								
1			3.00								
1			1.25								
1			3.00								
1			2.00								
3		1.50	1.25	1.00							
3		1.00	1.00	1.00							
1			2.00								
1			2.00								
1			2.00								
1			1.80								
1			1.00								
1			2.00								
1			1.85								
1			2.25								
1			2.00								
1			1.00								
1			1.25								
1			1.50								
1			2.00								
1			2.90								
1			1.35								
1			3.00								
1			2.50								
2		2.00		1.25							
4		1.50	1.25	1.00							
1			2.75								
1			3.00								
3			1.25								
1			1.92								
3			1.35								
2		2.00		1.25							
13			1.50								
3		1.92	1.25	1.00							
1			2.00								
5			1.25								
1			2.00								
1			1.67								
3		1.35		1.00							
1			1.92								
2			1.00								
1			1.50								
1			2.00								
1		6.00									
1		1.40									
4		3.00	2.50	2.25							
1		2.00						10		5	
2		5.00						10		5	

REPORT N—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
2	Iron Works .....	Clerk .....		
2	Iron Works .....	Machinist .....		
3	Iron Works .....	Machinist .....		
3	Iron Works .....	Moulder .....		
4	Iron Works .....	Foreman .....		
4	Iron Works .....	Salesman .....		
4	Iron Works .....	Clerk .....		
4	Iron Works .....	Machinist .....		
5	Iron Works .....	Foreman .....		
5	Iron Works .....	Clerk .....		
5	Iron Works .....	Stenographer .....		
5	Iron Works .....	Moulder .....		
5	Iron Works .....	Machinist .....		
5	Iron Works .....	Laborer .....		
6	Iron Works .....	Foreman .....		
6	Iron Works .....	Boiler Maker .....		
7	Iron Works .....	Foreman .....		
7	Iron Works .....	Machinist .....		
7	Iron Works .....	Moulder .....		
7	Iron Works .....	Laborer .....		
7	Iron Works .....	Pattern Maker .....		
8	Iron Works .....	Machinist .....		
1	Fencing .....	Fence Maker .....		
1	Wood Works .....	Carpenter .....		
1	Wood Works .....	Laborer .....		
3	Wood Works .....	Manager .....		
3	Wood Works .....	Carpenter .....		
3	Wood Works .....	Machine Worker .....		
3	Wood Works .....	Laborer .....		
4	Wood Works .....	Laborer .....		
1	Cooperage .....	Cooper .....		
2	Cornice .....	Manager .....		
2	Cornice .....	Carpenter .....		
3	Cornice .....	Laborer .....		
1	Soap .....	Manager .....		
1	Soap .....	Salesman .....		
1	Soap .....	Soap Maker .....		
1	Soap .....	Engineer .....		
1	Soap .....	Driver .....		
1	Soap .....	Laborer .....		
1	Soap .....	Wrapper .....		
2	Soap .....	Manager .....		
2	Soap .....	Salesman .....		
2	Soap .....	Bookkeeper .....		
2	Soap .....	Clerk .....		
2	Soap .....	Stenographer .....		
2	Soap .....	Soap Maker .....		
1	Harness Manufacturing ..	Manager .....		

REPORT N—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
1		\$2.00									
20		3.50		\$2.50				8		10	
2			\$2.50					10		10	
2			2.50					10			
1			2.50								
1			3.00								
1			1.75								
7		2.50	2.00	1.50				10			
1			5.00								
3			2.50								
2			1.80								
30		3.50		2.00						5	
7		2.85		2.00						5	
102		3.50	2.50	1.50						5	
1			4.00								
30		2.75	2.00	1.50				10			
2			2.50								
2			2.50								
2			2.50								
5			1.50								
1			2.50								
3		3.00	2.55	1.65				9		10	
2		2.00	1.75	1.25				1		10	
3		2.25		1.75				10			
2		1.50		1.00				10			
1		3.33						10			
4		2.75		1.75				10			
6		2.00	1.75	1.50				10			
1			1.75								
12		2.00	1.50	1.00				10			
5		2.25		1.00				10		15	
1			1.25								
2		3.00		.80							
4		3.00	2.00	1.00							
1			5.00								
3			3.50								
1			2.62								
1			2.50								
1			1.35								
7			1.50								
2	3					.75					
20			1.75								
2			5.00								
2			6.00								
1			4.00								
2			3.00								
50	36		2.50			1.25					
2			3.00								

## REPORT N—Continued.

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
2	Harness Manufacturing	Salesman.....		
2	Harness Manufacturing	Bookkeeper.....		
4	Harness Manufacturing	Salesman.....		
4	Harness Manufacturing	Bookkeeper.....		
8	Harness Manufacturing	Manager.....		
1	Harness Manufacturing	Harnessmaker.....		
2	Harness Manufacturing	Harnessmaker.....		
3	Harness Manufacturing	Harnessmaker.....		
4	Harness Manufacturing	Harnessmaker.....		
5	Harness Manufacturing	Harnessmaker.....		
6	Harness Manufacturing	Harnessmaker.....		
8	Harness Manufacturing	Harnessmaker.....		
9	Harness Manufacturing	Harnessmaker.....		
1	Can Goods.....	Manager.....		
1	Can Goods.....	Bookkeeper.....		
2	Can Goods.....	Manager.....		
2	Can Goods.....	Clerk.....		
1	Can Goods.....	Laborer.....		
1	Can Goods.....	Laborer.....		
2	Can Goods.....	Laborer.....		
2	Can Goods.....	Laborer.....		
3	Can Goods.....	Laborer.....		
1	Rubber Stamps.....	Foreman.....		
1	Rubber Stamps.....	Salesman.....		
1	Rubber Stamps.....	Clerk.....		
1	Rubber Stamps.....	Stenographer.....		
1	Rubber Stamps.....	Stencil Cutter.....		
1	Rubber Stamps.....	Rubber-Stamp Maker.....		
1	Rubber Stamps.....	Die Maker.....		
1	Rubber Stamps.....	Laborer.....		
2	Rubber Stamps.....	Stencil Maker.....		
1	Coffee and Spice Mills...	Foreman.....		
1	Coffee and Spice Mills...	Salesman.....		
1	Coffee and Spice Mills...	Clerk.....		
1	Building Supplies.....	Manager.....		
1	Building Supplies.....	Salesman.....		
1	Building Supplies.....	Bookkeeper.....		
1	Building Supplies.....	Laborer.....		
1	Marble Works.....	Salesman.....		
1	Marble Works.....	Laborer.....		
1	Pearl Buttons.....	Laborer.....		
2	Gas and Electric Light...	Foreman.....		
3	Gas and Electric Light...	Engineer.....		
3	Gas and Electric Light...	Assistant Engineer.....		
4	Gas and Electric Light...	Engineer.....		
4	Gas and Electric Light...	Electrician.....		
5	Gas and Electric Light...	Foreman.....		
5	Gas and Electric Light...	Bookkeeper.....		

## REPORT N—Continued.

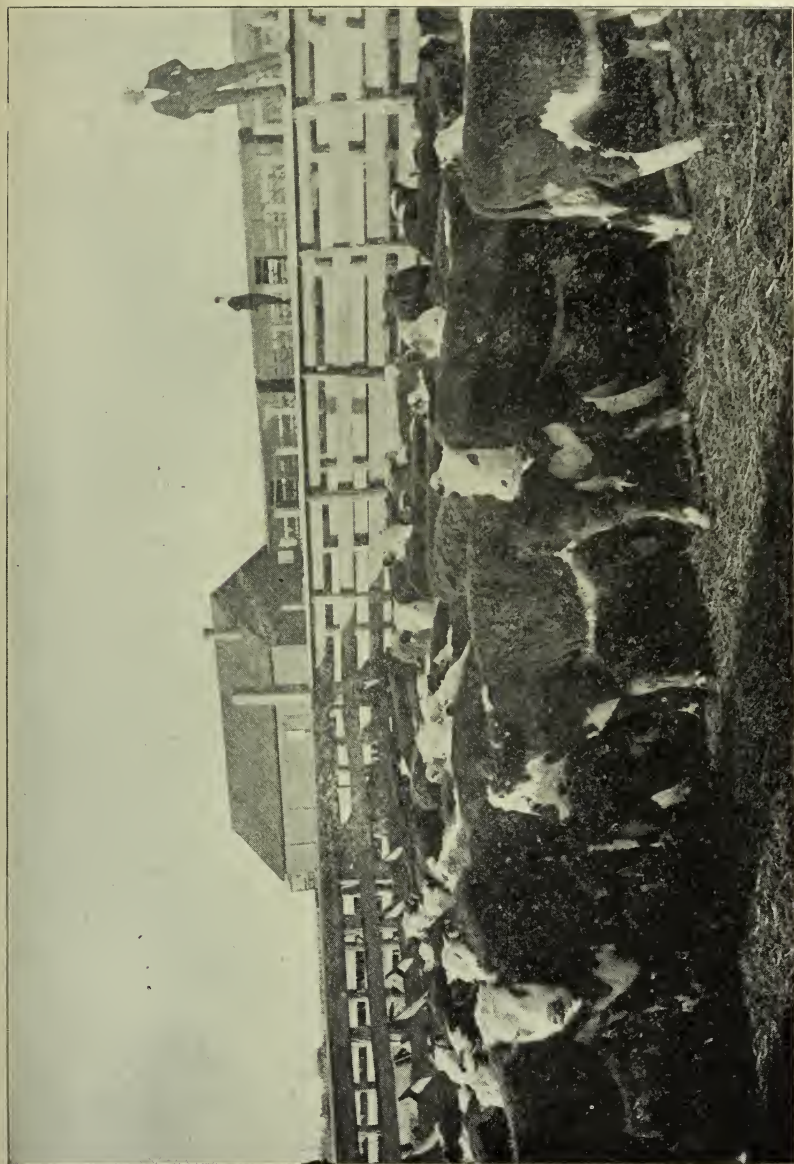
Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
2			2.50								
1			3.00								
4			3.00								
1			1.25								
2			3.00								
8		3.00		1.50				10			
2		4.17		1.67				10			
18			2.50					10			
3			3.00					10			
3		1.80		1.25				10			
2			2.00					10			
2			2.00					10			
30		3.00	2.00	1.00				10			
1			4.00								
1			2.00								
1			3.00								
1			1.75								
20	20				2.00	1.30	.50				
		1.00	.80	.60							
	170					1.50					
128		3.50	1.32	1.28							
	50					1.00					
1			3.00								
1			2.00								
1			1.80								
1			1.50								
2		2.50		1.00				9			
2		2.00		1.60				9			
1			3.00					9			
1			.50					9			
2		2.00		1.00				9			
1			4.50								
1			2.75								
4			1.75								
1			3.50								
2			3.00								
1			1.80								
8		2.50	2.00	1.50							
3			1.80								
3		2.75	2.37	2.00							
5	2	1.75	1.50	1.00	.75	.65	.45				
1			3.25								
1			2.00								
1			1.50								
1			2.50								
1			2.00								
1			1.85								
1			5.00								



REPORT N—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
5	Gas and Electric Light...	Clerk.....	.....	.....
6	Gas and Electric Light...	Engineer.....	.....	.....
7	Gas and Electric Light...	Clerk.....	.....	.....
7	Gas and Electric Light...	Engineer.....	.....	.....
13	Gas and Electric Light...	Engineer.....	.....	.....
14	Gas and Electric Light...	Engineer.....	.....	.....
14	Gas and Electric Light...	Foreman.....	.....	.....
14	Gas and Electric Light...	Electrician.....	.....	.....
14	Gas and Electric Light...	Lineman.....	.....	.....
2	Wagons and Buggies....	Blacksmith.....	.....	.....
2	Wagons and Buggies....	Woodsmith.....	.....	.....
2	Wagons and Buggies....	Painter.....	.....	.....
3	Wagons and Buggies....	Booker.....	.....	.....
4	Wagons and Buggies....	Blacksmith.....	.....	.....
5	Wagons and Buggies....	Trimmer.....	.....	.....
6	Wagons and Buggies....	Blacksmith.....	.....	.....
6	Wagons and Buggies....	Woodworker.....	.....	.....
6	Wagons and Buggies....	Painter.....	.....	.....
6	Wagons and Buggies....	Trimmer.....	.....	.....
8	Wagons and Buggies....	Booker.....	.....	.....
8	Wagons and Buggies....	Clerk.....	.....	.....
8	Wagons and Buggies....	Trimmer.....	.....	.....
2	Cigar-Box Manufacturing	Manager.....	.....	.....
2	Cigar-Box Manufacturing	Sorter.....	.....	.....
2	Cigar-Box Manufacturing	Cutter.....	.....	.....
2	Cigar-Box Manufacturing	Machine Hand.....	.....	.....
2	Cigar-Box Manufacturing	Finisher.....	.....	.....
2	Cigar-Box Manufacturing	Boxmaker.....	.....	.....
1	Broom Manufacturing...	Broommaker.....	.....	.....
3	Broom Manufacturing...	Broommaker.....	.....	.....
3	Broom Manufacturing...	Sewing.....	.....	.....
3	Broom Manufacturing...	Sorter.....	.....	.....
3	Broom Manufacturing...	Helper.....	.....	.....
7	Broom Manufacturing...	Broommaker.....	.....	.....
10	Broom Manufacturing...	Broommaker.....	.....	.....
11	Broom Manufacturing...	Broommaker.....	.....	.....





BUNCH OF NEBRASKA CALVES SOLD AT THE ALLIANCE STOCK-YARDS, OCTOBER, 1899, AT \$24.00 PER HEAD.

—From "The Corn Belt." —



REPORT N—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
3			3.00								
1			2.00								
2		1.75		1.00							
3		2.50	1.33	.80							
1			2.00					10			
2		2.25		2.25				12			
2		2.00		2.00				12			
1			2.25					10			
3		2.00	1.90	1.70				10			
1			2.00					10		10	
1			2.00					10		10	
1			1.75					10		10	
1			2.00								
2		2.80		2.00							
2		2.00		1.50				8			
2		2.00		1.25				10			
1			1.00					10			
1			1.50					10			
1			2.00					10			
1			2.00					10			
1			1.75					10			
3		3.00	2.25	1.25							
2			2.50								
2		2.00		1.00							
1			2.50								
4	6	1.25	1.00	.50	1.25	1.00	.50	10			
	27				1.25	1.00	.50	10			
	1					.90		10			
			2.00					10			
3		1.75	1.35	.75							
2			1.35								
2			1.35								
1			.75								
1			.60								
6		2.75	2.00	.75							
3		1.75	1.35	.75							

Table XIV contains report from manufacturers for 1899.

#### FLOUR AND FEED.

We have received reports from sixty-nine firms in this industry. Sixty-three of them give a total of \$2,188,113 worth of goods manufactured in 1899, sixty-six give an invested capital of \$1,351,869 ; \$109,488 was paid for wages in 1898 by forty-seven firms, while \$134,683 was paid by sixty-five firms in 1899. Forty-three firms report having been in operation an average of 255 days in 1898, as compared with an average of 231 operated by sixty-five firms in 1899.

#### BRICK.

Reports were received from thirty manufacturers of brick, twenty-five of whom report capital invested of \$584,325. The value of the product of thirty firms is given as \$205,816 for 1899. Nineteen report average number of days in operation as 116 in 1898, while twenty-eight report an average of 130 days in operation in 1899. Eighteen report paying wages to the amount of \$78,413 for 1898, while twenty-eight firms paid \$137,267 in 1899.

#### CREAMERIES.

We are only able to record the report of twenty-six creameries. Twenty-five of these have capital invested to the amount of \$189,720. These firms manufactured goods to the value of \$649,820 in 1899. Eighteen report number of days in operation in 1898 as 5,260, an average of 292, and twenty-three report 6,635 days for 1899, an average of 288 days. The wages paid in 1898 by thirteen firms was \$17,893, and those paid in 1899 by twenty-five firms were \$59,581.

#### CIGARS.

We have reports from twenty-nine manufacturers of cigars. The capital invested by twenty-six firms is given as \$61,950. The value of the product of twenty-eight firms for 1899 is \$279,885. Fourteen firms report having paid \$29,050 for wages in 1898, as compared with \$60,359 paid by sixteen firms in 1899. Days in operation in 1898 by eighteen firms is given as 5,323, an

average of 295, as against 6,220 days, or an average of 270, reported for 1899 by twenty-three firms.

#### BEER, WHISKEY, ETC.

Twelve concerns give reports, eleven giving the value of their product for 1898 as \$699,442, and capital invested as \$1,448,200. Nine give the number of days in operation for 1898 as 2,671, or an average of 296, and ten firms give the number of days in operation in 1899 as 3,088, or an average of 308. The wages paid in 1898 by ten firms was \$105,849, and those paid in 1899 by eleven firms were \$116,337.

#### PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS.

Six firms report, only three of which give the capital invested—the amount given being \$23,750,000. The value of the product of the six concerns reporting is given as \$52,126,274. The wages paid in 1898 were \$2,277,185, and those paid in 1899 were \$2,535,516. The number of days in operation in 1898 were 1908, or an average of 318, and the number given for 1899 is 1935, or an average of 322.

#### BROOMS.

The reports of seven manufacturers in this industry contained in this table give a combined capital of \$53,800, and manufactured goods to the value of \$154,615. Five firms report being in operation 290 days in 1898, while seven firms report being in operation an average of 225 days in 1899. Five firms paid wages in 1898 to the extent of \$19,044, while six firms paid \$24,827 for the same purpose.

#### HARNESS.

Seven manufacturers reported. Value of product for 1899 was \$436,500. The capital invested, \$206,100. The number of days in operation was 306 in 1898 and the same for 1899. The wages paid in 1898 amounted to \$82,393, and those paid in 1899 amounted to \$84,875. There was little change in the two years in this industry.



REPORT A.  
Flour and Feed.

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1899	Value of Goods on hand January 1, 1899
1	Yes	9	9	.....	Flour and Feed.....	\$19,000.00	\$357.00
2	Yes	6	6	.....	Flour and Feed.....	15,000.00	.....
3	No	2	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	12,000.00	2,000.00
4	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	2,500.00	120.00
5	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	1,000.00	100.00
6	Yes	22	21	1	Flour and Feed.....	36,075.00	4,789.00
7	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	7,000.00	.....
8	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	5,000.00	260.00
9	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	3,800.00	.....
10	Yes	5	4	1	Flour and Feed.....	12,160.00	1,000.00
11	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	4,365.00	400.00
12	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	115,000.00	2,000.00
13	No	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	50,000.00	1,000.00
14	No	3	3	.....	Flour and Feed.....	25,000.00	2,999.00
15	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	2,000.00	.....
16	No	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	18,010.00	165.00
17	Yes	5	5	.....	Flour and Feed.....	92,833.00	6,787.00
18	.....	1	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	7,000.00	150.00
19	No	3	3	.....	Flour and Feed.....	25,000.00	500.00
20	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	10,719.00	.....
21	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	13,000.00	1,200.00
22	No	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	29,921.00	1,683.00
23	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	43,514.00	3,587.00
24	No	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	200,000.00	4,000.00
25	No	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	10,000.00	150.00
26	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	4,200.00	28.00
27	Yes	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	7,500.00	.....
28	Yes	6	3	3	Flour and Feed.....	12,000.00	.....
29	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	18,000.00	2,000.00
30	No	2	1	1	Flour and Feed.....	43,000.00	1,500.00
31	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	20,000.00	.....
32	No	1	1	1	Flour and Feed.....	39,243.00	3,000.00
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	20,000.00	.....
34	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	8,000.00	150.00
35	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	36,000.00	36,000.00
36	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	4,500.00	.....
37	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	50,000.00	1,000.00
38	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	3,000.00	50.00
39	Yes	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	6,000.00	500.00
40	Yes	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	55,824.00	3,221.00
41	Yes	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	.....	.....
42	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	52,500.00	.....
43	Yes	3	2	1	Flour and Feed.....	8,000.00	.....
44	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	.....	.....
45	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	.....	.....
46	Yes	5	5	.....	Flour and Feed.....	50,000.00	3,000.00
47	Yes	5	5	.....	Flour and Feed.....	16,950.00	865.00
48	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	8,000.00	1,000.00



REPORT A.  
*Flour and Feed.*

Value of Goods on hand January 1, 1900	Value of Stock and Material used in 1899	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Kind of Power
\$357.00	\$16,500.00	\$1,700.00	\$3.50	480		Steam
1,200.00	17,400.00	750.00	2.50		\$1,300.00	Steam
	12,000.00	250.00	10.00	25	500.00	Water
100.00	2,000.00					Water
	1,000.00					Water
2,033.00	25,403.00	1,720.00	3.50			
500.00	4,200.00	525.00	3.50	150		Steam
200.00	4,000.00					Water
	2,000.00				1,000.00	
1,548.00	10,000.00					Water
400.00	3,365.00	80.00	7.00	11		Water
2,000.00	93,540.00					Water
1,000.00	50,000.00	748.00	2.60	288	800.00	Steam
			2.50			Steam
	13,000.00	1,560.00	4.00	390	1,560.00	Steam
9,442.00	75,333.00	2,317.00	3.50	662	2,467.00	Steam
	6,000.00				90.00	Gasoline
500.00	16,000.00	1,000.00	5.00	200	1,400.00	Steam
290.00	8,189.00					Water
1,200.00	10,500.00	893.00	3.25	275		Steam
675.00	21,113.00	249.00	5.00	50	1,590.00	Electric
	29,858.00	221.00	3.60		1,600.00	Water
1,500.00	130,000.00	2,000.00	2.50			Steam
100.00	6,000.00				500.00	Water
110.00	3,620.00				120.00	
	6,000.00	200.00	3.21	200		Steam
	9,600.00	300.00	3.25	90	350.00	
2,000.00	20,000.00	900.00	3.00	300	1,300.00	Steam
	33,000.00				150.00	
						Water
3,000.00	42,000.00	1,531.00	2.70	567	2,531.00	Steam
		350.00	3.50	100		
	7,200.00					
600.00	20,000.00	1,400.00	3.00	1,400		Steam
		1,200.00	3.00	400		Steam
	50,000.00	1,200.00	2.75	2,000		Steam
50.00	2,500.00	200.00	2.00	100		
				1,000		Water
1,824.00	47,440.00	1,500.00	3.25	461		
		1,125.00	3.00	375	1,125.00	Steam
1,850.00	40,628.00					Water
		5.00	6.00	30	2,000.00	Water
1,000.00		740.00	2.85	260		
3,000.00	50,000.00	180.00	10.00	16	500.00	Water
1,110.00	1,500.00	150.00	3.50	458		
2,500.00	8,000.00				600.00	

## REPORT A.—Continued.

Line No.	Cost of Power per Horse Power	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Cost Packing, Boxes, etc.	Value of Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1900
1	\$28.00	\$10.00	\$75.00	\$250.00	\$475.00	\$2,773.00	\$2,776.00
2						1,400.00	1,600.00
3	75.00	25.00	25.00	300.00	600.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
4				50.00		50.00	50.00
5		10.00			50.00	1,000.00	500.00
6					1,605.00	5,158.00	6,083.00
7	7.00		25.00		352.00	3,300.00	4,000.00
8				50.00	115.00	300.00	300.00
9				250.00	30.00		150.00
10					450.00	2,250.00	3,050.00
11		3.00	20.00	50.00	250.00	500.00	400.00
12		140.00	600.00	100.00	4,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
13		5.00		200.00			
14			75.00				500.00
15							
16				60.00	270.00	280.00	300.00
17	70.00				3,878.00	10,371.00	17,324.00
18	.75	3.00		30.00	55.00	150.00	290.00
19							
20	35.00	15.00		55.00	42.00	3,034.00	3,420.00
21					648.00	1,200.00	1,000.00
22	26.00				1,003.00		
23		27.00	25.00		2,315.00	11,380.00	6,695.00
24	30.00	60.00	100.00	200.00	8,000.00	1,300.00	1,000.00
25		5.00		50.00		1,000.00	1,000.00
26		2.50		46.00	25.00	40.00	150.00
27				50.00	130.00		1,400.00
28							1,200.00
29	12.00			150.00	150.00	800.00	1,400.00
30				1,500.00		1,500.00	5,500.00
31						2,800.00	3,300.00
32	50.00	72.00	100.00	1,302.00	2,100.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
33							3,500.00
34				50.00	300.00	300.00	200.00
35					500.00		
36							
37	40.00		40.00		2,000.00		4,000.00
38			10.00	5.00	50.00		
39							
40							
41							
42					4,500.00		3,100.00
43							
44							
45							2,250.00
46		25.00		300.00		3,000.00	3,000.00
47	12.00	25.00	15.00	2,000.00	500.00	1,400.00	2,378.00
48				200.00	200.00	1,000.00	2,500.00

REPORT A.—*Continued.*

Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Days in Opera- tion in 1899	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1899	Rent Paid in 1899	Taxes Paid in 1899	Insurance Paid in 1899	Capital Invested
270	270	\$2,160.00	\$2,200.00	.....	\$75.00	\$160.00	\$10,500.00
.....	.....	.....	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....	8,000.00
225	250	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	200.00	.....	29,000.00
110	120	60.00	70.00	.....	25.00	.....	2,500.00
.....	20	.....	20.00	.....	24.00	.....	4,000.00
.....	.....	4,790.00	2,132.00	.....	300.00	280.00	40,000.00
.....	100	130.00	125.00	.....	61.00	.....	8,500.00
275	275	550.00	600.00	.....	30.00	.....	6,000.00
300	300	.....	50.00	.....	20.00	.....	3,000.00
.....	.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	80.00	.....	20,000.00
313	313	800.00	1,200.00	.....	100.00	17.00	6,000.00
250	260	4,100.00	4,100.00	.....	1,000.00	600.00	80,000.00
200	200	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	50.00	.....	10,000.00
300	.....	.....	1,560.00	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00
160	.....	.....	320.00	.....	.....	127.00	7,000.00
270	260	840.00	1,140.00	.....	.....	98.00	6,000.00
245	368	6,637.00	7,831.00	.....	.....	728.00	40,000.00
180	260	45.00	50.00	.....	12.00	35.00	4,000.00
300	300	700.00	700.00	.....	70.00	200.00	15,000.00
324	170	2,502.00	1,305.00	.....	80.00	.....	10,000.00
.....	190	.....	512.00	\$720.00	.....	82.00	3,000.00
210	230	1,380.00	1,440.00	.....	50.00	220.00	15,000.00
.....	.....	2,658.00	3,061.00	.....	461.00	305.00	.....
300	300	3,500.00	5,000.00	.....	300.00	520.00	50,000.00
200	215	900.00	800.00	.....	35.00	100.00	7,000.00
90	180	.....	.....	.....	27.00	70.00	8,500.00
.....	120	.....	480.00	.....	15.00	.....	10,000.00
.....	120	.....	775.00	.....	63.00	112.00	10,000.00
.....	300	700.00	800.00	.....	100.00	265.00	18,000.00
.....	280	.....	2,200.00	.....	100.00	150.00	30,000.00
.....	.....	.....	2,175.00	.....	140.00	190.00	24,000.00
320	320	3,961.00	3,961.00	.....	706.00	412.00	29,000.00
.....	280	720.00	750.00	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00
200	200	200.00	250.00	.....	60.00	100.00	12,000.00
.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
310	310	1,400.00	1,600.00	.....	150.00	200.00	10,000.00
300	300	2,000.00	2,000.00	900.00	15.00	75.00	5,000.00
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	28.00	40.00	3,000.00
.....	.....	.....	2,045.00	.....	38.00	70.00	4,000.00
.....	.....	3,600.00	3,600.00	.....	.....	203.00	15,000.00
234	260	1,870.00	1,900.00	.....	140.00	440.00	16,000.00
.....	265	.....	3,200.00	.....	.....	672.00	44,500.00
300	300	720.00	720.00	.....	128.00	112.00	.....
.....	.....	2,920.00	2,920.00	.....	430.00	82.25	20,000.00
.....	740	.....	960.00	.....	117.00	200.00	12,000.00
.....	300	.....	3,550.00	.....	200.00	300.00	11,700.00
300	300	.....	1,400.00	.....	39.00	120.00	3,000.00
100	125	540.00	625.00	.....	50.00	100.00	15,000.00

REPORT A.—*Continued*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1899	Value of Goods on hand January 1, 1899
49	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	40,000.00	1,700.00
50	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	10,000.00	5,000.00
51	Yes	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	181,670.00	4,739.00
52	Yes	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	45,000.00	5,000.00
53	Yes	4	2	2	Flour and Feed.....	125,926.00	8,750.00
54	Yes	4	2	2	Flour and Feed.....	100,000.00	4,500.00
55	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	.....	.....
56	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	31,700.00	750.00
57	No	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	33,207.00	4,632.00
58	Yes	9	9	.....	Flour and Feed.....	22,760.00	1,202.00
59	No	2	2	.....	Flour and Feed.....	36,000.00	.....
60	No	3	3	.....	Flour and Feed.....	150,000.00	.....
61	No	3	3	.....	Flour and Feed.....	300,000.00	1,000.00
62	No	3	3	.....	Flour and Feed.....	150,697.00	1,600.00
63	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	23,560.00	580.00
64	Yes	4	3	1	Flour and Feed.....	20,000.00	.....
65	Yes	4	3	1	Flour and Feed.....	44,800.00	1,800.00
66	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	35,179.00	1,051.00
67	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	.....	.....
68	No	1	1	.....	Flour and Feed.....	.....	.....
69	No	.....	.....	.....	Flour and Feed.....	20,000.00	8,000.00

REPORT A.—*Continued.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1900	Value of Stock and Material used in 1899	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Kind of Power
.....	6,000.00	300.00	3.00	60	3,600.00	.....
2,343.00	165,375.00	3,500.00	2.50	1,400	3,500.00	Steam
.....	34,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Water
.....	85,750.00	2,986.00	4.05	.....	3,500.00	.....
4,000.00	85,000.00	210.00	3.50	60	.....	Water
.....	.....	250.00	2.50	.....	100.00	.....
750.00	23,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Water
4,632.00	30,637.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
358.00	15,600.00	17.00	3.50	480	.....	Steam
.....	50,000.00	1,300.00	3.25	400	2,050.00	Steam
5,000.00	140,000.00	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00	Water
1,000.00	.....	148.00	3.50	40	379.00	Gasoline
.....	125,690.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Water
580.00	17,863.00	.....	.....	.....	200.00	Water
1,800.00	15,000.00	989.00	3.50	.....	1,150.00	Steam
.....	27,000.00	2,000.00	3.50	.....	2,400.00	Steam
1,283.00	25,036.00	925.00	2.60	356	1,625.00	Steam
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Water
7,000.00	120,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15,000.00	300.00	3.00	100	400.00	.....



REPORT A.—*Continued.*

Line No.	Cost of Power per Horse Power	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Cost Packing, Boxes, etc.	Value of Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1900
49				40.00	1,941.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
50			25.00			10,000.00	
51				750.00	12,887.00	17,563.00	10,334.00
52	50.00				1,000.00	100.00	200.00
53		25.00			7,380.00	1,000.00	1,500.00
54		35.00	10.00	100.00		25,000.00	25,000.00
55							
56				150.00		3,100.00	2,200.00
57			20.00	1,329.00	1,850.00	8,243.00	9,622.00
58	56.00	10.00	30.00	250.00	456.00	2,588.00	2,773.00
59		50.00	15.00		3,000.00		
60		30.00		1,000.00	5,500.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
61						7,000.00	8,000.00
62				2,597.00	501.00	30,751.00	30,751.00
63					575.00	6,000.00	8,000.00
64		50.00	35.00	200.00	500.00		
65		100.00	35.00	300.00	900.00	1,800.00	1,600.00
66					1,815.00	1,609.00	2,223.00
67							
68						6,000.00	8,000.00
69						5,000.00	



REPORT A.—*Concluded.*

Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Days in Opera- tion in 1899	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Amount Wages paid in 1899	Rent paid in 1899	Taxes paid in 1899	Insurance Paid in 1899	Capital Invested
200	250	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	56.00	300.00	20,000.00
210	210	1,000.00	1,000.00	10.00	80.00	175.00	15,000.00
490	406	8,430.00	8,928.00	30.00	325.00	600.00	12,000.00
.....	370	.....	850.00	150.00	50.00	300.00	10,000.00
310	315	5,593.00	6,867.00	.....	290.00	861.00	100,000.00
300	300	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	450.00	400.00	50,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	30.00	15,000.00
300	312	560.00	720.00	1,200.00	19.00	1,219.00	4,300.00
.....	90	.....	2,002.00	1,484.00	.....	56.88	15,669.00
275	270	1,680.00	2,160.00	.....	.....	160.00	10,500.00
300	300	2,250.00	2,250.00	.....	300.00	400.00	20,000.00
300	300	4,288.00	6,330.00	.....	186.00	329.00	50,000.00
300	300	2,200.00	2,200.00	.....	92.00	260.00	18,000.00
.....	.....	3,998.00	4,089.00	.....	299.00	1,600.00	75,000.00
300	300	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	175.00	100.00	15,000.00
250	150	.....	1,500.00	.....	127.00	560.00	8,000.00
125	250	1,500.00	2,400.00	.....	120.00	312.00	12,000.00
312	312	2,700.00	2,700.00	.....	.....	.....	12,000.00
.....	.....	.....	2,260.00	.....	268.00	150.00	20,000.00
310	310	1,500.00	1,500.00	600.00	60.00	60.00	25,000.00
200	100	3,800.00	3,000.00	50.00	300.00	.....	40,000.00

## REPORT B.

*Manufacturers of Brick and Tile.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1899	Value of Goods on hand January 1, 1899
1	No	.....	.....	.....	Brick .....	\$3,000.00	\$1,000.00
2	No	1	1	.....	Brick .....	3,000.00	300.00
3	No	3	3	.....	Brick .....	9,932.00	.....
4	No	.....	.....	.....	Brick .....	4,000.00	.....
5	No	3	3	.....	Brick .....	6,000.00	600.00
6	No	2	2	.....	Brick .....	15,000.00	800.00
7	No	2	2	.....	Brick .....	2,000.00	.....
8	No	.....	.....	.....	Brick .....	6,600.00	1,170.00
9	No	.....	.....	.....	Brick .....	3,975.00	550.00
10	No	2	2	.....	Brick .....	5,000.00	200.00
11	No	.....	.....	.....	Brick .....	2,400.00	560.00
12	No	.....	.....	.....	Brick .....	1,000.00	.....
13	No	2	2	.....	Brick .....	36,000.00	.....
14	No	.....	.....	.....	Brick .....	12,000.00	.....
15	No	.....	.....	.....	Brick .....	3,500.00	.....
16	No	.....	.....	.....	Brick .....	300.00	.....
17	No	2	2	.....	Brick .....	1,000.00	600.00
18	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Brick .....	2,500.00	465.00
19	No	2	2	.....	Brick .....	9,000.00	.....
20	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Brick .....	70,990.00	19,887.00
21	No	1	1	.....	Brick .....	24,000.00	6,000.00
22	No	.....	.....	.....	Brick .....	4,699.00	.....
23	No	.....	.....	.....	Brick .....	10,800.00	1,400.00
24	Yes	5	3	2	Brick .....	55,470.00	15,052.00
25	No	.....	.....	.....	Brick .....	5,000.00	.....
26	No	.....	.....	.....	Brick .....	1,500.00	100.00
27	No	.....	.....	.....	Brick .....	250.00	.....
28	Yes	4	3	1	Brick .....	14,900.00	.....
29	No	.....	.....	.....	Brick .....	3,000.00	2,000.00
30	No	.....	1	.....	Brick .....	2,800.00	600.00

## REPORT B.

*Manufacturers of Brick and Tile.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1900	Value of Stock and Material used in 1899	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Kind of Power
\$1,000.00	\$2,500.00	Wood \$800.00	\$4.00 Cd			
300.00	450.00	400.00	6.50			
		743.00	3.25	229		Steam
	3,000.00	600.00	5.00	120		Horse
600.00	1,356.00	1,356.00	2.92	464		Horse
9,000.00		3,000.00	4.00	1,500		Steam
		460.00	4.60	100		
	4,415.00	590.00	2.31	218		Horse
		924.00	4.40	210		Horse
200.00	220.00	1,200.00	3.80	310		Steam
		350.00	3.50	100		Horse
		300.00	5.50			Steam
		5,300.00	4.00	1,325		Steam
		2,520.00	3.00	840		Steam
		700.00	4.00	175	\$650.00	Steam
		50.00	2.10	7	3.00	
1,300.00	400.00	138.00	2.31	60		Steam
350.00		465.00	3.50	119		Steam
3,500.00			2.65	750		
28,270.00	36,229.00	23,826.00	2.65	9,002	5,025.00	Steam
6,000.00		2,600.00	3.25	800	2,600.00	Steam
		726.00	3.50	207		Steam
	1,179.00	1,770.00	3.50			Steam
15,052.00	36,426.00	7,362.00	2.35	3,125		Steam
		1,100.00	2.50	440		Horse
600.00		400.00	5.00	80		
	2,500.00					
5,000.00	19,900.00	1,350.00	2.10	648		Steam
	2,000.00	100.00	3.06	20		Horse
300.00	2,500.00	270.00	4.00	20		

## REPORT B.—Continued.

Line No.	Cost of Power per Horse Power	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Cost Packing, Boxes, etc.	Value of Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1900
1			\$25.00	\$100.00		\$1,000.00	\$1,200.00
2						600.00	
3							
4				125.00			
5						1,750.00	1,700.00
6		\$20.00	70.00	1,100.00		8,000.00	9,000.00
7							
8				554.00		1,170.00	2,300.00
9							1,275.00
10				647.00		200.00	200.00
11							280.00
12				80.00		200.00	350.00
13		26.00	100.00	1,200.00			14,000.00
14	\$210.00		75.00				
15							150.00
16							
17			50.00	75.00		600.00	25.00
18	37.84		20.00			1,400.00	
19						3,500.00	
20				710.00	160.00	1,970.00	5,122.00
21				370.00		6,000.00	7,000.00
22				1,286.00			
23							
24			242.00	1,774.00		21,240.00	15,052.00
25			25.00				
26							
27							
28	40.00						
29						2,000.00	50.00
30						600.00	

REPORT B.—*Continued.*

Days in Operation in 1898	Days in Operation in 1899	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1899	Rent Paid in 1899	Taxes Paid in 1899	Insurance Paid in 1899	Capital Invested
100	125	\$1,250.00	\$1,650.00		\$15.00		\$3,000.00
70	90	500.00	650.00			\$5.00	2,000.00
	300		4,504.00		29.00		
120	120		2,300.00		40.00		1,500.00
120	150	1,080.00	1,522.00		11.35	13.60	6,500.00
126	153	7,560.00	9,400.00		180.00	200.00	47,000.00
80	60	500.00	375.00				1,800.00
122	150	1,957.00	2,815.00	\$12.50	203.00	55.00	4,500.00
69	100	650.00	1,276.00		117.00	12.26	3,000.00
74	126	2,640.00	3,244.00		10.00		
	90				18.00	9.00	3,100.00
	200					16.00	1,500.00
173	173	9,400.00	15,700.00		196.00	206.00	
80	70	7,500.00	5,382.00	390.00	95.00	37.50	8,000.00
	40		720.00	3.00	50.00		3,000.00
22	20	30.00	30.00				150.00
90	45	540.00	300.00				150.00
	80		900.00				13,000.00
	170		5,000.00	225.00	25.00	8.00	5,000.00
270	300	23,849.00	33,285.00	448.00	357.00	164.00	400,000.00
165	174	7,800.00	8,200.00		190.00		
	185		1,516.00				20,000.00
			4,600.00		49.00		16,000.00
106	207	11,371.00	21,993.00	1,200.00	194.00	208.00	25,000.00
175	175	1,000.00	1,050.00		2.50		5,000.00
		250.00	450.00		40.00		250.00
	16		48.00				75.00
160	160		9,000.00		200.00	100.00	25,000.00
95	85	536.00	457.00				
	100		800.00				1,500.00

## REPORT C.

*Manufacturers of Butter and Cheese.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1899	Value of Goods on hand January 1, 1899
1	Yes	85	80	5	Butter.....	\$26,600.00	\$100.00
2	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Butter.....	19,273.00	.....
3	No	2	2	.....	Butter and Ladles ..	189,752.00	1,326.00
4	Yes	2	2	.....	Butter.....	50,000.00	.....
5	No	3	2	1	Cheese.....	3,326.00	48.00
6	No	1	1	.....	Butter.....	10,233.00	.....
7	Yes	5	5	.....	Butter.....	12,000.00	.....
8	.....	4	4	.....	Butter.....	28,249.00	1,201.00
9	Yes	3	3	.....	Butter.....	7,322.00	299.00
10	Yes	3	3	.....	Butter.....	101,200.00	1,828.00
11	Yes	46	.....	.....	Butter.....	10,000.00	.....
13	No	.....	.....	.....	Butter.....	25,000.00	.....
14	Yes	7	7	.....	Cheese.....	2,700.00	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	Butter.....	10,461.00	.....
16	Yes	2	2	.....	Butter.....	24,126.00	11.50
17	Yes	75	70	5	Butter.....	22,000.00	.....
18	Yes	15	15	.....	Butter.....	10,835.00	140.00
19	No	2	2	.....	Butter.....	2,300.00	.....
20	No	.....	.....	.....	Butter.....	8,166.00	.....
21	No	1	1	.....	Butter.....	64.00	.....
22	No	2	1	1	Butter.....	8,800.00	25.00
23	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Butter.....	24,563.00	52.00
24	No	3	3	.....	Butter.....	11,850.00	118.20
25	No	3	3	.....	Butter.....	10,000.00	.....
26	No	1	1	.....	Butter.....	31,000.00	.....



## REPORT C.

*Manufacturers of Butter and Cheese.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1900	Value of Stock and Material used in 1899	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Kind of Power
.....	\$26,600.00	\$577.00	\$3.25	177	\$550.00	Steam
.....	.....	425.00	3.00	141	500.00	Steam
\$7,296.00	155,000.00	1,380.00	5.00	276	.....	Steam
.....	3,000.00	200.00	4.00	50	.....	Steam
.....	2,759.00	38.00	.....	.....	.....	Steam
.....	7,179.00	295.00	6.00	500	.....	Steam
.....	10,000.00	500.00	3.50	550	.....	Steam
.....	19,696.00	635.00	3.50	.....	.....	Steam
.....	3,671.00	247.00	3.50	.....	.....	Steam
.....	52,802.00	2,342.00	3.50	.....	.....	Steam
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Steam
.....	.....	465.00	4.25	110	.....	Steam
.....	1,800.00	25.00	3.00	8	25.00	Steam
.....	.....	100.00	4.00	.....	.....	Steam
11.50	21,182.00	360.00	6.00	60	.....	Steam
.....	1,200.00	140.00	6.00	20	140.00	Steam
.....	1,111.00	397.00	3.60	111	397.00	Steam
.....	1,400.00	42.00	7.50	.....	50.00	.....
.....	150.00	60.00	2.50	24	65.00	Steam
.....	380.00	37.50	5.50	7	65.00	Steam
300.00	5,000.00	200.00	5.00	40	200.00	Steam
.....	1,700.00	420.00	3.50	120	420.00	Steam
.....	7,210.00	150.00	3.50	43	160.00	Steam
.....	.....	300.00	4.00	.....	.....	Steam
.....	.....	550.00	4.00	137	.....	Steam

## REPORT C.—Continued.

Line No.	Cost of Power per Horse Power	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Cost Packing, Cars, etc.	Value of Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Stock on hand Jan- uary 1, 1900
1					\$1,018.00	\$4,601.18	\$4,723.81
2				\$675.00			
3					118.00		
4						2,000.00	1,500.00
5		\$1.00		15.00			48.00
6				208.00	325.00		
7					450.00		197.00
8					3,395.00	1,201.00	2,200.00
9					1,124.00	299.00	30.00
10					12,708.00	1,328.00	8,500.00
11							
13					600.00		
14	\$2.50			200.00	60.00		75.00
15					437.00		
16	36.00				664.00	120.00	399.00
17	23.00	5.00			975.00	185.00	245.00
18				377.00	293.00	149.00	140.00
19	5.00			5.00	25.00		
20	8.00			75.00		25.00	35.00
21	10.80			40.00		65.00	15.00
22	20.00				120.00	100.00	100.00
23	28.00	2.00			1,362.00	55.00	63.00
24	25.00	5.00	\$5.00	175.00	90.00		15.00
25					500.00		
26					1,400.00		50.00

REPORT C.—*Continued.*

Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Days in Opera- tion in 1899	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1899	Rent Paid in 1899	Taxes Paid in 1899	Insurance Paid in 1899	Capital Invested
365	365	\$1,325.00	\$1,325.00				
312	312	1,671.00	2,533.00	.....	\$27.34	\$30.00	\$3,000.00
310	310	.....	12,869.00	\$310.00	30.00	50.00	8,000.00
300	301	4,000.00	3,000.00	.....	150.00	500.00	30,000.00
.....	153	.....	464.00	.....	200.00	200.00	15,000.00
310	316	.....	660.00	.....	2.75	.....	.....
310	310	.....	1,260.00	180.00	17.98	25.00	2,000.00
.....	.....	.....	313.00	.....	.....	40.00	1,500.00
.....	313	.....	2,158.00	.....	55.00	137.00	20,000.00
.....	313	.....	21,269.00	.....	25.00	18.00	10,000.00
365	365	600.00	600.00	180.00	237.00	364.00	50,000.00
312	312	900.00	900.00	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
180	225	650.00	175.00	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
225	235	.....	1,956.00	50.00	5.00	.....	4,600.00
290	290	1,845.00	1,910.00	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00
365	365	2,300.00	2,150.00	.....	66.00	30.00	7,000.00
308	308	882.00	842.00	.....	15.00	35.00	2,140.00
.....	67	.....	350.00	.....	28.00	24.00	3,600.00
234	234	450.00	450.00	.....	.....	25.00	2,500.00
215	210	310.00	290.00	.....	10.80	5.00	1,125.00
180	313	.....	.....	120.00	.....	25.00	55.00
365	365	1,260.00	1,260.00	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00
.....	245	.....	900.00	.....	32.97	72.00	4,500.00
.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	20.00	45.00	2,000.00
314	314	1,750.00	1,750.00	.....	40.00	30.00	2,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	40.00	10,000.00

REPORT D.  
*Manufacturers of Cigars.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1899	Value of Goods on hand Jan. 1st, 1898
1	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	\$4,000.00	\$200.00
2	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	.....	1,500.00
3	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	8,000.00	500.00
4	No	2	2	.....	Cigars.....	1,600.00	750.00
5	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	3,000.00	60.00
6	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	960.00	48.00
7	No	1	1	.....	Cigars.....	115,000.00	200.00
8	No	1	1	.....	Cigars.....	1,000.00	250.00
9	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	1,500.00	.....
10	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	4,000.00	100.00
11	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	300.00	.....
12	No	2	2	.....	Cigars.....	35,000.00	.....
13	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	600.00	.....
14	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	1,350.00	110.00
15	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	2,300.00	215.00
16	No	1	1	.....	Cigars.....	4,500.00	5,500.00
17	No	1	1	.....	Cigars.....	2,000.00	100.00
18	No	1	1	.....	Cigars.....	5,000.00	300.00
19	No	2	2	.....	Cigars.....	29,000.00	500.00
20	No	2	2	.....	Cigars.....	12,000.00	2,000.00
21	No	1	1	.....	Cigars.....	8,000.00	1,000.00
22	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	1,200.00	.....
23	No	1	1	.....	Cigars.....	1,200.00	.....
24	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	750.00	.....
25	No	2	2	.....	Cigars.....	1,050.00	75.00
26	No	1	1	.....	Cigars.....	1,200.00	.....
27	No	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....	5,000.00	1,500.00
28	No	1	1	.....	Cigars.....	2,000.00	1,000.00
29	No	1	1	.....	Cigars.....	28,375.00	4,318.00

## REPORT D.

*Manufacturers of Cigars.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Stock and Material used in 1899	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Cost of Power per Horse Power
\$500.00	\$2,000.00	\$21.00	\$7.00	3	\$21.00	.....
650.00	1,300.00	21.00	6.25	4		.....
	2,800.00					.....
48.00	175.00	12.00	6.00	2		.....
	1,019.00	70.00	8.00	9		.....
250.00						.....
	660.00	18.00	7.50			.....
600.00						.....
						.....
6,000.00	13,000.00					.....
	200.00					.....
110.00	600.00					.....
215.00	355.00	16.00	8.00	4		.....
5,500.00	2,500.00					.....
100.00	1,200.00	36.00	6.00	6		.....
250.00	2,000.00	40.00	8.00	5		.....
500.00	12,000.00	120.00	4.00	30	300.00	.....
2,000.00	5,000.00					.....
	4,000.00					.....
200.00	500.00	45.00	7.50	6		.....
	1,200.00					.....
	300.00	25.00	6.00	4		.....
	500.00					.....
100.00	550.00					.....
1,500.00	3,500.00					.....
1,000.00	800.00	30.00	7.00	4		.....
4,540.00	12,160.00	100.00	6.00	16 $\frac{2}{3}$		.....

REPORT D.—*Concluded.*

Line No.	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Cost Packing, Boxes, etc.	Kind of Power	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1899	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1900
1						\$500.00	\$500.00
2						100.00	195.00
3	\$10.00		\$20.00	\$350.00		1,650.00	700.00
4				75.00		1,000.00	900.00
5	60.00	\$6.00				500.00	
6				42.00		66.25	49.80
7	15.00			160.00		450.00	
8							
9						200.00	500.00
10							700.00
11						600.00	750.00
12						600.00	
13							50.00
14				60.00			
15	24.00	16.00		150.00		200.00	215.00
16	72.00	16.00	15.00	150.00		3,500.00	4,000.00
17	36.00			112.00		600.00	700.00
18	15.00		20.00			2,000.00	2,000.00
19		48.00	300.00			3,500.00	3,500.00
20						2,000.00	2,000.00
21			500.00	250.00			3,000.00
22	6.00		20.00	70.00		125.00	220.00
23				50.00			
24							10.00
25							
26							75.00
27	60.00	40.00	100.00	500.00		650.00	650.00
28	20.00					200.00	300.00
29				1,800.00		10,600.00	8,950.00



REPORT D.—*Concluded.*

Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Days in Opera- tion in 1899	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1899	Rent Paid in 1899	Taxes Paid in 1899	Insurance Paid in 1899	Capital Invested
302	302	\$1,100.00	\$1,000.00	\$60.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$800.00
200	150			36.00			
310	310	2,000.00	21,000.00	180.00	18.00	12.00	1,200.00
300	300	1,000.00	1,150.00	72.00	9.00	6.00	1,050.00
313	300			240.00		6.80	600.00
				24.00	4.00		200.00
			1,024.00	150.00	13.00	12.00	500.00
310	310				94.00	12.00	
				36.00	1.50		1,200.00
300	300	700.00	800.00	60.00		3.00	1,400.00
	60			600.00			50.00
		5,500.00	5,900.00	600.00		50.00	
	60				32.00	14.00	3,000.00
	285				29.50	20.00	2,000.00
310	275				100.00	30.00	1,000.00
	312	1,300.00	2,000.00	300.00	15.00	65.00	5,800.00
208	260			180.00	7.24	9.50	500.00
300	305	1,700.00	1,715.00	180.00	18.00	12.00	1,000.00
365	365	8,500.00	8,700.00	900.00	35.00	160.00	12,000.00
300	300	2,500.00	2,500.00		800.00	20.00	2,000.00
300	300	2,500.00	2,800.00	750.00	10.00	62.50	5,000.00
260	260				14.00	6.00	2,000.00
365	365	100.00	100.00	60.00	3.80	4.60	300.00
	216						150.00
		150.00	150.00	36.00	3.00	4.90	50.00
					3.00		200.00
280	280	1,500.00	1,400.00			400.00	4,000.00
300	300	500.00	500.00	180.00	30.00	15.00	1,000.00
300	305		9,620.00		47.00	147.00	14,950.00

## REPORT E.

*Manufacturers of Beer, Whisky, etc.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1899	Value of Goods on hand January 1, 1899
1	Yes	40	39	1	Beer .....	\$35,000.00	.....
2	No	1	1	.....	Beer .....	15,000.00	\$400.00
3	No	.....	.....	.....	Beer .....	2,400.00	2,000.00
4	No	.....	.....	.....	Beer .....	2,400.00	1,700.00
5	Yes	7	7	.....	Beer .....	230,000.00	60,000.00
6	Yes	43	41	2	Beer .....	115,834.00	28,000.00
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	Beer .....	35,000.00	.....
8	No	1	1	.....	Beer .....	4,050.00	1,150.00
9	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Beer .....	.....	31,102.00
10	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Whiskies .....	253,758.00	31,000.00
11	No	2	2	.....	Beer .....	3,000.00	200.00
12	No	3	3	.....	Beer .....	3,000.00	25.00

Line No.	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Cost Packing, Boxes, etc.	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1899	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1900
1	.....	\$150.00	.....	.....	\$10,171.00	\$8,171.00
2	.....	45.00	.....	100.00	3,000.00	4,500.00
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00	275.00
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700.00	1,500.00
5	\$300.00	800.00	\$5,000.00	1,500.00	70,000.00	60,000.00
6	140.00	.....	12,000.00	2,975.00	39,647.00	40,000.00
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	406.00	537.00	8,354.00	6,682.00	33,054.00	32,308.00
10	.....	.....	7,000.00	.....	31,000.00	42,500.00
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	25.00

## REPORT E.

*Manufacturers of Beer, Whisky, etc.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1900	Value of Stock and Material used in 1899	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Kind of Power	Cost of Power per Horse Power
\$5,500.00	.....	\$1,800.00	\$3.00	600	.....	Steam	.....
3,000.00	550.00	500.00	2.80	185	.....	Steam	.....
1,500.00	300.00	150.00	6.00	25	.....	.....	.....
55,000.00	80,000.00	200.00	3.40	60	.....	Horse	.....
.....	16,890.00	6,080.00	2.00	3,060	\$3,060.00	Steam	\$40.00
.....	.....	4,908.00	3.00	1,635	.....	Steam	70.12
.....	.....	180.00	4.50	40	.....	Horse	.....
30,251.00	49,328.00	6,862.00	2.07	3,313	.....	.....	3.92
42,500.00	225,000.00	18,000.00	1.95	12,420	23,000.00	Steam	17.00
200.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25.00	2,000.00	10.00	4.00	3	.....	Steam	.....

Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Days in Opera- tion in 1899	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1899	Rent Paid in 1899	Taxes Paid in 1899	Insurance Paid in 1899	Capital Invested
365	365	\$4,600.00	\$4,400.00	.....	\$212.00	\$200.00	\$35,000.00
.....	200	2,200.00	1,800.00	.....	100.00	45.00	9,000.00
.....	.....	500.00	468.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
309	300	900.00	900.00	.....	12.30	120.00	15,000.00
300	300	35,000.00	30,000.00	.....	10,000.00	2,000.00	700,000.00
310	310	12,098.00	10,691.00	.....	1,063.00	960.00	114,700.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00
365	365	780.00	780.00	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00
310	310	26,427.00	24,891.00	.....	5,154.00	2,709.00	306,500.00
156	223	22,894.00	41,757.00	.....	2,365.00	.....	200,000.00
365	365	.....	200.00	.....	40.00	30.00	5,000.00
200	250	450.00	450.00	.....	371.00	.....	3,000.00

REPORT F.  
*Packing-House Products.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1899	Value of Goods on hand January 1, 1899
1	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Packing-House Products .....	\$13,954,995.24	\$786,931.00
2	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Packing-House Products .....	1,100,000.00	185,000.00
3	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Packing-House Products .....	4,337,789.00	245,460.00
4	Yes	7	7	.....	Packing-House Products .....	15,000,000.00	.....
5	Yes	2	2	.....	Packing-House Products .....	18,703,490.00	1,954,313.00
6	Yes	14	14	.....	Grease and Fertilizer .....	40,000.00	1,970.00

Line No.	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Cost Packing, Boxes, etc.	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1899	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1900
1	\$13,585.00	\$8,711.00	\$764,499.00	\$111,690.00	\$45,988.68	\$51,384.73
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185,000.00
3	3,650.00	5,001.00	101,567.00	51,979.00	319,890.55	378,141.67
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	14,096.00	.....	.....	96,572.00	2,386,783.00	2,527,551.00
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REPORT F.  
Packing-House Products.

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1900	Value of Stock and Material used in 1899	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Kind of Power	Cost of Power per Horse Power
\$764,208.00	\$13,155,094.00	\$50,645.00	\$1.41	\$35,919.00	\$68,331.00	Steam	.....
185,000.00	.....	8,700.00	2.50	3,900.00	.....	Steam	.....
336,570.00	3,122,923.13	26,465.00	1.50	17,645.00	35,642.00	Steam	\$65.00
.....	.....	.....	2.25	50,000.00	.....	Steam	.....
2,066,018.00	16,538,964.00	110,683.00	1.92	57,600.00	.....	Steam	.....
.....	.....	1,800.00	2.40	750.00	120.00	Steam	.....
Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Days in Opera- tion in 1899	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1899	Rent Paid in 1899	Taxes Paid in 1899	Insurance Paid in 1899	Capital Invested
365	365	\$546,160.00	\$568,596.00	.....	\$5,399.00	\$6,291.00	\$20,000,000.00
250	275	49,852.00	53,937.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
308	310	168,918.00	166,785.00	.....	2,829.00	8,788.00	250,000.00
310	310	550,000.00	675,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
310	310	955,955.00	1,064,798.00	.....	.....	25,604.00	3,500,000.00
365	365	6,300.00	6,000.00	.....	200.00	300.00	.....

REPORT G.  
*Manufacturers of Brooms.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1899	Value of Goods on hand January 1, 1900
1	No	1	1	.....	Brooms .....	\$20,000.00	.....
2	No	.....	.....	.....	Brooms .....	3,361.88	.....
3	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Brooms .....	100,289.00	\$2,000.00
4	No	2	2	.....	Brooms .....	6,315.00	.....
5	No	.....	.....	.....	Brooms .....	3,000.00	100.00
6	No	1	1	.....	Brooms .....	8,650.00	150.00
7	No	2	2	.....	Brooms .....	14,000.00	350.00

Line No.	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies.	Cost Packing, Boxes, etc.	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1899	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1900
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,000.00
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$60.00	180.00
3	.....	.....	\$14,000.00	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	\$8.55	65.00	.....	1,200.00	4,500.00
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00	1,600.00
6	\$2.00	18.00	50.00	75.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
7	.....	8.00	50.00	.....	2,000.00	6,000.00



REPORT G.  
*Manufacturers of Brooms.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1900	Value of Stock and Material used in 1899	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Kind of Power	Cost of Power per Horse Power
\$3,000.00	\$160.00				\$120.00	Electric	
	72,789.00						
350.00	4,500.00	\$18.00	\$4.00	5	75.00	Horse	\$55.00
	1,300.00						
150.00		10.00	5.00	2			
950.00	3,444.00	41.00	2.75	15	27.00	Gasoline	

Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Days in Opera- tion in 1899	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1899	Rent Paid in 1899	Taxes Paid in 1899	Insurance Paid in 1899	Capital Invested
310	310	\$3,000.00	\$3,200.00	\$300.00		\$63.00	\$5,000.00
	200						3,500.00
300	300	10,000.00	13,500.00				35,000.00
295	300	2,952.00	3,222.00	120.00	40.00	65.00	5,000.00
250	302	140.00	250.00	25.00	4.00	4.00	800.00
	260		1,295.00		45.00	38.00	2,000.00
295	300	2,952.00	3,860.00	120.00	15.00	48.00	2,500.00

REPORT H.  
*Manufacturers of Harness.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1899	Value of Goods on hand January 1, 1900
1	No	6	6	.....	Harness.....	\$275,000.00	\$100,000.00
2	No	1	1	.....	Harness.....	2,500.00	.....
3	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Harness.....	6,000.00	1,000.00
4	No	2	2	.....	Harness.....	65,000.00	2,000.00
5	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Harness.....	75,000.00	36,456.00
6	No	4	3	1	Harness.....	12,000.00	4,500.00
7	No	2	2	.....	Harness.....	1,000.00	400.00

Line No.	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Cost Packing, Boxes, etc.	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1899	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1899
1	\$120.00	\$50.00	.....	\$1,800.00	\$100,000.00	\$150,000.00
2	9.00	5.00	\$50.00	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
4	60.00	.....	.....	75.00	27,000.00	30,000.00
5	25.00	25.00	250.00	600.00	36,456.00	42,984.00
6	50.00	11.00	.....	.....	4,500.00	5,000.00
7	3.00	.....	10.00	.....	800.00	1,000.00

## REPORT H.

*Manufacturers of Harness.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1899	Value of Stock and Material used in 1899	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Kind of Power	Cost of Power per Horse Power
.....	\$200,000.00	\$125.00	\$3.50	.....	\$360.00	Electric	\$485.00
\$2,000.00	3,000.00	6.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,000.00	170.00	8.50	20	.....	.....	.....
42,984.00	.....	175.00	2.25	75	275.00	Gasoline	.....
5,000.00	9,500.00	.....	.....	.....	160.00	Electric	.....
800.00	600.00	24.00	6.00	4	.....	.....	.....

Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1899	Rent Paid in 1899	Taxes Paid in 1899	Insurance Paid in 1899	Capital Invested
310	310	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$3,600.00	\$300.00	\$800.00	\$150,000.00
309	305	1,000.00	990.00	270.00	20.00	12.00	4,000.00
300	300	1,000.00	1,000.00	300.00	25.00	.....	1,600.00
300	300	12,466.00	14,000.00	1,400.00	300.00	300.00	4,000.00
310	310	12,427.00	12,728.00	.....	193.00	400.00	39,300.00
308	308	5,500.00	6,000.00	780.00	150.00	475.00	6,000.00
310	310	.....	157.00	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00

## REPORT I.

*Miscellaneous.*

Line No.	Incorporated	No. Members.	No. Males	No. Females	KIND OF MANUFACTURE	Value of Goods Manufactured during 1899	Value of Goods on hand January 1, 1900
1	No	1	1	.....	Boiler Works .....	\$1,200.00	.....
2	No	1	1	.....	Boiler Works .....	8,000.00	.....
3	No	3	3	.....	Boiler Works .....	60,000.00	.....
4	No	1	1	.....	Iron Works .....	7,500.00	\$1,500.00
5	No	2	2	.....	Sheet Metal Works..	6,000.00	.....
6	Yes	.....	.....	.....	General Foundry....	185,000.00	17,000.00
7	No	1	1	.....	General Foundry....	.....	.....
8	Yes	.....	.....	.....	General Foundry....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hardware Specialties	8,000.00	1,000.00
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Windmills .....	2,450.00	450.00
11	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Windmills .....	330,000.00	.....
12	Yes	58	44	14	Windmills .....	22,175.00	22,519.00
13	Yes	4	4	.....	Iron Beds .....	100,000.00	14,000.00
14	No	1	1	.....	Tinware .....	20,000.00	.....
15	No	2	2	.....	Fencing .....	10,317.00	5,000.00
16	No	1	1	.....	Fencing .....	1,500.00	500.00
17	No	.....	.....	.....	Wagons .....	2,500.00	700.00
18	No	1	1	.....	Wagons .....	8,000.00	.....
19	No	.....	.....	.....	Wagons .....	20,000.00	16,000.00
20	No	.....	.....	.....	Wagons .....	5,400.00	125.00
21	No	3	3	.....	Wagons .....	14,000.00	1,000.00
22	No	3	3	.....	Planing Mills .....	12,500.00	100.00
23	Yes	.....	.....	.....	U. P. R. R. Shops ..	271,341.00	.....
24	No	2	2	.....	Water Tanks .....	8,000.00	.....
25	No	.....	.....	.....	Water Tanks .....	670.70	145.00
26	Yes	2	2	.....	Water Tanks .....	400.00	30.00
27	No	1	1	.....	Rubber Stamps .....	.....	.....
28	Yes	2	.....	.....	Cigar and Paper Box.	29,000.00	500.00
29	No	.....	.....	.....	Sorghum .....	2,300.00	.....
30	No	1	1	.....	Agricultural Specialties .....	35,000.00	.....
31	No	2	2	.....	Sash and Doors .....	6,000.00	.....
32	No	1	1	.....	Sash and Doors .....	65,000.00	5,000.00
33	Yes	6	6	.....	Sash and Doors .....	150,000.00	65,000.00
34	Yes	12	11	1	Dry White-Lead .....	439,364.00	120,435.00
35	Yes	4	4	.....	Building Paper .....	40,000.00	.....
36	No	.....	.....	.....	Monuments .....	12,000.00	5,000.00
37	No	.....	.....	.....	Monuments .....	11,521.00	5,198.00
38	No	2	2	.....	Canned Corn .....	56,623.00	.....
39	Yes	5	5	.....	Canned Goods .....	35,400.00	.....
40	Yes	4	2	2	Candy .....	40,000.00	15,000.00
41	No	.....	.....	.....	Bread and Cake .....	1,200.00	.....
42	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Stereotype Plates .....	55,000.00	.....
43	No	2	2	.....	Tents and Awnings ..	2,000.00	60.00
44	No	2	2	.....	Tents and Awnings ..	2,000.00	.....
45	Yes	26	25	1	Proprietary .....	22,467.00	2,744.00
46	No	.....	.....	.....	Temperance Drinks ..	2,500.00	.....
47	Yes	3	1	2	Furniture .....	18,000.00	.....
48	No	1	1	.....	Electric Light .....	6,200.00	.....
49	No	.....	.....	.....	Electric Light .....	5,000.00	.....
50	Yes	.....	.....	.....	Gas .....	203,300.00	46,474.00

REPORT I.  
*Miscellaneous.*

Value of Goods on hand Jan- uary 1, 1900	Value of Stock and Material used in 1899	Value of Coal Consumed	Average Price per Ton	No. of Tons Used	Cost of Power	Kind of Power	Cost of Power per Horse Power
.....	\$5,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	\$500.00	Electric	.....
\$1,000.00	2,000.00	\$300.00	\$3.00	100	350.00	.....	\$35.00
21,000.00	103,000.00	1,258.00	2.10	600	2,061.00	.....	56.00
.....	69,000.00	300.00	4.75	.....	.....	Steam	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	Gasoline	25.00
2,000.00	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....	90.00	Gas	50.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Steam	.....
.....	.....	2,000.00	3.00	400	3,200.00	Water	.....
.....	60,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	W. and S.	.....
5,000.00	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Electric	.....
5,000.00	1,987.00	98.00	3.50	28	500.00	.....	15.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	Gasoline	2.50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,800.00	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gasoline	500.00
20,000.00	50,000.00	800.00	4.00	2	800.00	Steam	12.00
.....	3,850.00	50.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,000.00	146.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
200.00	4,790.00	280.00	2.00	140	.....	Horse	14.00
.....	.....	7,895.00	.43	18,362	.....	Steam	.....
.....	5,000.00	110.00	2.00	55	350.00	Steam	.....
.....	160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Steam	.....
40.00	275.00	25.00	5.00	5	.....	Steam	.....
.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	120.00	Electric	40.00
500.00	13,000.00	120.00	4.50	30	300.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	63.30	3.00	21	.....	Steam	123.00
40,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,600.00	180.00	3.00	60	200.00	.....	.....
.....	30,000.00	750.00	2.30	327	1,500.00	Steam	50.00
65,000.00	125,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90,250.00	309,804.00	13,503.00	2.80	4,831	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	250.00	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6 000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,797.00	4,580.00	36.00	4.50	8	.....	.....	.....
12,400.00	29,640.00	417.00	2.30	181	.....	Steam	.....
.....	25,000.00	250.00	2.50	100	.....	Steam	.....
.....	3,000.00	500.00	6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,000.00	18.00	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
60.00	2,000.00	10.00	7.00	1½	.....	.....	.....
1,513.00	8,556.00	48.00	8.00	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12,000.00	55.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,400.00	4.00	600	2,400.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,400.00	3.25	422	.....	.....	.....
.....	116,336.00	33,020.00	.....	8,506	.....	.....	.....



REPORT I—*Continued.*

Line No.	Cost of Light	Cost of Water	Miscellaneous Supplies	Cost Packing Boxes, etc.	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1899	Value of Stock on hand January 1, 1900
1			\$1,500.00		\$2,100.00	\$3,000.00
2					1,600.00	2,100.00
3	\$25.00				1,000.00	
4	35.00		30.00	\$40.00	700.00	500.00
5					2,000.00	2,000.00
6	37.00		96.00		19,000.00	28,000.00
7	20.00	\$30.00				
8					12,532.00	14,290.00
9		26.00	500.00	150.00	1,500.00	2,100.00
10						375.00
11	480.00	600.00				5,000.00
12	500.00	25.00	1,937.00		55,574.00	56,425.00
13	75.00			300.00	20,000.00	2,000.00
14	60.00	120.00		300.00		
15					1,039.00	1,500.00
16						200.00
17	12.00	60.00				
18		10.00		50.00	3,000.00	
19		60.00			50,000.00	50,000.00
20						175.00
21		72.00			2,000.00	2,300.00
22				80.00	1,100.00	900.00
23	1,840.00	1,570.00	1,432.00		47,293.00	33,281.00
24	12.00		50.00		7,000.00	5,000.00
25					145.00	140.00
26					40.00	110.00
27	14.00					3,000.00
28	48.00		300.00		3,500.00	3,500.00
29			50.00	189.00		
30						
31	16.00		40.00			
32		100.00		200.00	10,000.00	15,000.00
33					65,000.00	65,000.00
34			11,125.00	33,921.00	70,360.00	28,076.00
35						10,354.00
36						
37		12.00		75.00	5,104.00	6,380.00
38		126.00	2,617.00	3,162.00	992.00	14,038.00
39	80.00	20.00		2,360.00	4,500.00	7,000.00
40	200.00	50.00		2,400.00	15,000.00	14,900.00
41	26.00	48.00	74.00		1,000.00	1,500.00
42						
43						
44					200.00	2,200.00
45	33.00	5.00		161.00	5,283.00	3,975.00
46				200.00		
47	25.00	4.00	65.00	250.00	7,089.00	8,792.00
48			400.00		20,000.00	21,000.00
49						
50						



## REPORT I.—Continued.

Days in Opera- tion in 1898	Days in Opera- tion in 1899	Amount Wages Paid in 1898	Amount Wages Paid in 1899	Rent paid in 1899	Taxes Paid in 1899	Insurance Paid in 1899	Capital Invested
260	275	\$2,600.00	\$3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	\$5,000.00
150	260	1,200.00	2,600.00	.....	.....	.....	4,500.00
312	312	.....	.....	\$1,200.00	\$150.00	\$78.00	8,000.00
306	306	2,900.00	3,226.00	.....	500.00	100.00	15,000.00
312	312	3,120.00	3,120.00	365.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
310	310	6,000.00	6,500.00	.....	657.00	567.00	140,000.00
300	300	.....	3,800.00	.....	30.00	100.00	5,000.00
300	300	.....	17,187.00	.....	375.00	140.00	38,755.00
.....	.....	.....	1,650.00	200.00	50.00	40.00	3,500.00
250	275	.....	1,907.00	.....	49.00	.....	4,700.00
308	310	34,000.00	62,000.00	.....	600.00	635.00	183,000.00
300	207	25,479.00	35,731.00	.....	480.00	724.00	179,325.00
250	254	7,500.00	10,000.00	.....	400.00	600.00	25,000.00
300	300	.....	.....	720.00	.....	100.00	.....
160	220	385.00	349.00	.....	1,638.00	.....	2,000.00
30	30	90.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	800.00
310	310	7,356.00	5,701.00	48.00	529.00	100.00	.....
300	300	.....	1,800.00	.....	75.00	50.00	4,500.00
365	365	480.00	480.00	180.00	600.00	14.00	80,000.00
.....	305	.....	1,529.00	180.00	109.00	50.00	4,000.00
310	310	5,000.00	5,000.00	900.00	32.00	57.00	3,000.00
310	310	.....	5,247.00	50.00	44.00	.....	4,490.00
255	268	523,021 00	597,429.00	.....	8,238.00	559.00	8,797.92
.....	150	.....	500.00	50.00	.....	80.00	10,000.00
270	280	540.00	556.00	.....	5.50	8.35	650.00
30	30	1,200.00	1,000.00	222.00	32.00	48.00	12,000.00
310	310	.....	3,160.00	360.00	140.00	65.00	6,000.00
365	365	8,500.00	8,700.00	900.00	3,500.00	160.00	12,000.00
.....	26	.....	293.00	175.00	30.00	.....	2,500.00
300	300	.....	.....	720.00	.....	.....	10,000.00
290	300	1,268.00	1,540.00	50.00	22.00	18.00	2,500.00
310	275	25,000.00	35,000.00	.....	450.00	1,000.00	80,000.00
300	300	18,000.00	24,000.00	.....	808.00	1,082.00	40,000.00
300	318	24,773.00	38,518.00	.....	760.00	4,700.00	450,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	568.00	.....	136.00	20,000.00
.....	320	.....	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
290	300	1,385.00	1,693.00	.....	130.00	48.00	11,198.00
27	26	5,934.00	8,282.00	.....	105.00	548.00	10,185.00
60	80	.....	4,668.00	.....	57.00	312.00	22,247.00
.....	300	.....	8,000.00	1,200.00	150.00	210.00	30,000.00
310	310	1,125.00	1,137.00	480.00	933.00	38.00	1,000.00
.....	.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	1,200.00	100.00	.....	50,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	350.00	.....	.....	300.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	72.00	.....	21.55	1,400.00
300	300	1,038.00	1,005.00	260.00	64.00	82.00	12,000.00
200	200	250.00	250.00	.....	11.00	13.00	3,500.00
300	300	4,700.00	5,000.00	.....	158.00	90.00	21,000.00
.....	365	.....	860.00	.....	57.00	75.00	16,000 00
365	365	1,240.00	1,160.00	.....	120.00	.....	18,000.00
365	365	82,197.00	83,062.00	.....	25,651.00	54,047.00	.....

REPORT I—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
1	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
1	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
1	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
3	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
3	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
4	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
6	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
6	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
6	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
6	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
6	Flour and Feed.....	Elevator Man.....		
6	Flour and Feed.....	Teamster.....		
6	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
8	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
8	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
9	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
10	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
11	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
11	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
11	Flour and Feed.....	Foreman.....		
11	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
12	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
12	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
14	Flour and Feed.....	Foreman.....		
14	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
14	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
15	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
16	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
16	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
16	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....		
17	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
17	Flour and Feed.....	Salesman.....		
17	Flour and Feed.....	Clerk.....		
17	Flour and Feed.....	First Miller.....		
17	Flour and Feed.....	Second Miller.....		
17	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
17	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
18	Flour and Feed.....	Driver.....		
19	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
20	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
20	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
20	Flour and Feed.....	Second Miller.....		
20	Flour and Feed.....	Teamster.....		
21	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
21	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
22	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
22	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
22	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
23	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
23	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		

REPORT I—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
1		2.00									
1		2.55									
1		1.55									
1		1.25						10			
6			.90					10			
1		1.50						10		25	
3		2.85									
2		2.00									
2		3.00	2.50	2.00							
2		2.00	1.75	1.50							
3			1.50								
1			1.25								
1			1.00								
2			2.50					12			
1			1.00					12			
1			.65					10			
3		2.00	1.50	1.00				11			
3		3.33									
3		1.00						10			
1		2.00						10			
1		1.00						10			
1		3.33						10			
1		3.33						10			
1		2.50						10			
1		2.50						10			
1		1.50						10			
1		1.50						10			
1		1.65						10			
1		2.00						10			
1		1.00						10			
1		.85						10			
1		6.00						10			
2		5.00						10			
1		1.50						10			
1		3.00						10			
2		1.85		1.50				10			
2		2.00		1.50				10			
6		1.25						10			
1		1.50						10			
1								10			
1		3.50									
2		1.75						9			
1		1.25						10			
1		1.25						10			
1		1.50						10			
1		1.25						10			
1		2.00									
1		2.50						11		10	
2		1.50		1.00				11		10	
1		3.33									
2		3.33		2.00				10			

REPORT I—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
23	Flour and Feed.....	Teamster.....	.....	.....
23	Flour and Feed.....	Packer.....	.....	.....
23	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....	.....	.....
24	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....	.....	.....
24	Flour and Feed.....	Salesman.....	.....	.....
24	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....	.....	.....
24	Flour and Feed.....	Clerk.....	.....	.....
24	Flour and Feed.....	Stenographer.....	.....	.....
24	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....	.....	.....
24	Flour and Feed.....	Flour Packer.....	.....	.....
24	Flour and Feed.....	Elevator Man.....	.....	.....
24	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....	.....	.....
25	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....	.....	.....
27	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....	.....	.....
28	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....	.....	.....
28	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....	.....	.....
29	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....	.....	.....
29	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....	.....	.....
29	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....	.....	.....
29	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....	.....	.....
29	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....	.....	.....
30	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....	.....	.....
30	Flour and Feed.....	Salesman.....	.....	.....
30	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....	.....	.....
30	Flour and Feed.....	Stenographer.....	.....	.....
30	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....	.....	.....
30	Flour and Feed.....	Packer.....	.....	.....
31	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....	.....	.....
31	Flour and Feed.....	Teamster.....	.....	.....
32	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....	.....	.....
32	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....	.....	.....
32	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....	.....	.....
32	Flour and Feed.....	Sacker.....	.....	.....
32	Flour and Feed.....	Teamster.....	.....	.....
33	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....	.....	.....
36	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....	.....	.....
36	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....	.....	.....
37	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....	.....	.....
38	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....	.....	.....
40	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....	.....	.....
40	Flour and Feed.....	Clerk.....	.....	.....
40	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....	.....	.....
40	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....	.....	.....
40	Flour and Feed.....	Packer.....	.....	.....
41	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....	.....	.....
41	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....	.....	.....
41	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....	.....	.....
41	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....	.....	.....
42	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....	.....	.....
42	Flour and Feed.....	Salesman.....	.....	.....



## REPORT I—Continued.

[illegible]

REPORT I—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
42	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
42	Flour and Feed.....	Oiler.....		
42	Flour and Feed.....	Packer.....		
42	Flour and Feed.....	Elevator.....		
42	Flour and Feed.....	Millwright.....		
42	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
43	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
43	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
44	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
44	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
46	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
46	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
46	Flour and Feed.....	Teamster.....		
47	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
47	Flour and Feed.....	Clerk.....		
47	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
47	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
47	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....		
49	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
49	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
49	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
49	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....		
49	Flour and Feed.....	Teamster.....		
51	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
51	Flour and Feed.....	Salesman.....		
51	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
51	Flour and Feed.....	Clerk.....		
51	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
51	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
51	Flour and Feed.....	Grain Buyer.....		
51	Flour and Feed.....	Flour Packer.....		
51	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
52	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
52	Flour and Feed.....	Grainman.....		
52	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....		
52	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
53	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
53	Flour and Feed.....	Salesman.....		
53	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
53	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
53	Flour and Feed.....	Packer.....		
53	Flour and Feed.....	Teamster.....		
53	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
53	Flour and Feed.....	Fireman.....		
53	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
54	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
54	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
54	Flour and Feed.....	Packer.....		
54	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....		
54	Flour and Feed.....	Drayman.....		



REPORT I—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
2	.....	2.50	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	2.50	1.77	1.16	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.75	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.85	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	20%	.....
1	.....	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	20%	.....
1	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10%	.....
1	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	3.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	4.25	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.80	.....	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	3.00	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	2.90	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	3.00	2.00	1.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....

REPORT I—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
1	Brick .....	Moulder.....		
1	Brick .....	Officer.....		
1	Brick .....	Temperer .....		
1	Brick .....	Pit Filler.....		
1	Brick .....	Brick Maker.....		
1	Brick .....	Brick Setter .....		
2	Brick .....	Mould Sander .....		
2	Brick .....	Shoveler.....		
2	Brick .....	Mould Filler.....		
2	Brick .....	Striker.....		
2	Brick .....	Off Bearer .....		
2	Brick .....	General Man .....		
3	Brick .....	Brick Maker.....	1	
4	Brick .....	Brick Maker.....	16	
5	Brick .....	Brick Maker.....		
55	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
56	Flour and Feed.....	Helper.....		
57	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
57	Flour and Feed.....	Salesman.....		
57	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
57	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
57	Flour and Feed.....	Packer.....		
57	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		
58	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
58	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
58	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
59	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
59	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
60	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
60	Flour and Feed.....	Salesman.....		
60	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
61	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
61	Flour and Feed.....	Teamster.....		
62	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
62	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
62	Flour and Feed.....	Mill Hand .....		
63	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
63	Flour and Feed.....	Bookkeeper.....		
63	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
64	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
64	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
64	Flour and Feed.....	Drayman.....		
64	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
65	Flour and Feed.....	Manager.....		
65	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
65	Flour and Feed.....	Drayman.....		
65	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
66	Flour and Feed.....	Miller.....		
66	Flour and Feed.....	Engineer.....		
66	Flour and Feed.....	Laborer.....		

REPORT I—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
1			2.00					10			
2			1.50					10			
1			1.50					10			
1			2.00					10			
2			1.50					10			
1			2.00					10			
1			1.50					10			
1			1.75					10			
1			1.75					10			
1			1.75					10			
2			1.75					10			
1			1.50					10			
20			1.75	1.50				10		10%	
16		2.75	1.75	1.60				10		10%	
9			1.60					10			
3		1.50						12			
2		1.15						10			
1		3.00									
1		3.25									
1		1.75									
3		2.70	1.54	1.35				12			
2		1.08		1.08				12			
2		1.08		1.08				10			
1		2.00									
1		2.55						11			
1		1.55						11			
1		3.50									
1		2.50									
1		3.00									
3		2.50									
1		2.75									
2		2.35		1.55				12			
2		1.10						12			
1		1.50									
2		2.00						10			
15		1.00		.80				10			
1		2.75									
1		1.50									
2		3.00		1.35				12			
1		2.75									
1		3.00									
3		1.25									
1		2.00									
1		2.75									
1		3.00									
3		1.25									
1		2.00									
3		3.46	1.73	1.50				11			
1		1.98						11			
1		1.00						11			

REPORT I—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
6	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....	4	.....
7	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....	.....	.....
8	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....	2	.....
9	Brick .....	Brick Molder .....	.....	.....
9	Brick .....	Brick Burner .....	.....	.....
9	Brick .....	Brick Wheeler .....	.....	.....
9	Brick .....	Laborer .....	.....	.....
9	Brick .....	Office Laborer .....	2	.....
10	Brick .....	Engineer .....	.....	.....
10	Brick .....	Temper .....	.....	.....
10	Brick .....	Cutter .....	.....	.....
10	Brick .....	Wheeler .....	.....	.....
10	Brick .....	Hacker .....	.....	.....
10	Brick .....	Setter .....	.....	.....
10	Brick .....	Burner .....	.....	.....
10	Brick .....	Hauler .....	.....	.....
10	Brick .....	Pitman .....	.....	.....
11	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....	.....	.....
12	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....	.....	.....
13	Brick .....	Laborer .....	3	.....
14	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....	.....	.....
15	Brick .....	Laborer .....	1	.....
17	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....	3	.....
18	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....	3	.....
19	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....	.....	.....
20	Brick .....	Brushing Brick .....	3	.....
20	Brick .....	Laborer .....	.....	.....
20	Brick .....	Burner .....	.....	.....
20	Brick .....	Engineer .....	.....	.....
20	Brick .....	Fireman .....	.....	.....
20	Brick .....	Watchman .....	.....	.....
20	Brick .....	Bricksetter .....	.....	.....
21	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....	.....	.....
22	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....	15	.....
24	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....	.....	.....
24	Brick .....	Engineer .....	2	.....
25	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....	.....	.....
26	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....	4	.....
27	Brick .....	Laborer .....	.....	.....
28	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....	3	.....
29	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....	2	.....
30	Brick .....	Brickmaker .....	.....	.....
1	Butter .....	Butter Maker .....	.....	.....
1	Butter .....	Helper .....	.....	.....
1	Butter .....	Clerk .....	.....	.....
2	Butter .....	Manager .....	.....	.....
2	Butter .....	Butter Maker .....	.....	.....
2	Butter .....	Station Foreman .....	.....	.....
2	Butter .....	Helper .....	.....	.....
3	Butter .....	Butter Maker .....	.....	.....

REPORT I—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
43	.....	2.50	1.75	1.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	2.00	1.50	1.40	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	2.00	1.75	1.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	4.00	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	2.00	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
47	.....	2.50	1.75	1.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	3.00	1.75	1.50	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	25	.....
12	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	2.00	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	2.00	1.50	.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	2.50	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	8 to 10	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
56	.....	1.75	1.50	1.25	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	10	.....
4	.....	3.50	3.50	3.50	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	10	.....
2	.....	3.00	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
2	.....	2.00	.....	1.60	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
2	.....	1.80	.....	1.80	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	10	.....
4	.....	2.25	2.12	2.00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
34	.....	1.75	1.50	1.40	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1.50	1.40	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	.....	2.75	2.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	8 to 11	.....	10	.....
.....	.....	2.50	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	1.75	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	15	.....
.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	2.50	1.75	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
6	.....	1.75	1.50	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	3.00	1.87	1.25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....



REPORT I—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
3	Butter .....	Egg Candler.....		
3	Butter .....	Operate Separator.....		
3	Butter .....	Driver.....		
3	Butter .....	Route Agent.....		
3	Butter .....	Buyer.....		
4	Butter .....	Butter Maker.....		
5	Butter .....	Cheese Maker.....		
7	Butter .....	Laborer.....		
7	Butter .....	Manager.....		
13	Butter .....	Butter Maker.....		
13	Butter .....	Helper.....		
14	Butter .....	Milk Gatherer.....		
16	Butter .....	Butter Maker.....		
16	Butter .....	Driver.....		
16	Butter .....	Helper.....		
17	Butter .....	Butter Maker.....		
17	Butter .....	Helper.....		
18	Butter .....	Helper.....		
20	Butter .....	Helper.....		
21	Butter .....	Cheese Maker.....		
22	Butter .....			
22	Butter .....			
23	Butter .....	Butter Maker.....		
25	Butter .....	Butter Maker.....		
25	Butter .....	Helper.....		
26	Butter .....	Helper.....		
1	Rubber Stamp .....	Manager.....		
1	Rubber Stamp .....	Salesman.....		
1	Rubber Stamp .....	Stenographer.....		
1	Rubber Stamp .....	Stencil Cutter.....		
1	Rubber Stamp .....	Rubber-Stamp Maker.....		
1	Rubber Stamp .....	Apprentice.....		
2	Rubber Stamp .....	Score.....		
2	Rubber Stamp .....	Cutter.....	2	6
2	Rubber Stamp .....	Driver.....		
2	Rubber Stamp .....	Finisher.....		10
2	Rubber Stamp .....	Cigar-Box Maker.....	2	
3	Rubber Stamp .....	Sorghum.....		
6	Sash and Door.....	Carpenter.....	2	
7	Sash and Door.....	Manager.....		
7	Sash and Door.....	Salesman.....		
7	Sash and Door.....	Bookkeeper.....		
7	Sash and Door.....	Machine Man.....		
7	Sash and Door.....	Cabinet Maker.....		
7	Sash and Door.....	Stair Builder.....		
7	Sash and Door.....	Turner.....		
7	Sash and Door.....	Helper.....		
7	Sash and Door.....	Yard Man.....		
7	Sash and Door.....	Teamster.....		
7	Sash and Door.....	Engineer.....		

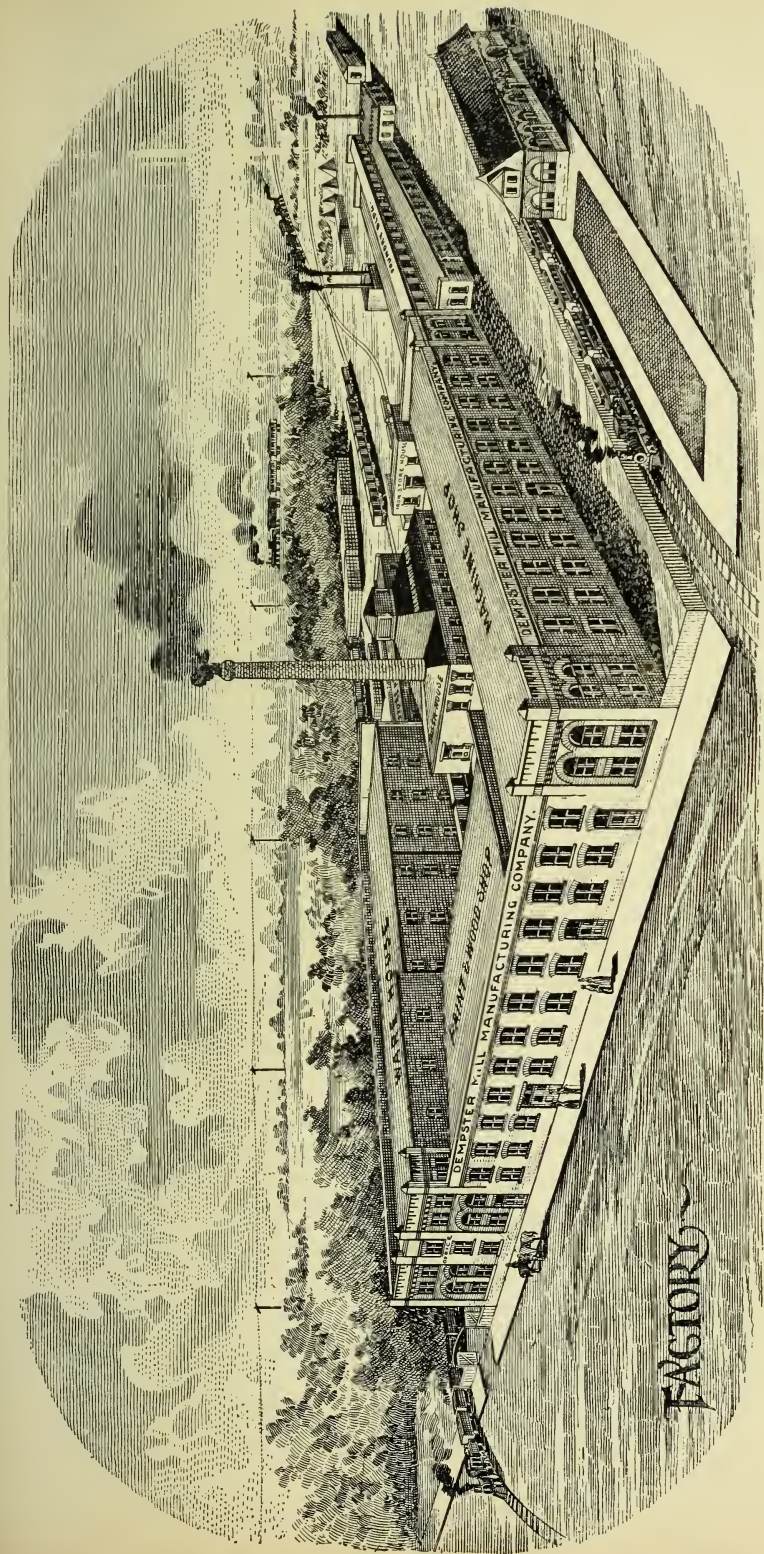


REPORT I—*Continued.*

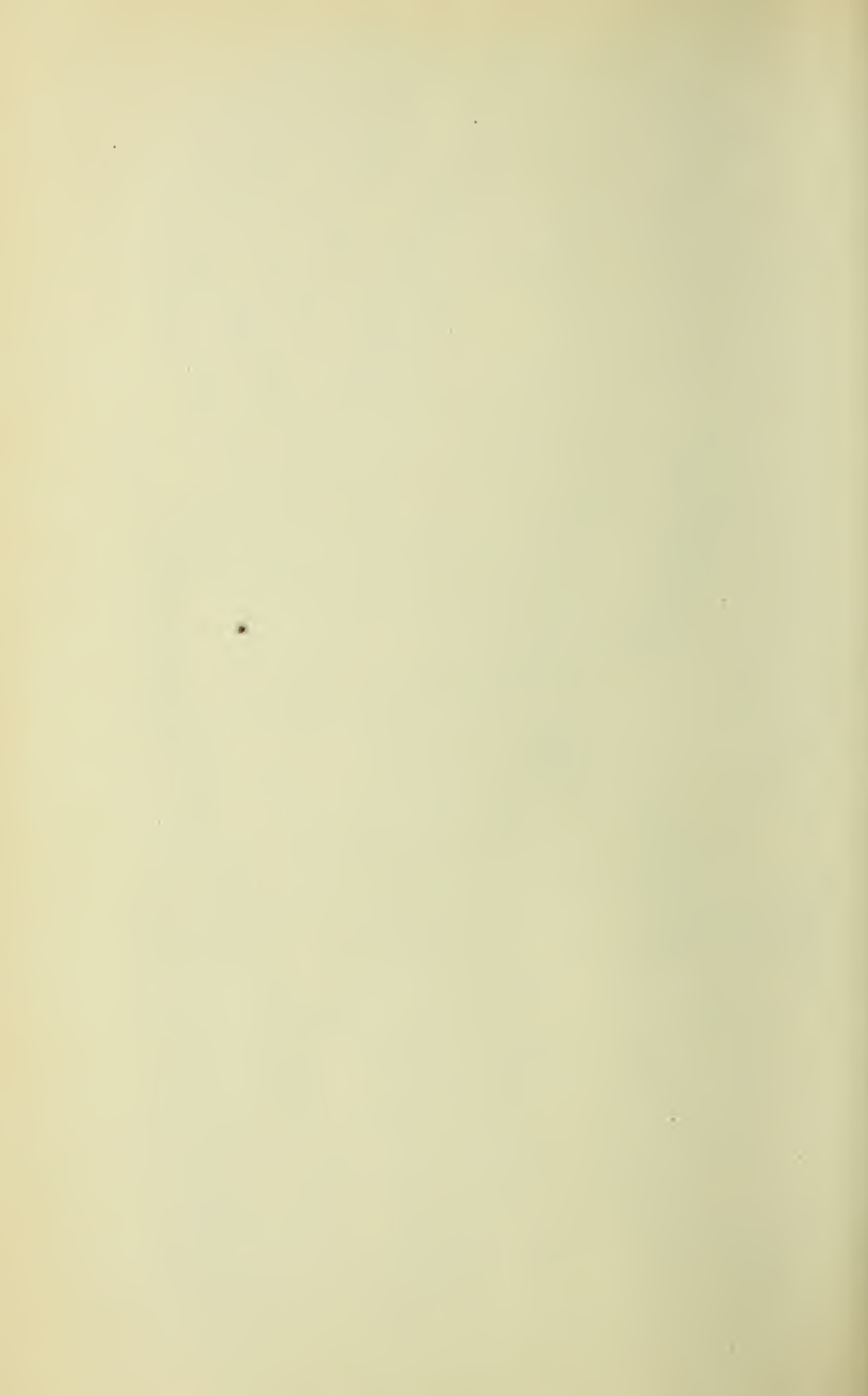
Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
4		2.00	1.75	1.50				10			
4		2.00	1.75	1.50				10			
10		3.50	1.75	1.00				10			
1		2.50						10			
1		1.75						10			
4		2.00						12			
2		2.00		.85				10			
4				1.00				10			
1		1.75						10			
1		1.50									
1		1.25									
1		1.00						10			
1		2.00									
4		1.25									
1		1.25									
4		2.00						10			
1		1.75						10			
2			1.00					8			
1		1.75						9			
2		1.00						10			
10		1.50	.50					10			
	2				1.00	.25		10			
2		3.50		3.50				10			
1		2.00						8			
4	1	2.00		2.00	2.00			8	8		
5		1.10		1.10				8			
1		3.00									
1		2.00									
1		1.25									
2		3.50		1.50							
3		2.50		1.25							
1			.75								
2		2.00	1.00					10			
2		1.25		.75		.50		10	10		
1		1.25						10			
	17				1.25	1.00	.50	10	10		
1		2.00		1.00				10			
7	1	1.25	1.18	1.00		.50		10	10	40	
		2.50		2.00				10			
1		3.00									
1		2.75									
1		2.70									
8		2.75		2.50				10		20	
10		2.75		2.50				10		20	
2		3.50		3.00				10		20	
1			2.75					10		20	
3			1.50					10		15	
3			1.75					10		15	
3			1.75					10		15	
1			2.25					10		10	

REPORT I—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
7	Sash and Door .....	Carpenter .....	.....	.....
8	Sash and Door .....	Carpenter .....	.....	.....
8	Sash and Door .....	Carpenter .....	2	.....
9	White Lead .....	Lead Department .....	.....	.....
9	White Lead .....	Leadin Oil .....	.....	.....
9	White Lead .....	Oxide .....	.....	.....
9	White Lead .....	Repair .....	.....	.....
11	Monument .....	Marble Cutter .....	.....	.....
12	Monument .....	Marble Cutter .....	.....	.....
12	Monument .....	Carver .....	.....	.....
13	Canning .....	Manager .....	.....	.....
13	Canning .....	Bookkeeper .....	.....	.....
13	Canning .....	Canning Department .....	15	.....
14	Canning .....	Manager .....	.....	.....
14	Canning .....	Salesman .....	.....	.....
14	Canning .....	Canning Department .....	.....	.....
14	Canning .....	Canning Department .....	.....	.....
15	Candy .....	Candy Salesman .....	.....	.....
15	Candy .....	Bookkeeper .....	.....	.....
15	Candy .....	Clerk .....	.....	.....
15	Candy .....	Chocolate Dipper .....	.....	.....
15	Candy .....	Cream .....	.....	.....
15	Candy .....	Whipping Department .....	.....	.....
15	Candy .....	Candy Making .....	.....	.....
15	Candy .....	Candy Making .....	.....	.....
16	Bread .....	Baker .....	.....	.....
18	Tent and Awning .....	Seamstress .....	.....	.....
20	Patent Medicine .....	Washing Bottles .....	.....	.....
20	Patent Medicine .....	Filling Bottles .....	.....	.....
20	Patent Medicine .....	Labeling .....	.....	.....
20	Patent Medicine .....	Pharmacist .....	.....	.....
21	Drinks .....	Bottler .....	.....	.....
22	Furniture .....	Manager .....	.....	.....
22	Furniture .....	Salesman .....	.....	.....
22	Furniture .....	Upholsterer .....	.....	.....
1	Cigars .....	Cigarmaker .....	.....	.....
3	Cigars .....	Cigarmaker .....	5	.....
5	Cigars .....	Cigarmaker .....	.....	.....
10	Cigars .....	Cigarmaker .....	.....	.....
11	Cigars .....	Cigarmaker .....	1	.....
16	Cigars .....	Cigarmaker .....	1	.....
17	Cigars .....	Cigarmaker .....	.....	.....
18	Cigars .....	Cigarmaker .....	1	.....
20	Cigars .....	Cigarmaker .....	.....	.....
21	Cigars .....	Cigarmaker .....	1	.....
23	Cigars .....	Cigarmaker .....	.....	.....
27	Cigars .....	Cigarmaker .....	.....	.....
28	Cigars .....	Cigarmaker .....	.....	.....
29	Cigars .....	Cigarmaker .....	3	.....
29	Cigars .....	Striper .....	5	.....



FACTORY OF THE DEMPSTER WIND-MILL COMPANY. BEATRICE.





REPORT I—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
5		3.50		2.70				10		10	
42		3.50	1.92	1.35				10			
		.75	.63	.50				10			
25		3.30	2.00	1.50							
7		2.75	1.75	1.50							
10		2.25	2.00	1.75							
4		3.00	2.25	1.50							
5		3.00		2.00				8			
1			2.25					10			
2		2.75		2.00				10			
1			3.33								
1			2.00								
155	50	2.00	1.50	.60	1.75	.80	.60			15	
2		3.00									
1		4.00									
	18				1.00		.75				
36		2.00	1.00	.50							
1			4.00								
1			2.70								
1			1.50								
	24				1.40	.90	.50		10		
	4				.95	.75	.60		10		
	6				.95	.75	.60		10		
	4				.65	.60	.50		10		
10		3.25	2.00	.75							
3	1	1.32		1.00			.40				
2					1.00		.50		8		
1			.41 $\frac{3}{8}$					10			
1			.50					10			20
	1					.41			10		
1			2.25					10			33
1			1.25								
1			3.00								
1			3.00								
8	1	3.00		.60	.80			10	10		
3		2.00	1.50	1.00				9			
5		2.50						10			
3		1.50		.50				8			
2	1		2.00			.50		8	8		
			2.00								
3	3	2.50		1.00	1.52	.90	.18	9	8		
2		1.00						7		20	
3		2.50	1.88	.55				8			
11		2.50	1.75	1.00							
4		3.00	.75	.50				9			
1		3.60						8			
4	1	1.85		.75				7	7		
1	1	1.25			1.25						
13		2.75	2.35	2.00				8			
		.50	.45	.40				8			

REPORT I—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
1	Beer.....	Manager.....		
1	Beer.....	Salesman.....		
1	Beer.....	Foreman.....		
1	Beer.....	Engineer.....		
1	Beer.....	Laborer.....		
2	Beer.....	Laborer.....		
3	Beer.....	Laborer.....		
4	Beer.....	Laborer.....	2	
5	Beer.....	Brewer.....		
5	Beer.....	Engineer.....		
5	Beer.....	Fireman.....		
5	Beer.....	Driver.....		
5	Beer.....	Carpenter.....		
5	Beer.....	Bottler.....		
6	Beer.....	Manager.....		
6	Beer.....	Salesman.....		
6	Beer.....	Bookkeeper.....		
6	Beer.....	Foreman.....		
6	Beer.....	Kettleman.....		
6	Beer.....	Engineer.....		
6	Beer.....	Fireman.....		
6	Beer.....	Malt-House Man.....		
6	Beer.....	Malter.....		
6	Beer.....	Teamster.....		
6	Beer.....	Watchman.....		
6	Beer.....	Bottle-House Foreman.....		
6	Beer.....	Labeller and Washer.....	2	
6	Beer.....	Cooper.....		
6	Beer.....	Cellar Man.....		
6	Beer.....	Wash-House Man.....		
7	Beer.....	Brewer.....		
8	Beer.....	Brewer.....		
8	Beer.....	Laborer.....		
9	Beer.....	Engineer.....		
9	Beer.....	Fireman.....		
9	Beer.....	Breweryman.....		
9	Beer.....	Teamster.....		
9	Beer.....	Cooper.....		
9	Beer.....	Janitor.....		
10	Whisky.....	Manager.....		
10	Whisky.....	Bookkeeper.....		
10	Whisky.....	Clerk.....		
10	Whisky.....	Fermenting Room.....		
10	Whisky.....	Engineer and Fireman.....		
10	Whisky.....	Wash House.....		
10	Whisky.....	Warehouse.....		
10	Whisky.....	Laborer.....		
10	Whisky.....	Cattle Feeder.....		
10	Whisky.....	Cooper.....		





REPORT I—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
1	Packing-House Products,	Yardman.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Beef Cutter.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Dressers.....	4	
1	Packing-House Products,	Washing.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Offal.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Cooler.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Rough Tallow.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Checking.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Tank and Press.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Oil House.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Laundry.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Box Factory.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Beef Casing Cleaning.....	2	
1	Packing-House Products,	Beef Casing Packing.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Pigs' Feet.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Fertilizer Drying.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Fertilizer Cooking.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Bone Manufacturing.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Icing Cars.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Beef Loading.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Sheep Loading.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Tongue Department.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Offal Loading.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Sheep Dressing.....	2	
1	Packing-House Products,	Rough Tallow.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Checking Offal.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Car Carpenter.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Car Truck Repairer.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Tanner, Sheep.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Beef Cutting.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Express Shipping.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Cleaning Yard.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Engineer Helper.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Electric Power.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Electrician Helper.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Engineer Helper.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Brine Distribution.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Coal Handler.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Fireman.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Ash Handler.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Blacksmith.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Millwright.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Mason Helper.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Machinist Helper.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Steamfitter and Helper.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Carpenter.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Laborer.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Painter's Helper.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Stableman.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Tripe Man.....		

## REPORT I—Continued.

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
3		2.00	1.84	1.75				10			
2		5.00		3.00				10			
51		4.50	2.47	1.25				10			
22		2.25	1.78	1.00				10			
12		2.25	1.78	1.00				10			
7		2.00	1.79	1.75							
24		2.00	1.70	1.50							
3		1.25	1.99	1.25							
4		3.85	2.14	1.00							
20		4.16	1.99	1.25							
1		1.75	1.50	1.25							
14		3.00	1.99	1.25							
34		3.33	2.00	1.00							
2		1.75		1.75							
5	3	2.00	1.90	1.75	2.00	1.75	1.50		10		
11		2.00	1.76	1.50							
3		2.00	1.80	1.75							
11		2.25	2.00	1.75							
16		3.00	1.83	1.75							
24		3.66	2.11	1.75							
2		2.00	1.86	1.75							
3		2.00	1.78	1.75							
1		2.00									
21		3.00	2.39	1.25							
4		1.90	1.65	1.50							
1		1.75		1.25							
1			2.25								
13		3.33	1.94	1.75							
7		2.50	2.21	1.75							
8		3.00	2.03	.75							
10		3.00	1.96	1.50							
4		2.00	1.80	1.75							
1			2.00								
2			2.00								
2		2.25	2.00	1.75							
5		2.25	2.00	1.75							
1		1.75		1.25							
3		2.35	2.25	1.75							
11		2.00	1.90	1.75							
2		1.87		1.75							
2		2.25	2.12	2.00							
7		2.75	2.32	1.75							
3		5.50	2.88	1.75							
3		2.50	2.18	1.75							
11		2.50	2.05	1.75							
25		3.00	2.29	1.75							
11			1.75								
			2.25								
1			2.00								
6		2.66	2.17	1.75							

REPORT I—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
1	Packing-House Products,	Elevator Man.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Hog Penning.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Fixed Labor.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Dressing.....	2	
1	Packing-House Products,	Gut Man.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Offal.....	2	
1	Packing-House Products,	Coaler.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Cutting.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Casing.....	2	
1	Packing-House Products,	Fat Trimming.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Lean Trimming.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	D. S. Put Down.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Pork Packing.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Sewing.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	S. P. Put Down.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Overhauling.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Hog Tank and Press.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Lard Manufacturing.....	2	
1	Packing-House Products,	Special.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	D. K. K. Trimming.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Inspection Packing.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Smoking.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Sausage.....	8	
1	Packing-House Products,	Sausage Packing.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	R. R. Switching.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Wholesale W. K. T.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Cooper.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Beef-Curing.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Receiving.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Store Room.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Green Hides.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Watchman.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Time-Keeper.....		
1	Packing-House Products,	Train Loading.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Dry Packing.....	1	
1	Packing-House Products,	Egg Candling.....		2
2	Packing-House Products,	Manager.....		
2	Packing-House Products,	Salesman.....		
2	Packing-House Products,	Bookkeeper.....		
2	Packing-House Products,	Clerk.....		
2	Packing-House Products,	Stenographer.....		
3	Packing-House Products,	Foreman.....		
3	Packing-House Products,	Salesman.....		
3	Packing-House Products,	Bookkeeper.....		
3	Packing-House Products,	Clerk.....		
3	Packing-House Products,	Stenographer.....		
3	Packing-House Products,	Machinist.....		
3	Packing-House Products,	Engineer.....		
3	Packing-House Products,	Butcher.....		
3	Packing-House Products,	Laborer.....		



REPORT I—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
15	.....	2.25	1.85	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.33	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	3.00	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	.....	3.25	2.14	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	2.25	1.96	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	2.00	1.84	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	1.75	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	.....	3.00	2.05	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	2.50	1.98	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	1.75	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	2.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	2.00	1.75	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	2.00	1.87	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1.75	1.08	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	2.25	1.78	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	1.75	1.70	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	2.25	1.86	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	5.83	1.93	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	2.00	1.87	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	3.00	1.84	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	2.00	1.72	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	6	5.00	1.77	.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	2.00	1.61	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	3.96	3.33	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	2.50	2.00	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	2.25	1.92	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.00	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2.50	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	3.83	1.90	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	3.83	1.90	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	3.83	1.90	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	3.66	1.82	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	2.00	1.70	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	2.50	1.84	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	4.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	2.62	2.51	2.50	.....	.....	.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	2.50	2.42	2.25	.....	.....	.....	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	.....	.....	.....
66	.....	4.50	2.50	2.00	.....	.....	.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....
330	.....	2.50	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....

REPORT I—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
3	Packing-House Products,	Laborer.....	18	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Foreman.....	.....	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Salesman.....	.....	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Bookkeeper.....	.....	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Clerk.....	.....	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Stenographer.....	.....	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Carpenter.....	.....	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Calker.....	.....	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Police.....	.....	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Machinist.....	.....	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Electrician.....	.....	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Steam Fitter.....	.....	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Hog House.....	13	2
4	Packing-House Products,	Beef House.....	14	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Glue Works.....	2	2
4	Packing-House Products,	Sausage Factory.....	8	8
4	Packing-House Products,	Ham House.....	2	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Engineer and Fireman.....	.....	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Fertilizer.....	1	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Tank Press.....	.....	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Cooper.....	2	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Loading.....	.....	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Lard and Oleo.....	4	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Car Repairer.....	.....	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Dry Salt.....	2	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Sheep Kill.....	8	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Icing Cars.....	.....	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Butter and Eggs.....	.....	.....
4	Packing-House Products,	Laborer.....	.....	.....
5	Packing-House Products,	Butcher and Helper.....	50	.....
5	Packing-House Products,	Curing and Packing.....	20	.....
5	Packing-House Products,	Canning.....	8	5
5	Packing-House Products,	Sausage.....	15	10
5	Packing-House Products,	Tanking and Refining.....	15	.....
5	Packing-House Products,	Cooper and Helper.....	.....	.....
5	Packing-House Products,	Machinist and Fitter.....	.....	.....
5	Packing-House Products,	Engineer and Fireman.....	.....	.....
5	Packing House Products,	Glue Making.....	.....	.....
5	Packing-House Products,	Icing and Shipping.....	.....	.....
5	Packing-House Products,	Carpenter.....	.....	.....
5	Packing-House Products,	Tanner.....	25	.....
5	Packing-House Products,	Soap.....	.....	5
5	Packing-House Products,	Pharmaceutical.....	.....	.....
1	Brooms.....	Broom Maker.....	.....	.....
1	Brooms.....	Broom Maker.....	2	.....
3	Brooms.....	Broom Maker.....	.....	.....
3	Brooms.....	Foreman.....	.....	.....
3	Brooms.....	Salesman.....	.....	.....
3	Brooms.....	Bookkeeper.....	.....	.....
4	Brooms.....	Broom Maker.....	1	.....



REPORT I—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
.....	.....	1.00	.87	.75	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	3.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	9	2.75	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	.....	3.00	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	3.00	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	2.50	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
47	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
150	43	4.00	2.25	1.25	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
215	.....	4.50	2.50	1.00	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
17	8	2.50	1.75	1.00	.....	.....	.....	10	8	.....	.....
61	1	2.75	2.25	1.00	.....	.....	.....	9	8	.....	.....
51	3	2.75	2.00	1.25	.....	.....	.....	8	9	.....	.....
34	.....	3.50	2.75	2.25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	2.50	2.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	2.50	2.00	1.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	2.75	2.00	1.25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
42	.....	2.75	2.00	1.25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
125	.....	2.75	2.25	1.00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
55	.....	3.50	2.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	2.25	1.75	1.75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
26	3	2.50	2.00	1.25	.....	.....	.....	10	9	.....	.....
1,098	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
550	.....	4.50	2.25	.75	.....	.....	.....	10	9	2	.....
360	.....	2.50	1.90	.75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....
120	55	2.25	1.50	.65	2.50	1.25	.65	10	9	2	2
90	40	2.50	1.90	.75	1.50	1.00	.75	10	9	2	2
150	.....	3.00	1.50	.65	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....
40	.....	3.00	2.30	1.75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....
60	.....	3.50	2.25	1.25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....
60	.....	2.50	2.25	2.00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	3	.....
25	10	2.00	1.85	1.75	1.25	1.00	1.00	10	.....	.....	.....
140	.....	2.25	1.85	1.75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
120	.....	3.00	2.00	1.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
115	.....	3.25	2.25	.65	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
45	30	2.50	1.70	1.00	1.25	1.00	.75	10	.....	.....	.....
15	15	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.50	1.00	.75	10	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	2.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
.....	.....	1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
100	.....	.40	Penetentiary Work.					.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	2.00	1.75	1.75	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	10	.....

REPORT I—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
5	Brooms .....	Broom Maker.....		
6	Brooms .....	Broom Maker.....	1	
7	Brooms .....	Broom Maker.....		
1	Harness.....	Foreman.....		
1	Harness.....	Salesman.....		
1	Harness.....	Bookkeeper.....		
1	Harness.....	Stenographer.....		
1	Harness.....	Harness Maker.....	1	
2	Harness.....	Harness Maker.....		
3	Harness.....	Harness Maker.....		
4	Harness.....	Manager.....		
4	Harness.....	Salesman.....		
4	Harness.....	Bookkeeper.....		
4	Harness.....	Harness Maker.....		
5	Harness.....	Foreman.....		
5	Harness.....	Salesman.....		
5	Harness.....	Bookkeeper.....		
5	Harness.....	Clerk.....		
5	Harness.....	Harness Maker.....		
6	Harness.....	Foreman.....		
6	Harness.....	Salesman.....		
6	Harness.....	Bookkeeper.....		
6	Harness.....	Clerk.....		
6	Harness.....	Harness Maker.....		
6	Harness.....	Foreman.....		
6	Harness.....	Clerk.....		
6	Harness.....	Harness Maker.....		
1	Boiler Works.....	Manager.....		
1	Boiler Works.....	Laborer.....		
2	Boiler Works.....	Manager.....		
2	Boiler Works.....	Laborer.....		
3	Boiler Works.....	Foreman.....		
3	Boiler Works.....	Boiler Maker.....		
3	Boiler Works.....	Helper.....		
4	Boiler Works.....	Foreman.....		
4	Boiler Works.....	Bookkeeper.....		
4	Boiler Works.....	Machinist.....		
5	Sheet Metal.....	Manager.....		
5	Sheet Metal.....	Bookkeeper.....		
5	Sheet Metal.....	Tinners.....		
5	Sheet Metal.....	Helper.....		
5	Sheet Metal.....	Helper.....	2	
6	Foundry.....	Foreman.....		
6	Foundry.....	Salesman.....		
6	Foundry.....	Bookkeeper.....		
6	Foundry.....	Clerk.....		
6	Foundry.....	Stenographer.....		
6	Foundry.....	Moulder.....		
6	Foundry.....	Covemakers.....		
6	Foundry.....	Metal Helpers.....		

REPORT I—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
2		\$1.25		\$0.75				10			
3		2.50	\$2.10	1.75				9		8	
9		1.75	1.25	.90				9		5	
2		5.00									
5		4.00									
	1				3.00						
	1				1.75						
60	2	4.17	2.67	.50				10			
2			1.50					10			
2			2.00					10			
1			4.00								
3			2.00								
	1				2.00						
25	1	3.75	2.50	2.00				10			
2		4.00									
3		3.00									
1		2.00									
2		1.75									
30		3.50	3.00	2.50				10			
2		3.00									
2		2.50									
1		3.00									
1		2.25									
9		2.50		1.50				10			
2		3.50									
1		3.75									
1		1.66						10			
1		2.50									
8		3.25	2.00	1.40						5	
1		3.00									
6		3.00	2.00	1.40				10		20	
1		4.00						10			
20		4.00	2.50					10			
20		1.75	1.65	1.50				10			
1		4.00									
	1				1.50			10			
5		3.50	1.05	.50				10			
1		3.10									
1		1.50									
5		4.00		2.75				8			
2		2.00		1.50				8			
		1.00		.75				8			
5		4.00									
2		4.00									
1		2.50									
3		2.00									
	1	1.75									
33		4.00		2.25				10		10	
4		2.00		1.70				10		10	
4		2.00		1.70				10		10	

REPORT I—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
6	Foundry .....	Foundry Helpers. ....		
6	Foundry .....	Carpenter. ....		
6	Foundry .....	Chipper .....		
6	Foundry .....	Pattern Shop .....		
6	Foundry .....	Engineer .....		
6	Foundry .....	B. S. Shop .....		
6	Foundry .....	Watchman.....		
6	Foundry .....	Teamster.....		
6	Foundry .....	Finish Shop and Yard Man.....		
6	Foundry .....	Outside Erecting .....		
7	Foundry .....	Foundryman .....		
8	Foundry .....	Manager.....		
8	Foundry .....	Bookkeeper.....		
8	Foundry .....	Machinist .....		
8	Foundry .....	Boiler Shop.....		
8	Foundry .....	Blacksmith.....		
8	Foundry .....	Foundry.....		
8	Foundry .....	Pattern Shop.....		
9	Hardware Specialties .....	Machine Shop .....	3	
10	Windmills .....	Mill Man .....		
12	Windmills .....	Foreman and Manager.....		
12	Windmills .....	Salesman .....		
12	Windmills .....	Bookkeeper.....		
12	Windmills .....	Clerk .....		
12	Windmills .....	Stenographer.....		
12	Windmills .....	Machinist .....	3	
12	Windmills .....	Woodworker.....		
12	Windmills .....	Foundry.....	2	
12	Windmills .....	Blacksmith.....	1	
12	Windmills .....	Painter.....		
12	Windmills .....	Shipping Room.....		
12	Windmills .....	Salesman .....		
13	Iron Beds .....	Foreman.....		
13	Iron Beds .....	Salesman .....		
13	Iron Beds .....	Bookkeeper.....		
13	Iron Beds .....	Iron Beds.....	22	
13	Iron Beds .....	Mattressmaker.....	12	2
13	Iron Beds .....	Springs.....	8	
13	Iron Beds .....	Excelsior .....	2	
14	Fencing.....	Fence Maker.....		
17	Carriages .....	Salesman .....		
17	Carriages .....	Bookkeeper.....		
17	Carriages .....	Wood worker.....		
18	Carriages and Wagons .....	Woodworker.....		
18	Carriages and Wagons .....	Blacksmith.....		
18	Carriages and Wagons .....	Painter.....		
18	Carriages and Wagons .....	Trimmer.....		
21	Carriages and Wagons .....	Wagonmaker.....		
22	Planing-Mill .....	Carpenter.....		
22	Planing-Mill .....	Turner .....		







REPORT I—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
22	Planing Mill .....	Stair Builder.....	.....	.....
22	Planing Mill .....	Engineer .....	.....	.....
22	Planing Mill .....	Teamster .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Foreman .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Bookkeeper .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Stenographer .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Machinist .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Apprentice .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Helpers .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Drillers .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Nut Tapper.....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Ball Cutter .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Oiler .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Shop Cleaner.....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Tool Temperer.....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Carpenter .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Apprentice .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Helper .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Saw Filer.....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Tank Repairer.....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Mason .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Electrician .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Stationary Engineer .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Fireman .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Painter .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Apprentice .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Helper.....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Blacksmith.....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Apprentice .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Helper .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Shearman .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Leverman .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Tool Dresser.....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Hammerman .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Moulder.....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Moulder Apprentice .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Moulder Helper.....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Core Maker.....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Gang Boss .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Cupola Tender .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Iron Braker .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Boiler Maker .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	B. M. Apprentice .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	B. M. Helper .....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Bolt Maker.....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Flue Setter.....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Flue Setter Helper.....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Flue Welder.....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Flue Welder Helper.....	.....	.....
23	R. R. Shops .....	Steamfitter .....	.....	.....

## REPORT I—Continued.

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
1			3.00								
1			2.00								
1			1.40								
27			4.50								
15			2.85								
1			2.25								
167		3.50	5.00	2.00				8½			
23		2.00	1.75	.50				8½			
49		2.00	1.75	1.25				8½			
19		2.25	2.00	1.75				8½			
3		2.60	2.31	1.75				8½			
5		2.25	2.05	1.75				8½			
3		2.00	2.00	2.00				8½			
10		2.00	1.90	1.75				8½			
1		2.75	2.75	2.75				8½			
103		3.40	2.60	2.00				8½			
1		.50	.50	.50				8½			
13		2.00	1.80	1.75				8½			
2		3.00		2.75				8½			
3		2.75	2.44	2.25				8½			
1		3.00	3.00	3.00				8½			
2		2.75	2.65	2.50				10			
5		2.75	2.65	2.50				10			
12		2.00	1.95	1.80				10			
41		3.16	2.90	2.00				8½			
5		2.00	1.50	.50				8½			
8		1.80	1.78	1.78				8½			
26		3.85	3.60	2.25				8½			
2		2.00	1.25	.50				8½			
37		2.25	2.20	1.80				8½			
1		2.25	2.25	2.25				8½			
1		2.20	2.20	2.20				8½			
1		2.00	2.00	2.00				8½			
8		4.00	3.10	2.00				10			
35		3.75	3.20	3.15				8½			
6		2.00	1.50	.50				8½			
18		2.50	2.10	2.00				8½			
9		3.20	3.00	.50				8½			
6		3.20	3.05	2.75				10			
1		2.65	2.65	2.65				8½			
1		2.65	2.65	2.65				8½			
16		3.50	3.25	2.75				8½			
5		2.00	1.40	.50				8½			
43		2.10	2.05	1.90				8½			
1		2.47	2.47	2.47				8½			
4		2.50	2.37	2.25				8½			
5		2.00	1.92	1.90				8½			
2		2.75	2.50	2.25				8½			
2		1.90	1.90	1.90				8½			
10		3.25	2.85	2.25				8½			

REPORT I—*Continued.*

Line No.	KIND OF GOODS MANUFACTURED	OCCUPATION	Employed Under 16 Yrs.	
			Male	Female
23	Railroad Shops.....	Apprentice.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Helper.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Babblers.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Chippers.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Sheet-iron Worker.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Sheet-iron Worker Helper.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Coppersmith.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Tinsmith.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Tinsmith Apprentice.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Tinsmith Helper.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Truckman.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Hostler.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Caller.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Engine Watchman.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Boiler Washer.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Wiper.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Coal Heaver.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Shop Watchman.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Pattern Maker.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Pattern-Maker Helper.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Pattern-Maker Apprentice.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Laborer.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Machine Hand.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Machine-Hand Helper.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Upholsterer.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Upholsterer Helper.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Locksmith.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Burnisher.....	.....	.....
22	Railroad Shops.....	Plater.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Plater Helper.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Car Inspector.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Car Repairer.....	.....	.....
23	Railroad Shops.....	Air-Brake Repairer.....	.....	.....
24	Tank Manufacturing.....	Manager.....	.....	.....
24	Tank Manufacturing.....	Salesman.....	.....	.....
24	Tank Manufacturing.....	Mill Man.....	.....	.....
24	Tank Manufacturing.....	Tank Maker.....	.....	.....
26	Wind Mills.....	Mill Man.....	.....	.....

REPORT I—*Continued.*

Employed Over 16 Yrs.		Wages Paid per Day Male			Wages Paid per Day Female			Hours of Daily Labor		Advance	
Male	Female	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Male	Female	Male	Female
4	.....	2.00	1.38	.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	2.00	1.93	1.75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	3.00	2.25	2.00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1.75	1.75	1.75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	3.50	3.03	2.25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	2.00	1.80	1.75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	3.20	2.82	2.25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	3.00	2.80	2.25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	2.00	1.62	.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	2.00	1.80	1.75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	2.50	2.25	1.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	2.75	2.60	2.50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	2.00	1.75	1.00	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.98	.....	1.55	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.75	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1.75	1.65	1.55	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	1.55	1.55	1.50	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	3.00	1.98	1.90	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	3.50	3.00	2.75	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	2.00	1.56	1.55	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	3.12	3.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	2.00	1.85	1.80	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	3.00	2.75	2.25	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1.80	.....	1.80	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	2.50	2.45	2.25	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	3.15	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	2.75	2.25	2.00	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	2.00	1.85	1.80	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	2.50	2.25	2.00	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	2.00	1.50	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	2.00	1.50	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1.50	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....





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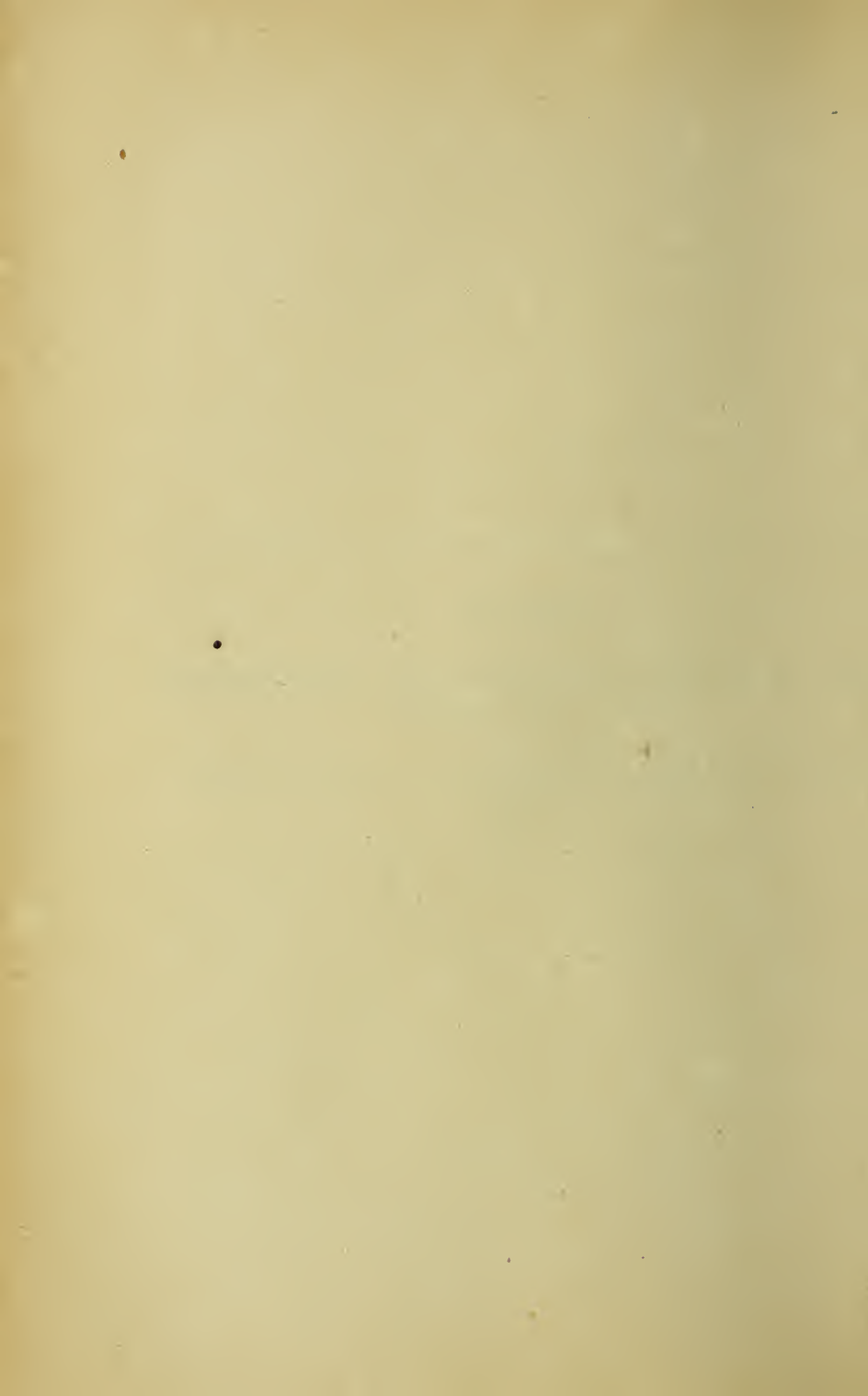
PART IX.

LIST OF MANUFACTURERS AND CREAMERIES  
OF THE STATE

AS OBTAINED FROM POSTMASTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS'  
REPORTS.

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## PART IX.

List of Manufacturers and Creameries of the state as obtained from postmasters' and manufacturers' reports.

### ADJUSTABLE INDEX TAGS.

Exeter.—Chas. C. Smith.

### BAKING POWDER AND EXTRACTS.

Omaha—A. F. Keith & Co., German      Palmer—J. E. Plank.  
Yeast & Baking Powder Co., Smith  
& Denby Extract Co.

### BAG MANUFACTURERS.

Omaha—Bemis Omaha Bag Co.

### BEET-SUGAR MANUFACTURERS.

Grand Island—Oxnard Beet-Sugar      Norfolk—Norfolk Beet-Sugar Co.  
Co.

### BICYCLES.

Kearney—F. H. Balts.

### BINDING TWINE AND TOW.

Fremont—Nebraska Binder Twine      North Bend—Nebraska Hemp &  
Co.      Twine Co.

### BISCUIT AND CRACKER MANUFACTURERS.

Lincoln—Jones-Douglas Bakery.      Omaha—American Biscuit & Mfg. Co.

### BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND BINDERS.

Fremont—Fremont Tribune.      Omaha—Klopp & Bartlett Co., Omaha  
Lincoln—Jacob North & Co., State      Printing Co., Rees Printing Co.  
Journal Co.      York—Nebraska Ready Prints.

### BOX MANUFACTURERS.

Omaha—East Omaha Box Co., Omaha  
Paper Box Co., Vogel Bros. Mfg. Co.,  
Kramer & Hughes.

## BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

- Alma—Thomas Barker.  
 Arapahoe—Arapahoe Brick Co.  
 Arlington—Arlington Steam Brick  
 Yard, B. H. J. Jungbluth, F. Brink-  
 man.  
 Auburn—W. H. Horrum.  
 Averys—Omaha Hydraulic-Press  
 Brick Co.  
 Beaver City—Philip French.  
 Belvidere—J. L. Neville.  
 Blair—D. M. Rhoades, Jas. Rhoades,  
 John Richter.  
 Bruner—Bruner Brick Co.  
 Crete—Crete Brick Yards.  
 David City—W. H. Bushell.  
 Doniphan—Doniphan Brick Works.  
 Edgar—Knacker & Graham.  
 Fairbury—A. L. Houghtelin.  
 Falls City—Bud Beagle.  
 Fremont—J. W. Harris.  
 Fullerton—Ed. Watts.  
 Geneva—John Willett.  
 Gering—O. W. Gardner.  
 Grand Island—Schmidt, Kurchke &  
 Co.  
 Gretna—Gretna Brick Yards.  
 Hartington—Hartington Brick Yards.  
 Hastings—Klose & Polsenske.  
 Hebron—Shipman & Borland.  
 Holdrege—Johnson, Morten & Co.  
 Hooper—Builders' Brick Mfg. Co.,  
 Hooper Brick Mfg. Co.  
 Humboldt—Egbert Whitney.  
 Humphrey—Kettleson & Bone.  
 Julian—James H. Cook.  
 Kearney—R. Hibbard.  
 Lexington—Worges Brick Co.  
 Louisville—Omaha Brick Block Pav-  
 ing Co., Omaha Vitriified Paving  
 Brick and Tile Co.  
 Lodge Pole—George J. Peters.  
 Madison—C. F. Kaul.  
 McCook—Rooney & McAdams.  
 Minden—E. Taylor, J. C. Parks.  
 Nebraska City—A. B. Bickel & Son.  
 Neligh—Thomas Brenton.  
 Nelson—M. S. Storer.  
 Norfolk—Norfolk Brick Works.  
 Oakland—A. Anderson, Oakland Brick  
 Yard.  
 Omaha—Corneer Bros., W. A. How-  
 land, Arthur Johnson & Bro., Omaha  
 Brick Co., Omaha Hydraulic-Press  
 Brick Co., J. E. Riley, N. M. Seieroe.  
 Ord—O. D. Crane.  
 Oxford—G. H. Struve.  
 Plattsmouth—Plattsmouth Brick and  
 Terra Cotta Mfg. Co.  
 Ponca—Nelson & Nelson.  
 Red Cloud—Ludlow Bros.  
 Republican City—Reynolds & Co.  
 Rushville—Karl Kaldal.  
 St. Edwards—P. Simpson.  
 St. Paul—Andrew Gruber.  
 Scribner—Scribner Brick Mfg. Co.  
 Snyder—Moble & Meyer Co.  
 South Omaha—Eggers & Bock, Krit-  
 enbrink Bros.  
 South Sioux City—D. J. Savidge.  
 Stromsburg—Boostrom & Co.  
 Syracuse—W. O. Korelins.  
 Table Rock—Table Rock Clay Co.,  
 Table Rock Vitriified Paving Brick  
 Co.  
 Waterloo—A. Hollister.  
 Wayne—Brick Mfg. Co.  
 West Point—West Point Water Power  
 and Land Improvement Co.  
 Wisner—Herman Benzene.  
 York—York Brick Yards.

## BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

- Bloomington—E. Arnold.  
 Crete—Wm. Muchow.  
 Falls City—Brackhohn Bros., Michael  
 Gehling.  
 Fremont—Fremont Brewing Co.  
 Grand Island—Grand Island Brewing  
 Co.  
 Nebraska City—Mattes Brewing Co.

Niobrara—Adam Foerster.  
 Omaha—Fred Krug Brewing Co.,  
 Metz Bros. Brewing Co., Omaha  
 Brewing Ass'n, Weymuller & Co.,  
 Columbian Distilling Co.  
 Schuyler—Schuyler Brewery.

South Omaha—South Omaha Brewing  
 Co.  
 West Point—West Point Brewing As-  
 sociation, West Point Beer and  
 Bottling Works.  
 Wilber—F. J. Kobes & Co.

## BROOMS.

Alma—R. J. Ashby.  
 Beaver City—Theo. S. Trehearne.  
 Belden—John Irwin.  
 Chadron—Chadron Broom Factory.  
 Columbus—Columbus Broom Factory.  
 Geneva—Burt Camp.  
 Grand Island—Kelso Broom Factory.  
 Humboldt—A. L. Drake, E. E. Leuthi-  
 cum.  
 Lincoln—M. Gallaher, Lee Broom and  
 Duster Co.

Omaha—C. F. Dueholm, Omaha Cable  
 Broom Co., Thomas Bros.  
 Ord—W. T. Draper.  
 Plattsmouth—Jas. Rebal.  
 Ponca—Wigton Bros.  
 Scotia—R. E. Cornell, E. A. Hadley.  
 Spencer—Jack Mott.  
 Shelton—Shelton Broom Factory.  
 Weeping Water—E. J. Stribling.  
 West Point—West Point Broom F'ry.

## CANNING FACTORIES.

Beatrice—Beatrice Canning Co.  
 Blair—The Blair Canning Co.  
 Edgar—Edgar Canning Co.

Grand Island—Grand Island Canning  
 Co.

## CARRIAGE TOPS.

Omaha—Omaha Carriage Top Co.

## CIGARS.

Arlington—Wm. Danmeyer.  
 Ashland—Folsem & Duby, Wm. Wood-  
 ruff.  
 Aurora—Fred Trimpe.  
 Beatrice—A. B. Cullen, C. F. Schlake.  
 Blair—J. Arndt.  
 Broken Bow—Joseph S. Baisch,  
 Chadron—F. W. Ebener, L. Metzler.  
 Central City—R. N. Corcilius.  
 Columbus—A. Heitkemper.  
 Crete—Franta Bros., Prucha Cigar Co.  
 David City—Yankle & Trepp.  
 Daykin—J. H. Venope.  
 Dodge—Chas. Kamensky.  
 Elmwood—Harry Woodruff.  
 Falls City—J. F. Whetstine.  
 Fullerton—Horace Baxter.  
 Fairbury—W. A. Pearl.

Fremont—H. G. Breitenfeld, L. Horr,  
 H. L. McConnell, Saegers & Son,  
 August Stork.  
 Gordon—R. C. Clapp.  
 Grand Island—Brandt & Dennebrink,  
 Corcilius Bros., Grand Island Cigar  
 Co., Henry Schlatfut, J. B. Voight.  
 Greeley Center—Frank Green.  
 Hastings—Wm. Binderup, J. M. Jacob-  
 son, Snyder & Brewer, J. C. Williams.  
 Hebron—Hebron Cigar Factory,  
 Mitchell & Eckles.  
 Holdrege—Neville Bros.  
 Humboldt—H. L. McConnell.  
 Humphrey—Henry Kersch.  
 Johnson—W. F. Earlwine.  
 Kearney—T. F. Memmen, J. D. Thomas.  
 Lanham—Patrick Wilden.



- Liberty—N. McClaraw.  
 Lincoln—P. J. Wohlenberg, G. R. Wolf & Co.  
 Linwood—J. H. Cerng.  
 Louisville—Max Schlegel.  
 McCook—J. H. Bennett.  
 Madison—Herman Berger.  
 Millard—Louis Nachtigall.  
 Minden—C. C. Reka.  
 Nebraska City—L. H. Anderson, J. H. Peters, Claus Kock.  
 Neligh—Fred Bohnert.  
 North Platte—McGlone & Hess, J. F. Schmatzried.  
 Norfolk—William Berner, Wentzel Kohout.  
 Omaha—Joseph Berkman, Herman Beslin, O. K. Dellecker, J. B. Doyle, Nicholas Flury, Anton Friska, P. F. Gernhardt, Adolph Harm, C. E. Jones, Wm. Lamp, Omaha Cigar & Paper Box Co., Joseph Pelican, Edward Peterson, Jacob Lewis, J. H. Richard, Hene & Co., Loren Jorgensen, P. C. Schroeder, I. S. Trostler, Chas. Vogel, J. B. West,  
 Pawnee City—Schwartz & Phinney.  
 Pender—R. E. Smith.  
 Pierce—E. M. Zresche.  
 Ponca—Wm. Groth.  
 Plattsmouth—Chas. Donat, J. Peppenburg, Wm. Webber, Wurl Bros., Herman Spies, Plattsmouth Cigar Co.  
 Prague—J. Housner, V. Urban.  
 Red Cloud—Jacob Nustein.  
 St. Paul—St. Paul Cigar Factory.  
 Schuyler—John Sharka, A. Becker.  
 Scribner—Fritz Knoppe, B. Leiche.  
 South Omaha—J. Spiri.  
 Syracuse—H. H. Huette.  
 Superior—H. A. Ruston & Co.  
 Tecumseh—D. B. Calhapp, Ross & Moore.  
 Wahoo—H. R. Thayer.  
 West Point—H. S. Radler, A. Rizichek,  
 Wilber—Wm. Pospisil, Shestak & Karbel.  
 Wymore—Grant Fox.

#### CHICORY MANUFACTURERS.

- Omaha—German Chicory Co.      Schuyler—Schuyler Chicory Co.

#### COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

- Lincoln—Lincoln Coffee and Spice Mills.

#### COOPERAGE, TANKS, ETC.

- Alliance—Clark Bros. & Co.  
 Battle Creek—P. F. Zimmerman.  
 Belvidere—S. I. Pripp.  
 Fremont—Creamery Supply Co., Sears, Colson & Corcoran.  
 Holdrege—Huetquist & Bro.  
 Lincoln—Lincoln Cooperage Co.  
 Nebraska City—L. W. Quinn.  
 Omaha—Omaha Tank Mfg. Co., John Power.  
 Stockham—Cole & Vanwomner.  
 Stromsburg—Gust. Rydberg.  
 Wahoo—I. E. Phelps.

#### COTTON FACTORIES.

- Kearney—Kearney Cotton Mills.

#### CREAMERIES.

(See page 400 for list of Creameries.)

## ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS WORKS.

Ansley—Ansley Electric Light Co.	Kearney—The Kearney Electric Co., Kearney Gas Co.
Ashland—Ashland Electric Light Co.	Lincoln—Lincoln Gas Co.
Beatrice—City Gas Co.	McCook—McCook Electric Light Co.
Blue Springs—Wabaska Electric Co.	Omaha—Fort Wayne Electric Co., The New Omaha Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co., Omaha Gas Mfg. Co.
Chadron—Chadron Electric Light & Power Co.	O'Neill—O'Neill Electric Light Co.
Columbus—Columbus Electric Light Co.	Pawnee City—Pawnee Electric Light Co.
David City—James Bell.	Plattsmouth — Plattsmouth Gas & Electric Light Co.
Fairbury—Fairbury Electric Light & Power Co.	South Omaha—South Omaha Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.
Fremont—Fremont Gas & Electric Light Co.	Superior—Superior Electric Light Co.
Gothenberg — Gothenberg Electric Light Co.	Wahoo—Wahoo Electric Light Co.
Grand Island—Grand Island Light & Fuel Co.	
Holdrege—Holdrege Electric Works.	

## ENVELOPES.

Omaha—Western Envelope Co.

## FENCE MANUFACTURERS.

Albion—H. M. Bronson.	Pawnee City—H. C. Fickens.
Auburn—H. F. Harmon.	Red Cloud—Morhart & Myers.
Crab Orchard—Philo Walbridge.	South Sioux City—O. J. Valentine, E. Bradford.
Fremont—Murray & Healey.	St. Libory—Martin Jensen.
Gretna—E. S. Clark & Co.	Wahoo—E. G. Burkland.
Lincoln—G. S. Sheldon.	
Omaha—Leo Baroch.	

## FLOUR AND FEED MILLS.

Ainsworth—Excelsior Milling Co.	Avoca—Avoca Roller Mills.
Albion—Albion Milling Co.	Badger—Badger Mills.
Alliance—Alliance Milling Co.	Bancroft—Jacob Ackander.
Alma—Enterprise Milling Co.	Bazile Mills—Bazile Mills Co.
Alvo—Prouty & Gow.	Beatrice—Beatrice Flouring Mills.
Amboy—Amboy Milling Co.	Beaver City—Beaver City Roller Mills, Needmore Mills, Union Mills.
Angus—Blue Bluff Roller Mill.	Beaver Crossing—J. P. Martin.
Ansley—Ansley Milling Co.	Beemer—Beemer Roller Mills.
Arapahoe—Star Mills.	Bennet—Altamaha Roller Mills.
Arcadia—Arcadia Roller Mills.	Bennington—Bennington Milling Co.
Ashland—Jewell Mills.	Blair—Acme Roller Mills, Buckeye Roller Mills.
Atkinson—Atkinson Roller Mills.	Bloomfield—Bloomfield Roller Mills.
Auburn—Schardt & Taylor.	
Aurora—Farmers Valley Roller Mills.	

- Bloomington — Bloomington Roller Mills.  
 Blue Hill—Lukins & Beck.  
 Blue Springs—Blue Springs Roller Mills.  
 Brainard—Brainard Roller Mills.  
 Broken Bow — Broken Bow Roller Mills.  
 Callaway—Callaway Milling Co.  
 Cambridge—Cambridge Milling Co.  
 Central City — Central City Roller Mills.  
 Chadron—Chadron Roller Mill Co.  
 Champion—Champion Roller Mills.  
 Chapman—Nebraska Central Milling Co.  
 Clay Center—Orr Bros.  
 Clearwater—Geo. W. McKee.  
 Columbus—Columbus Roller Mills, Elevator Roller Mills.  
 Cook—Cook Mill & Elevator Co.  
 Cortland—Cortland Roller Mills.  
 Cozad—Cozad Roller Mill Co.  
 Crawford—White River Roller Mills.  
 Creighton—Creighton Mill Co.  
 Creston—Creston Milling Co.  
 Crete—City Roller Mills.  
 Crookston—W. H. Ritterbush.  
 Culbertson—Culbertson Roller Mills.  
 Curtis—Curtis Roller Mills.  
 Cushing—John Johnson.  
 Danbury—Danbury Mills.  
 Dannebrog—Dannebrog Roller Mills.  
 David City—David City Roller Mills, Imperial Roller Mills.  
 Dodge—Dodge Milling & Grain Co.  
 Dustin—M. T. Sanders & Co.  
 Elm Creek—Elm Creek Mills.  
 Elmwood—Mill & Elevator Co.  
 Emerson—King Milling Co.  
 Ewing—Ewing Milling Co.  
 Exeter—Exeter Roller Mills.  
 Fairbury—Houghtelin & McDowell.  
 Fairfield—C. E. Dinsmore & Co.  
 Firth—Firth Roller Mills.  
 Franklin—Franklin City Mills.  
 Fremont—Fremont Milling Co., J. F. Hanson.  
 Friedensau—Hersh Bros.  
 Fullerton—Fullerton Milling & Live Stock Co.  
 Geneva—Geneva Roller Milling Co.  
 Gering—Gering Mill Co.  
 Gibbon—I. N. Davis.  
 Glenwood Park—S. S. Bearso.  
 Gordon—Gordon Roller Mills.  
 Gothenburg — Electric Roller Mills Star Mills.  
 Grafton—Fillmore Mills.  
 Grand Island—Grand Island Mill & Elevator Co., Grand Island Roller Mills.  
 Greeley—Greeley Milling Co.  
 Greenwood—G. T. Cutler.  
 Hampton—Metcalf & Holmes.  
 Hartington—Paragon Mills.  
 Hastings—Queen City Roller Mills.  
 Hay Springs—Hay Springs Milling Co.  
 Hebron—Premium Roller Mills.  
 Holdrege—Holdrege Milling Co.  
 Homer—F. E. Combs.  
 Howell—Howell Milling Co.  
 Hubbell—Hubbell Roller Mills.  
 Humboldt—Humboldt Steam Flour Mills.  
 Inavale—A. F. Hartwell.  
 Indianola—Duckworth Roller Mills.  
 Irvington—Irvington Mill Co.  
 Ithaca—J. F. Roll Milling Co.  
 Jackson—J. B. Elby.  
 Jansen—Jansen Milling Co.  
 Jessup—Julius Hering.  
 Johnstown—Evergreen Flour Mills.  
 Juniata—Juniata Roller Mills.  
 Kearney—Kearney Milling & Elevator Co.  
 Kirkwood—Chas. Arter.  
 Laurel—A. T. Fartney.  
 Lexington—Lexington Mill & Elevator Co.  
 Lincoln—Model Roller Mills.  
 Linwood—L. H. Slater.  
 Litchfield—Litchfield Roller Mills.  
 Long Pine—Long Pine River Roller Mills, Chautauqua Roller Mill.  
 Loomis—Loomis Milling Co.

Loretto—Loretto Milling Co.  
Loup City—Loup City Milling Co.  
Lyons—Lyon Bros.  
Lynch—Lynch Roller Mill.  
McCool Junction—J. A. Stambaugh,  
A. H. Stone, Red Lion Mills.  
McCook—McCook Roller Mills.  
Madison—Union Roller Mills.  
Marshall—Rall & Sons, Roll Milling Co.  
Maywood—Maywood Roller Mills.  
Meadow Grove—P. V. Lewis.  
Milford—F. S. Johnson & Co.  
Milldale—Harris & Son.  
Mills—Conrad Hein.  
Minden—Empire Roller Mills.  
Naponee—Naponee Roller Mills.  
Nebraska City—Star Roller Mills.  
Neligh—Neligh Roller Mills.  
Nemaha City—Nemaha City Roller  
Mills.  
Niobrara—Niobrara Mill Co.  
Norfolk—Sugar City Cereal.  
North Bend—Collins & Thomas, North  
Bend Roller Mills, Kemi & Davis.  
North Platte—North Platte Roller  
Mills.  
Oak—E. Myers.  
Oakdale—Oakdale Roller Mills.  
Oakland—F. Renard & Son.  
Omaha—S. F. Gilman, Glencoe Mills,  
Omaha Milling Co., Wm. Preston.  
Ord—Dell Chapman.  
Orleans—Orleans Milling Co.  
Osceola—Kilbourne & Macken.  
Osmond—Osmond Roller Mills.  
Palisade—Palisade Milling Co.  
Papillion—Hagedorn & Sipherd.  
Pawnee City—Marshall, Miller &  
Murdock.  
Pembroke—Pembroke Roller Mills.  
Pierce—Pierce Mill Co.  
Pilger—Pilger Roller Mills.  
Ponca—Aowa Mill Co.  
Plattsmouth—Plattsmouth Roller  
Mills.  
Pleasant Hill—I. K. Lane.  
Potter—Adam Gunderson.  
Prague—Prague Roller Mills.

Preston—L. Thacker.  
Randolph—Randolph Roller Mills.  
Ravenna—C. Seeley.  
Republican City—Republican City  
Mills.  
Reynolds—Reynolds Steam Roller  
Mill.  
Riverton—Riverton Roller Mills.  
Roca—Roca Flouring Mills.  
Rushville—Rushville Milling Co.  
St. Edwards—St. Edwards Milling Co.  
St. James—Bow Valley Milling Co., St.  
James Roller Mills.  
St. Paul—Northern Milling Co., City  
Mills.  
Salem—Salem Flour Mill.  
Schuyler—Wells & Nieman.  
Scotia—A. B. Storey.  
Scribner—Deil Bros., Witt Bros.  
Seward—Boyes, Hulshizer & Co.  
Shelton—Shelton Milling and Grain  
Co.  
Sidney—Sidney Roller Mills.  
Silver Creek, Christ Crowe.  
South Sioux City—W. C. McDonald.  
Spaulding—Spaulding Roller Mill.  
Spencer—R. Wilkins.  
Springfield—Springfield Roller Mills.  
Stamford—Stamford Roller Mills.  
Stanton—Stanton Flouring Mills.  
Steele City—Steele City Roller Mills.  
Steinauer—Steinauer Milling Co.  
Stella—Corn-Meal Mills.  
Sterling—Sterling Milling Co.  
Stockville—J. W. Bliss.  
Stromsburg—Underhill & Co.  
Superior—Guthrie Bros.  
Syracuse—Syracuse Roller Mills.  
Talmage—Central Roller Mills.  
Tecumseh—Tecumseh Milling Co.  
Tekamah—Tekamah Roller Mills.  
Thayer—M. M. Mosher.  
Tobias—Globe Flour Mills.  
Turner—Wm. Nollkamper.  
Union—Union Roller Mills.  
Valentine—S. F. Gilman.  
Valparaiso—Valparaiso Roller Mills.  
Verdigre—Verdigre Flouring Mills.



Verdon—Verdon Milling Association.	Wilsonville—Wilsonville Roller Mills.
Wahoo—City Roller Mills.	Winfield—H. G. Miller & Sons.
Wakefield—Wakefield Roller Mills.	Winside—Winside Roller Mill Co.
Wauneta—Wauneta Roller Mills.	Wisner—Wisner Roller Mills.
Weeping Water—Valley Roller Mills.	Woodlake—Hoefs & Son.
Weeping Water Roller Mills.	Wood River—W. & F. Thorp.
Wescott—Wescott Roller Mills.	Wymore—Wymore Cereal Mills.
West Union—R. G. Carr.	York—York Roller Mills, York Water Mills.
Westerville, L. Clark & Co.	
Wilber—Wilber Roller Mills, Model Roller Mills.	

## FURNACES AND RANGES.

Lincoln—Lincoln Range & Furnace Co.

## FURNITURE AND MATTRESSES.

Fremont—Parlor Furniture & Mattress Co.	Omaha—L. G. Doup, Omaha Mattress Co.
Lincoln—Western Mattress Co.	

## HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.

Beatrice—F. D. Kees.

## HARNESS MANUFACTURERS.

Blair—Blair Collar Co.	Omaha—Collins & Morrison, Marks Bros.
Fremont—Fremont Saddlery Co.	Tecumseh—Wm. Tomfelt.
Kearney—W. A. Dawning.	Valparaiso—F. G. Brown.
Kennard—Rathman Bros.	Weston—Waldorf Bros., Herman Grass.
Lincoln—H. Whitmann & Co., Buckstaff Bros.	
McCool—McCool Harness Co.	

## INSECTICIDES.

Exeter—Geo. H. Lee Co.

## IRON WORKS.

Crawford—Crawford Foundry.	Nebraska City—Nebraska City Iron Works.
Curtis—W. H. Barton, G. W. Millar.	Omaha—Davis & Cowgill Iron Works,
Fremont—Fremont Foundry & Machine Co.	Paxton & Vierling Iron Works,
Fairbury—Fairbury Iron Works.	Champion Iron & Wire Works,
Grand Island—C. H. Tully & Co.	Drake, Wilson & Williams.
Hastings—Eagle Foundry.	South Omaha—Jas. R. Young.
Kearney—Kearney Foundry.	West Point—West Point Foundry & Machine Shops.
Lincoln—Lincoln Boiler Works, R. L. Smith Machine Works.	York—York Foundry & Engine Co.,
Norfolk—Norfolk Foundry & Manufacturing Co,	Downey-Wright Manufacturing Co.



## LINSEED OIL.

Omaha—Woodman Linseed Oil Co.

## LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.

Omaha—U. P. Railway Shops.

## MEAT PACKERS AND RENDERING COMPANIES.

Lincoln—Lincoln Packing Co.

Nebraska City—Chicago Packing &  
Provision Co.

South Omaha—The Cudahy Packing  
Co., The G. H. Hammond Co.,  
Omaha Packing Co., Swift and Com-  
pany, Armour & Co., Union Rend-  
ering and Refining Co.

## MONUMENTS.

Beatrice—Granite and Marble Works.

Fremont—Hodges & Baldwin.

Lincoln—Kimball Bros.

Omaha—North Omaha Monumental  
Works, Omaha Monumental Works.

Pawnee City—W. A. Shane.

Red Cloud—Red Cloud Marble Works,  
Red Cloud Monumental Works.

## NEST EGGS.

Wahoo—Wahoo Nest Egg Co.

## PAINTS.

Lincoln—Lincoln Paint & Color Co.

Omaha—National Oil & Paint Co.

## PATENT MEDICINE MANUFACTURERS.

Blair—Haller Proprietary Co., Noble  
Diphtheria Remedy Co.

South Omaha—B. J. Kay Medical Co.,  
P. H. Ens Remedy Co.

## PEARL BUTTONS.

Omaha—Western Button Mfg. Co.

## PAVING.

Omaha—Barber Asphalt Paving Co.

## PLANING MILLS.

Beatrice—Thistlewait Bros.

Columbus—Columbus Planing Mills.

Lincoln—Curtis & Bartlett, Standard  
Planing Mill Co., Nebraska Planing  
Mill Co.

Fremont—Fremont Steam Planing  
Mill.

Omaha—Gate City Wood Works,  
Henry Hagedorn, Vogel Bros' Mfg.  
Co., Johnson, McLean & Co., A.  
Rosenburg.

## POTTERIES.

Lincoln—Lincoln Pottery Co.

## ROOFING AND CORNICES.

Fremont—F. M. Smith.

Omaha—F. J. Lewis Roofing and Manufacturing Co., Globe Cornice Works,  
R. L. Carter, Eagle Cornice Works.

## RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

Lincoln—Newell Novelty Co.

Omaha—J. P. Cooke & Co., Omaha  
Rubber Stamp Co.

## SHOT AND LEAD.

Omaha — Omaha Shot and Lead Works. South Omaha—Lawrence Shot Tower Co.

## SMELTER.

Omaha—American Smelter Co.

## SOAPS.

South Omaha—Armour & Co., Cudahy Packing Co.

## SODA AND MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Beatrice—Beatrice Bottling Co.

Broken Bow—E. Weismader.

Cambridge—E. L. Butts.

Creighton—C. R. Stoehl.

Crete—Crete Bottling Works.

Falls City—Sedlmayer &amp; Co.

Humphrey—Jas. H. Schneider.

Lincoln—Lincoln Bottling Works.

McCook—McCook Pop Factory.

St. Paul—St. Paul Pop Factory.

Fremont—Archer &amp; Co.

Grand Island—Henry Vieregg.

Hebron—Hebron Bottling Works.

Oakland—Peter Lund.

Omaha—Pomy & Segelke, Henry W.  
Snyder.

Ord—Detlef Heuck.

South Omaha—Curo Mineral Co.

West Point—West Point Bottling Wks.

Wakefield—Slauhnkey Bros.

York—York Pop Factory.

## SORGHUM MANUFACTURERS.

College View—College View Sorghum  
Factory.

## SUGAR MANUFACTURERS.

Ames and Fremont—Standard Beet  
Sugar Co.

Norfolk and Grand Island—American  
Beet Sugar Co.

## TANNERIES.

South Omaha—Paul Witzel.

## TENTS AND AWNINGS.

Fremont—Rogers Tent & Awning Co.  
Omaha—Omaha Tent & Rubber Co.

## TINWARE MANUFACTURERS.

Albion—P. A. Krause.

Omaha—Omaha Tinware Mfg. Co.  
Western Tinware Mfg. Co., Chas. A  
Pegan & Co.

## TYPE FOUNDERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Omaha—American Press Association,  
Great Western Type Foundry,  
Eureka Electrotyping and Stereo-  
typing Co.

## VINEGAR MANUFACTURERS.

Lincoln—Wm. Vogt & Son. Omaha—Haarman Vinegar Co.

## WAGONS AND CARRIAGES.

Adams—H. Gillett & Son.	Gothenberg—J. G. Swanson.
Albion—Lane & Brown.	Humboldt—Louis Strousil.
Beatrice—J. W. Mayer, Louis Wehn.	Lincoln—Camp Bros.
Belvidere—W. E. Pripp.	Omaha—P. J. Karbach & Sons, Wm.
David City—Rominger & Son.	Pfeiffer, Reinhardt & Co., A. J.
Fairmont—Nathan Corl.	Simpson, F. W. Simpson.
Falls City—John Weber.	Pawnee City—Inglis & Son, Benz Bros.
Fremont—Fremont Carriage Mfg. Co.,	South Omaha—Ed. Meadimber.
Novelty Carriage Co.	York—N. F. Tilden.

WHITE LEAD MANUFACTURERS.

Omaha—Carter White Lead Works.

## WINDMILL MANUFACTURERS.

Beatrice—Dempster Mill Mfg. Co.      Wilcox—P. J. Kennedy.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

YORK.

York Mfg. Co.—Owen tool-holder.  
York Plumbing, Light & Heating Co.  
—Lighting and heating apparatus;  
bicycles made to order.

## COLUMBUS.

Columbus Wooden Shoe Factory.  
Farmer Scale Works—Scales.

## ALBANY. .

Hobbs Mfg. Co.—Gloves.

## KEARNEY.

Kearney Woolen Mills—Woolen goods.  
Kearney Paper Mills—Paper.  
Kearney Oatmeal Mills—Oatmeal.

FREMONT.

National Milling Mch. Co.

## SOUTH SIOUX CITY.

M. E. Hawkins—Bent willow ware.

C. E. Larson—Bent willow ware.

## PENDER.

Pender Incubator Co.—Incubators.

## CLAY CENTER.

Sure Hatch Incubator Co.—Incubators.

## BEATRICE.

Beatrice Oatmeal Mills—Oatmeal.

Beatrice Corn Starch Co.—Corn Starch.

## FAIRMONT.

Fairmont Remedy Co.—Vermينو.

## EXETER.

Index Tag Co.—Tags.

## WAHOO.

J. B. Allen—Fanning mills.

## SEWARD.

Seward Cereal Mills—Oatmeal.

## OMAHA.

D. J. O'Brien &amp; Co.—Confectionery.

## NEBRASKA CITY.

King Drill Press Co.—Drills.

Nebraska City Canning Factory.

## CREAMERIES IN NEBRASKA.

Postoffice Address and County	Name of Creamery	Name of Owner, President, Secretary, or Manager
Albion, Boone.....	Albion Separator Cr'y Co..	W. W. Ladd, Manager.
Alma, Harlan.....	Alma Creamery Co.....	Willitts & Co.
Amelia, Holt.....	Farmers' Co-op. Cr'y Co....	C. W. Moss.
Arberville, York.....	Arberville Creamery Co....	W. A. Carpenter.
Arberville, York.....	South Platte Creamery Co..	J. H. Smith, President, Aurora, Neb.
Archer, Merrick.....	Archer Creamery Co.....	E. Hansen.
Arlington, Wash'gton..	Arlington Creamery Ass'n..	
Atkinson, Holt.....	Atkinson Creamery Co.....	J. J. Stilson.
Arcadia, Valley.....	.....	P. Christian.
Aurora, Hamilton....	South Platte Creamery Co..	J. H. Smith, President, Aurora, Neb.
Avoca, Cass.....	Avoca Cheese Co.....	A. Sheldon.
Bazille Mills, Knox...	Spring Lake Creamery....	Geo. A. Brooks, Owner.
Beatrice, Gage.....	Beatrice Cheese Factory...	J. Penner, Manager.
Beaver City, Furnas...	Beaver City Creamery.....	
Blair, Washington....	Blair Creamery Co.....	Watt Gaudrie.
Blair, Washington....	Lincoln Cheese Factory....	
Blue Hill, Webster...	Blue Hill Butter & Cheese Association.....	
Blue Hill, Webster...	Blue Hill Creamery.....	J. C. McBride.
Boheet, Platte.....	Boheet Creamery.....	Hazel & Stevenson, Columbus, Neb.
Boone, Boone.....	Boone Creamery.....	Brooks & Grimwood.
Brainard, Butler....	Brainard Co-op. Creamery..	
Bradshaw, York.....	Bradshaw Creamery Co....	Chas. A. Hubbel, Manager.
Bradshaw, York.....	South Platte Creamery Co..	J. H. Smith, President, Aurora, Neb.
Burr, Otoe.....	Burr Butter & Cheese Fac'y	A. E. Chaffee.
Carroll, Wayne.....	Carroll Co-op. Cr'y Ass'n...	M. S. Merrill.
Chapman, Merrick...	Chapman Creamery.....	Winebrauer, Holtz & Co.
Callaway, Kearney....	.....	W. W. Pressy.
Coleridge, Cedar.....	Coleridge Creamery.....	Geo. W. Jenkins.
Columbus, Platte....	Columbus Creamery Co....	Lee Draper, Manager.
Cook, Johnson.....	Cook Creamery Co.....	A. H. Kuse.
Central City, Merrick..	Mead Creamery.....	

CREAMERIES IN NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

Postoffice Address and County	Name of Creamery	Name of Owner, President, Secretary, or Manager
Chadron, Dawes .....	Chadron Creamery .....	
Crete, Saline .....	Crete Creamery .....	
Craig, Burt .....	Craig Creamery .....	
Carleton, Thayer .....	Carleton Creamery .....	
Creighton, Knox .....	Creighton Creamery Co. ....	Chas. F. Schereger.
Clarks, Merrick .....	Clarks Separator Station ...	Halzel & Stevenson, Columbus, Neb.
Columbus, Platte .....	Grand Prairie Sep'tor St'n..	Hazel & Stevenson, Columbus, Neb.
Davenport, Thayer ...	Sutton Creamery Ass'n ....	J. C. Merrill, President.
Decatur, Burt .....	Decatur Creamery Co. ....	F. A. Loveland, Manager.
Deloit, Holt .....	Deloit Separator Butter Co.	L. B. Maben, Manager.
DeWitt, Saline .....	DeWitt Creamery .....	J. H. Rushton, President.
Dixon, Dixon .....	Dixon Creamery Co. ....	V. Cladek.
Dunlap, Dawes .....	Dunlap Cheese Factory ....	V. Cladek.
Eagle, Cass .....	Eagle Creamery Co. ....	Beatrice Cr'y Co., Lincoln, Lessees.
Emerson, Dixon .....	Emerson Creamery .....	E. L. Ross.
Fairbury, Jefferson ...	Fairmount Creamery Co. ....	J. H. Rushton, President.
Fairfield, Clay .....	Fairfield Creamery Co. ....	C. L. Lewis.
Falls City, Richardson	Falls City Creamery .....	F. F. Nolete.
Fremont, Dodge .....	Fremont Creamery .....	Kirschbainn & Son.
Friend, Saline .....	Fairmont Creamery Co. ....	J. H. Rushton, President.
Fullerton, Nance .....	.....	A. M. Darling.
Ft. Calhoun, Wash'tn	Hygia Creamery .....	
Fullerton, Nance .....	Fullerton Creamery .....	O. E. Stearns .....
Greeley, Greeley .....	Greeley Creamery .....	
Geneva, Fillmore .....	Geneva Butter & Cheese Co.	
Genoa, Nance .....	Genoa Butter & Cheese Co.	Hazel & Stevenson, Columbus, Neb.
Germantown, Seward ...	Germantown Co-op. Cr'y Co.	W. W. Higman, Manager.
Glenville, Clay .....	Glenville Creamery .....	
Grafton, Fillmore ....	Grafton Co-op. Cr'y Co. ....	
Grand Island, Hall ...	Grand Island Creamery ....	Roeser & Co.
Gresham, York .....	South Platte Creamery Co. ..	J. H. Smith, President, Aurora, Neb.
Hampton, Hamilton ..	Hampton Creamery Ass'n..	
Hebron, Thayer .....	Hebron Creamery .....	Muckle & McReynolds.
Henderson, York .....	Henderson Sep'tor Cr'y Co..	R. J. G. Friesan, Secretary.
Hoskins, Wayne .....	Clover Hill Creamery .....	G. F. W. Green.
Howells .....	Howells Creamery .....	J. C. Chudomelka.
Inavale, Webster .....	Inavale Cheese Factory ....	A. F. Hartwell.
Kenesaw, Adams .....	Colorago Creamery .....	
Kenesaw, Adams ....	Kenesaw Co-op. Cr'y Co. ....	E. E. Ragsdale, Secretary.
Loup City, Sherman ..	Star Creamery .....	
Lodge Pole, Cheyenne	Lodge Pole Creamery .....	
Laurel, Cedar .....	Laurel Butter Co. ....	H. A. Ankeny.
Lexington, Dawson ..	Lexington Co-op. Cr'y Co. ..	T. B. Lantz, Manager.
Lincoln, Lancaster ...	*Beatrice Creamery Co. ....	

\*NOTE.—The Beatrice Creamery, of Lincoln, is said to be the biggest plant of its kind in the world. All of its churning is done at the central station at Lincoln, but it has skimming stations all over Southern Nebraska and Northern Kansas. There are thirty-one of these stations in Nebraska.



CREAMERIES IN NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

Postoffice Address and County	Name of Creamery	Name of Owner, President, Secretary, or Manager
Linwood, Butler . . . .	Linwood Co-op. Cr'y Co. . . .	Emil Folda, Secretary.
Loretto, Boone . . . . .	Loretto Cheese Factory . . . .	L. E. Halstead.
Loup City, Sherman . . .	Loup City Creamery . . . . .	
Marquette, Hamilton . .	Marquette Creamery . . . . .	D. Eichelberger.
Marquette, Hamilton . .	South Platte Creamery . . . .	J. H. Smith, President, Aurora, Neb.
Martinsburg, Dixon . .	Martinsburg Creamery Co. . .	J. O. Williams.
Minden, Kearney . . . .	Minden Creamery Co. . . . .	Saunders & Erninger.
Neobville, Platte . . . .	Rosete Sep. Station . . . . .	Halzelle & Stephenson, Columbus, Neb.
Neligh, Antelope . . . .	Farmers Co-op. Cr'y Co. . . .	F. M. Housh.
Neligh, Antelope . . . .	Neligh Creamery . . . . .	
Neligh, Antelope . . . .	Savage Creamery . . . . .	
Newport, Rock . . . . .	Newport Creamery . . . . .	Dodd & Willerling.
Norfolk, Madison . . . .	Harding Creamery Co. . . . .	
Nysted, Howard . . . . .	Nysted Creamery . . . . .	Iver Friman.
Oakland, Burt . . . . .	Oakland Separator Cr'y . . . .	A. E. Olander, Manager.
Ogallala, Keith . . . . .	Longmost Creamery Co. . . .	
Ohiowa, Fillmore . . . .	Ohiowa Butter & Cheese Co. . .	
Ord, Valley . . . . .	Ord Creamery . . . . .	A. J. Wise.
Osceola, Polk . . . . .	Platte Valley Creamery . . . .	Geo. Everett.
Osceola, Polk . . . . .	South Platte Cr'y Co. . . . .	J. H. Smith, President, Aurora, Neb.
Oxford, Furnas . . . . .	Oxford Creamery Co. . . . .	A. Walter.
Pender, Thurston . . . .	Pender Creamery . . . . .	
Petersburg, Boone . . . .	Petersburg Cheese Fact'y . . .	L. E. Halstead.
Pierce, Pierce . . . . .	Pierce Separator Creamery . . .	Wm. Bechter.
Plattsmouth, Cass . . . .	Plattsmouth Cheese F'y . . . .	S. L. Thomas.
Ponca, Dixon . . . . .	Ponca Creamery Co. . . . .	P. H. Pomeroy, Secy. & Mgr.
Pilger, Stanton . . . . .	Pilger Creamery . . . . .	
Prague, Saunders . . . .	South Platte Creamery Co. . .	J. H. Smith, President, Aurora, Neb.
Plainview, Pierce . . . .	Plainview Creamery . . . . .	

There is a separately organized and incorporated company at each point, so that to all intents and purposes they are separate creameries. The skimming stations in Nebraska are at the following points:

P. O. Address.	County.	P. O. Address.	County.
Adams . . . . .	Gage.	Humboldt . . . . .	Richardson.
Arago . . . . .	Richardson.	Indianola . . . . .	Red Willow.
Arapahoe . . . . .	Furnas.	Johnson . . . . .	Nemaha.
Axtell . . . . .	Kearney.	Lanham . . . . .	Gage.
Beatrice . . . . .	Gage.	McCook . . . . .	Indianola.
Benkelman . . . . .	Dundy.	Orleans . . . . .	Harlan.
Crab Orchard . . . . .	Johnson.	Panama . . . . .	Lancaster.
Cortland . . . . .	Gage.	Republican City . . . . .	Harlan.
Culbertson . . . . .	Hitchcock.	Sterling . . . . .	Johnson.
Cambridge . . . . .	Furnas.	Stratton . . . . .	Hitchcock.
Elwood . . . . .	Gosper.	Table Rock . . . . .	Pawnee.
Falls City . . . . .	Richardson.	Trenton . . . . .	Hitchcock.
Franklin . . . . .	Franklin.	Verdon . . . . .	Richardson.
Guide Rock . . . . .	Webster.	Wilsonville . . . . .	Furnas.
Harvard . . . . .	Clay.	Danbury . . . . .	Red Willow.
Havelock . . . . .	Lancaster.		

CREAMERIES IN NEBRASKA—*Concluded.*

Postoffice Address and County	Name of Creamery	Name of Owner, President, Secretary, or Manager
Randolph, Cedar.....	Lender Creamery .....	De Bow & Co.
Randolph, Cedar.....	Randolph Creamery Co....	H. S. Fisher.
Ravenna, Buffalo ....	Ravenna Creamery Co.....	
Red Cloud, Webster..	Red Cloud Creamery .....	T. H. Holms, Manager.
Riverton, Franklin...	Riverton Co-op. Cr'y Co....	T. N. Moore, Secy. and Mgr.
Ruskin, Clay .....	Sutton Creamery Ass'n ....	J. C. Merrill, President.
Savage, Antelope ....	Royal Dairy Ass'n .....	
Schuyler, Colfax .....	Schuyler Creamery Co.....	Frank E. Moore.
Seward, Seward .....	South Platte Creamery Co..	J. H. Smith, President, Aurora, Neb.
Silver Creek, Merrick.	Silver Creek Co-operative Creamery Association ....	C. W. Bowlby, Manager.
St. Paul, Howard ....	St. Paul Creamery .....	
Stromsburg, Polk ....	Stromsburg Co-op. Cr'y Co..	C. V. Nelson, Secretary.
Stromsburg, Polk ....	South Platte Creamery Co..	J. H. Smith, President, Aurora, Neb.
Superior, Nuckolls...	Superior Creamery.....	F. A. Henningsen.
Sutton, Clay .....	Sutton Creamery Ass'n ....	J. C. Merrill, President.
Stark, Hamilton .....	South Platte Creamery Co..	J. H. Smith, President, Aurora, Neb.
Tobias, Saline .....	Tobias Creamery.....	Ed. Rector.
Thayer, York.....	South Platte Creamery Co..	
Tamara, Seward.....	Tamara Creamery Co.....	
Union, Cass .....	Union Butter & Cheese F'y.	Wm. Bate.
Upland, Franklin....	Upland Creamery .....	J. W. Lankin.
Wahoo, Saunders ....	South Platte Creamery Co..	J. H. Smith, President, Aurora, Neb.
Weisner, Cuming ....	Harding Bros'. Creamery ..	
Wahoo, Saunders.....	Wahoo Creamery .....	J. H. Smith, President, Aurora, Neb.
Waterbury, Dixon....	Clear Springs Creamery Co.	Geo. A. Merrick.
Waterloo, Douglas ...	Waterloo Creamery Ass'n..	F. W. Corless.
West Kearney, Buffalo	Farm Creamery Co.....	
West Point, Cuming..	West Point Creamery.....	J. J. King.
Wood River, Hall....	Wood River Creamery Co..	First National Bank.
Weston, Saunders....	Weston Creamery .....	J. H. Smith, President, Aurora, Neb.
York, York.....	South Platte Creamery Co..	J. H. Smith, President, Aurora, Neb.
Yutan, Saunders.....	South Platte Creamery Co..	J. H. Smith, President, Aurora, Neb.



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PART X.  
LABOR LAWS OF NEBRASKA.

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## PART X.

### LABOR LAWS OF NEBRASKA.

1. Child Labor Law.
  2. Female Labor Law.
  3. Railway Employees Labor Law.
  4. Union Labels.
  5. Labor Day.
  6. Time—Day's Work.
  7. Mechanics' and Laborers' Leins.
  8. Providing for seats for females in stores, etc.
  9. Labor exempt from provisions of Anti-Trust Law.
  10. Homestead, wage and other exemptions.
  11. Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.
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### STATE OF NEBRASKA.

[HOUSE ROLL 68.]

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN MANUFACTURING, MECHANICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS, TO PROVIDE A PENALTY FOR ITS VIOLATION AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF ITS PROVISIONS, AND TO REPEAL SECTION 245AA, 245 BB, AND 245CC, OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA; THAT THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT SHALL BE KNOWN AS SECTIONS 245AA, 245BB, 245CC, 245CC-1, 245CC-2, AND 245CC-3, OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF NEBRASKA.

*Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska:*

SECTION 245aa.—That any male or female child under the age of 10 years shall not be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical, industrial, or mercantile establishment.

SEC. 245bb.—That any male or female child under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed in any manufacturing, me-

chanical, industrial, or mercantile establishment, except during the vacation of the public schools, unless during the year next preceding such employment said child has for at least twenty weeks attended some public or private day school where the English [language] is taught; nor shall such employment continue unless such child shall in each and every year attend school as herein provided, and no child shall be so employed who does not present a certificate signed by the President and Secretary of the School Board of the school district in which said child resides of their compliance with the requirements of this section. Nor shall any owner, superintendent, or overseer of any such establishment, parent or guardian consent to or permit the employment of any child contrary to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 245cc.—Any owner, superintendent, or overseer of any such establishment, shall require and keep on file, open to the inspection of the public, a certificate of the age, place of birth and residence of every male and female child under sixteen years of age employed therein, so long as such child is so employed; which certificate shall also state, in case the child is under fourteen years of age, the amount of said child's school attendance during the year next preceding his employment; and such certificate shall be signed by the President and Secretary of the School Board of the school district in which such child resides; and the forms of certificate herein referred to shall be approved by the Attorney General of this state.

SEC. 245cc-1.—Any person who shall be convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this act shall pay for every such offense a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars: *Provided, however,* That no conviction shall be had under this act unless the proceedings thereof shall be commenced within one year after the offense shall have been committed.

SEC. 245cc-2.—It is hereby made the duty of the Deputy Labor Commissioner of this state, upon complaint being filed with him, to inspect any and all establishments to which this act applies, and ascertain whether any of the provisions of this act have been violated. Whenever it shall come to his knowledge that any of

the provisions of this act have been or are being violated, it shall be his duty to cause the same to be enforced: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prevent any other person from causing the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 245cc-3.—Sections 245aa, 245bb and 245cc of the Criminal Code now in force are hereby repealed, and the provisions of this act shall be known as sections 245aa, 245bb, 245cc, 245cc-1, 245cc-2, and 245cc-3, of the Criminal Code of the state of Nebraska.

## STATE OF NEBRASKA.

[HOUSE ROLL 192.]

AN ACT TO LIMIT AND REGULATE THE HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES IN MANUFACTURING, MECHANICAL, AND MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS, HOTELS, AND RESTAURANTS; TO PROVIDE FOR ITS ENFORCEMENT AND A PENALTY FOR ITS VIOLATION.

*Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska:*

SECTION 1.—That no female shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, hotel, or restaurant, in this state, more than sixty hours during any one week, and that ten hours shall constitute a day's labor. The hours of each day may be so arranged as to permit the employment of such females at any time from six o'clock A. M. to ten o'clock P. M.; but in no case shall such employment exceed ten hours in any one day.

SEC. 2.—Every such employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such females are employed, a printed notice, stating the number of hours' work required of them each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping such work, and the hours when the time or times allowed for dinner or for other meals begins and ends. Printed forms of said notice shall be furnished by the Deputy Labor Commissioner and the form of such notice approved by the Attorney General of this state.

SEC. 3.—Every such employer in such establishments shall provide suitable seats for the females so employed, and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed.

SEC. 4.—Any employer, overseer, superintendent, or other agent of any such employer, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be fined for each offense in a sum not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars; and it is hereby made the duty of the Deputy Labor Commissioner to enforce the provisions of this act: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any other person from enforcing its provisions.

## STATE OF NEBRASKA.

[HOUSE ROLL 183.]

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR CERTAIN RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, AND PROVIDING A PENALTY FOR THE VIOLATION OF THE SAME.

*Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska:*

SECTION 1.—That no company, corporation, or person, operating a railroad in whole or in part within the state of Nebraska, shall permit or require any conductor, engineer, fireman, brakeman, telegraph operator, or any trainman who has worked in his respective capacity for eighteen consecutive hours, except in case of a casualty or unavoidable emergency, to again go on duty or perform any work until he has had at least eight hours for rest.

SEC. 2.—Any company, corporation, or person, who shall violate or permit to be violated, any of the provisions of the foregoing section, or any officer, agent, or employer, who violates or permits to be violated any of the provisions of the preceding section, shall be fined not less than Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars nor more than Two Hundred (\$200.00) Dollars, for each and every violation of this act: *Provided, however,* That the proceedings to enforce the penalty, as provided in this act, shall be commenced within six months from the date of the violation of the same.



## LABOR LAWS OF NEBRASKA.

## LABELS.

Chapter 47a, page 703, compiled statutes of 1897:

3549 SECTION 1.—[*Adoption.*]—That it shall be lawful for associations and unions of workingmen to adopt for their protection, labels, trade-marks, and other forms of advertisement, announcing that goods manufactured by members of such associations or unions are as manufactured.

3550 SEC. 2.—[*Misuse—Counterfeit—Penalty.*]—That any and all persons using such union or association trade-marks, labels, or advertisements, whether exactly like such labels, trade-marks, or advertisements or not, if with the intention to, or likely to deceive the public, and that every person who shall use any counterfeited label, trade-mark, or form of advertisement of such unions or associations, knowing the same to be counterfeited, after having been notified in writing by the owner thereof or his or its agents that the same is counterfeited, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not less than three (3) months nor more than one (1) year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or both: *Provided*, That such notice in writing contains a copy, counterpart, or *fac simile* of such genuine label, trade-mark or forms of advertisement. [Id., Section 2.]

3551 SEC. 3.—[*Filing—Certificate.*]—And be it enacted, that every such association or union adopting a label, trade-mark, or form of advertisement as aforesaid, shall file the same in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall, under his hand and seal, deliver to the association or union filing the same a Certificate of Record, for which he shall receive a fee of twenty-five (25) cents. [Id., Section 3.]

3552 SEC. 4.—[*Suits Against Counterfeiters.*]—And be it enacted, that every such association or union adopting a label, trade-mark, or form of advertisement as aforesaid, may proceed, by suit in the courts of this state, to enjoin the manufacture, use, display, or sale of any such counterfeits, and that all courts having jurisdiction thereof shall grant an injunction to restrain and pre-



vent such manufacture, use, display, or sale, and shall award the complainants such damages resulting from such wrongful use as may be proved, and shall require the defendants to pay to the party injured the profits derived from such wrongful use, or both profits and damages; and the Court shall also order all such counterfeits, in the possession or under the control of the defendant in such case, to be delivered to an officer of the court or to the complainant, to be destroyed. [Id., Section 4.]

3553 SEC. 5.—[*Suits Against Wrongful Users.*]—And be it enacted that in like manner such unions or associations shall be authorized to proceed against all persons who shall wrongfully use or display the genuine labels, trade-marks, or forms of advertisements of the respective associations or unions, not being authorized by such associations or unions to use or display the same. [Id., Section 5.]

#### LABOR DAY.

Chapter 41, page 659, Compiled Statutes of 1897:

3388 SEC. 9.—[*Labor Day.*]—The first Monday in the month of September in each year shall hereafter be known as "Labor Day," and shall be deemed a public holiday in like manner and to the same extent as the holidays provided for in section eight (8) of chapter forty-one (41) of the Compiled Statutes of 1887.

#### TIME—DAY'S WORK.

Chapter 90, page 1098, Compiled Statutes of 1897:

5329 SEC. 1.—Ten hours shall constitute one day's labor so far as it concerns laborers and mechanics throughout the state. [R. S., 379.]

SECS. 2-5.—[Eight-hour law declared unconstitutional by supreme court. [41 Neb., 127.]]

#### MECHANICS' AND LABORERS' LIEN.

Chapter 54, articles 1 and 2, pages 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, and 732, Compiled Statutes of 1897.

## ART. I. MECHANICS' LIEN.

3666 SEC. 1.—[*Who Entitled to Liens.*]—Any person who shall perform any labor or furnish any material or machinery or fixtures for the erection, reparation or removal of any house, mill, manufactory, building or appurtenance by virtue of a contract or agreement, expressed or implied, with the owner thereof or his agents, shall have a lien to secure the payment of the same upon such house, mill, manufactory, building, or appurtenance, and the lot of land upon which the same shall stand. [1885, Chapter 62.]

3667 SEC. 2.—[*How Secured.—Payment by Owner.*]—Any person or subcontractor who shall perform any labor for, or furnish any material or machinery or fixtures for any of the purposes mentioned in the first section of this act, to the contractor or any subcontractor who shall desire to secure a lien upon any of the structures mentioned in said section, may file a sworn statement of the amount due him or them from such contractor or subcontractor for such labor or material, machinery, or fixtures, together with a description of the land upon which the same were done or used, within sixty days from the performing of such labor or furnishing such material, machinery, or fixtures, with the Register of Deeds of the county wherein said land is situated, and if the contractor does not pay such person or subcontractor for the same such subcontractor or person shall have a lien for the amount due for such labor or material, machinery, and fixtures, on such lot or lots, and the improvements thereon, from the same time and in the same manner as such original contractor, and the risk of all payments made to the original contractor shall be upon the owner until the expiration of the sixty days hereinbefore specified. And no owner shall be liable to any action by the contractor until the expiration of said sixty days, and such owner may pay such contractor or person the amount due him from contractor for such labor and material, machinery, and fixtures, and the amount so paid shall be held and deemed a payment of such amount to the original contractor. And in cases when a dispute arises between the contractor and his journeyman, or other persons, for work done or material furnished, the owner may retain the amount claimed

by said subcontractor, or journeyman, or laborer, until the dispute has been settled by arbitration or otherwise. Said sworn statement and claim of lien shall be by such Register of Deeds recorded in the same manner as other liens provided for by this chapter, and such lien shall remain in force for the same length of time as other liens provided for in this chapter. [Amended, 1887, Chapter 30.]

3668 SEC. 3.—[*Proceedings to Secure.*]—Any person entitled to a lien under this chapter shall make an account in writing of the items of labor, skill, machinery or material furnished, or either of them, as the case may be, and after making oath thereto shall, within four months of the time of performing such labor and skill, or furnishing such machinery or material, file the same in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of which such labor, skill, and materials shall have been furnished, which account so made and filed shall be recorded in a separate book to be provided by the Register of Deeds for that purpose, and shall, from the commencement of such labor or the furnishing of such materials for two (2) years after the filing of such lien, operate as a lien on the several descriptions of such structures and buildings and the lots on which they stand, as in the first section of this chapter named. When any labor has been done or materials furnished as provided on a written contract, the same or a copy thereof shall be filed with the account herein required. And if any promisory note shall have been taken for any such labor or materials it shall be sufficient, to secure the lien provided for in sections one and two hereof, to file in the office of the Register of Deeds a copy of such a note within the time aforesaid, together with a sworn statement that the sum for which said note was given, or any part thereof, is due for labor and material used for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned, giving in such statement the items of such labor and material; and such lien shall be for the amount so shown to be due for such labor and material, with interest at the rate specified in said note: *Provided*, Nothing herein contained shall be taken to prevent the ascertainment by proceedings at law, or otherwise, of the amount actually due for such

labor and material, and such lien shall be for no larger sum than the amount actually due therefor. [Amended, 1887, Chapter 30.]

3669 SEC. 4.—[*Judgment on Account.*]—Every person holding any lien under this chapter may proceed to obtain a judgment for the amount of his account thereon by civil action. And when any suit or suits shall be commenced on such accounts within the time of such lien the lien shall continue until such suit be finally determined and satisfied.

3670 SEC. 5.—[*Completion of Building by Workmen.*]—When the owner or owners of any house or building, or his or their agent, as described in this chapter, shall suspend its progress or completion without the consent of such laborers, mechanics, or furnishers, or if the progress or completion of the same be suspended by the decease of the owner or owners at a stage when from its unfinished state such structure would go to waste, the laborers, mechanics, and furnishers thereto, or any of them, may, at their election, proceed with the same at their own cost, so far as to enclose such building, and thereby prevent such waste, provided such work so done after such suspension shall be according to the contract and plan of the owner or owners.

3671 SEC. 6.—[*Defective Title.—Lease.*]—If the person or persons who may erect, as owner or owners, any building described in first section of this chapter be not, at the suspension or completion of the same, possessed of a legal but equitable title to the ground on which the same is erected (if the same be a fixture) and the fact of such defect of title be made to appear to the Court before any judgment or judgments under this chapter may have been obtained, or if the same be returned by any legal officer to whom any execution under this chapter shall be directed, in either case the Court shall direct the officer, who has returned or is authorized by law to serve such executions, to rent or lease such buildings until the rents or issues thereof shall pay and satisfy the several liens on which judgments may be had against the same: *Provided*, This law shall not be so construed as to interfere with prior *bona fide* liens on grounds on which such buildings shall be erected as a fixture.



3672 SEC. 7.—[*Lease of Premises by Order of Court.*]—In all other cases of judgment or judgments obtained in favor of any lien holder or lien holders, if the property bound by such lien will not sell on execution as provided by law in other cases, having been once duly offered, the Court before whom such judgment or judgments may be obtained may direct the officer aforesaid to lease the same in the same manner and for the same purpose pointed out in the preceding section, and the officer giving such lease shall therein require the payment to be made to him or his successors in office, which said successor or successors shall have the same power and perform the same duties therein as the maker of the lease should or could do; and in cases where the money may be collected by said officer on a lease made, it, under this chapter, shall be his duty to forthwith pay the same into the court where the judgment or judgments were obtained, which money shall be distributed to the several lien holders interested in said judgment in proportion to their several demands.

3673 SEC. 8.—[*Lien, How Discharged.*]—All liens may be discharged by the payment of debt or judgment, with all legal costs, before the property on which liens attach be sold or leased under this chapter; and if any lien holder or lien holders, after the same be duly tendered him or them, shall proceed at law or shall refuse to give a due discharge from such lien, then such lien holder or holders shall forfeit all liens and pay all cost.

3674 SEC. 9.—[*Owner Beyond Process.*]—If the owner or owners of the property which is subject to a lien under this chapter be without the reach of process, or resident without the state, any lien holders may proceed by attachment against the same as in other cases, and the Court before whom such attachment is pending on the entry of judgment, on return of the proper officer, shall have the same power to order a lease as is given in the seventh (7) and eighth (8) sections of this chapter.

3675 SEC. 10.—[*Rights of Executors.*]—Executors and administrators under this chapter shall have the same rights and be subject to the same liabilities that their testators or intestate would or might have, if living.





PACKING-HOUSE OF ARMOUR AND COMPANY, SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.



3676 SEC. 11.—[*Fees of County Clerk.*]—The county clerks, for filing and recording contracts and accounts under this chapter, shall be paid the same fees that they are legally entitled to in other cases, and the cost of filing and recording such statement or contracts and accounts shall be recovered as part of the costs of enforcing the lien unless the Court shall otherwise order.

3677 SEC. 12.—[*Release of Lien—Penalty.*]—Each and every person in favor of whom any such lien has existed, after having received satisfaction of his debt, or after final judgment against him by a competent tribunal showing that nothing is due by reason of such claims, shall, at the request of any person interested in the property on which the same was a lien, or who is interested in having the lien removed, or if his or their legal representatives lodge a certificate with said clerk that said debt is satisfied and said lien removed, which said certificate shall be filed and recorded by the clerk on the margin of the record in the same manner that releases of mortgages are now by law required to be recorded, and when so recorded shall forever discharge and release said lien, and if such person, having received such satisfaction as aforesaid, by himself or attorney, or judgment having been rendered against him as aforesaid, shall not, within ten days after request in writing, lodge a notice in writing with the clerk, as is prescribed in this section, he or they neglecting or refusing to do so shall forfeit and pay to the party or parties so agreed any sum of money not exceeding one-half the debt claimed as a lien on such property, according to the circumstances of the case, to be recovered by civil action and the party lodging such certificate shall pay to the county clerk the costs of filing and recording the same.

3678 SEC. 13.—[*Insurance.*]—Any lien holder under this chapter who may deem himself in danger of loss or damage by fire may notify in writing the owner or agent of property subject to such lien to insure the same in reasonable amount against such loss or damage; and if he shall fail or refuse to do so for the space of ten days, then the person or persons having such lien or liens may insure such property in an amount not to exceed two-thirds of the total amount of their liens and may recover such

proportion of the premium paid therefor as the Court shall deem just and proper as part of the costs of enforcing such lien.

3679 SEC. 14.—[*Remedy not Exclusive.*]—Any person who shall hold a lien under the provisions of this chapter may, in addition to the remedy herein provided for, proceed by a petition in chancery as in other cases of liens against the owner or owners of and all other persons interested, either as lien holders or otherwise, in any such house, mill, or manufactory, or other building or appurtenance, in the first section of this chapter mentioned, and the lot or lots of land on which the same shall stand, and obtain such final decree therein for the rent or sale thereof as justice and equity may require, anything in this chapter to the contrary notwithstanding.

## ARTICLE II.

### LABORERS' LIENS.

3680 SEC. 1.—[*Liability of Company—Notice of Claim.*]—That whenever any laborer upon any railroad, canal, viaduct, bridge, ditch or other similar improvement in this state shall have just claim or demand for labor performed on any such railroad, canal, bidge, ditch, viaduct or other similar improvement against any person or persons who are or any company which is a contractor on such railroad, canal, viaduct or bridge, or against any person or persons who are subcontractors with any person or persons or company contracting with any such railroad, bridge, viaduct, or ditching company for the construction of any part of such railroad, bridge, canal, viaduct or ditch of any such company, every such railroad, canal, bidge or ditch company shall be liable to pay such laborer the amount of such claim or demand with 10 per cent interest thereon: *Provided*, Such laborer shall have given notice within sixty days after the last item of labor shall have been performed that he or she has such claim or demand. Such notice shall be given in writing and shall specify the peculiar nature and amount of the claim or demand, and shall be delivered to the president or vice-president, superintendent, agent, or the managing director or chief engineer of any such company, or to

the engineer in charge of that portion of the work, or any portion of the railroad, canal, viaduct, bridge or ditch upon which such labor is performed. [1881, Chapter 60, Section 1.]

3681 SEC. 2.—[*Lien.*]—And when material shall have been furnished or labor performed in the construction, repair and equipment of any railroad, canal, bridge, viaduct or other similar improvement, such laborer and material man, contractor, or subcontractor, shall have a lien therefor, and the said lien therefore shall extend and attach to the erections, excavations, embankments, bridges, roadbed and all land upon which the same may be situated, including the rolling-stock thereto appertaining and belonging, all of which, including the right-of-way, shall constitute the excavation, erection, or improvement provided for and mentioned in this Act. [Id., Section 2.]

3682 SEC. 3.—[*Statement of Claim—Filing—Continuance of Lien.*]—Every person, whether contractor or subcontractor or laborer or material-man, who wishes to avail himself of the provisions of the foregoing section, shall file with the clerk of the county in which the building, erection, excavation or other similar improvement to be charged with the lien is situated, a just and true statement or account of the demand due him after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of the property to be charged with the lien and verified by affidavit; such verified statement on account must be filed by a principal contractor within ninety days, and by a subcontractor within sixty days, from the date on which the last of the material shall have been furnished or the last of the labor is performed; but a failure or omission to file the same within the periods last aforesaid shall not defeat the lien, except against purchasers or incumbrances in good faith without notice, whose rights accrued after the thirty or ninety days, as the case may be, and before any claim for the lien was filed: *Provided*, That when a lien is claimed upon a railway the subcontractor shall have sixty days from the last day of the month in which said labor was done or material furnished within which to file his claim therefor: *And*



*provided further*, That when any such material is furnished or work done in any unorganized county in this state, such statement of the demand due, verified as aforesaid, may be filed in any county in this state into or through which any such railroad or canal may run, or in the organized counties lying next nearest east of the county where said work was done or material furnished: *Provided further*, That such lien shall continue for the period of two years, and that any person holding such lien may proceed to obtain a judgment for the amount of his account thereon by civil action; and when any suit or suits shall be commenced on such accounts within the time of such lien the lien shall continue until such suit or suits be finally determined and satisfied. [Id., Section 3.]

#### LIENS ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

3683 SEC. 4.—[*Duties of Officers Letting Contracts.*]—It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, boards of county commissioners, the contracting board of officers of all cities and villages, and all public boards now or hereafter empowered by law to enter into a contract for the erecting and finishing, or the repairing of any public building, bridge or other public structure to which the general provisions of the mechanics' lien laws do not apply, and where mechanics and laborers have no lien to secure the payment of their wages, to take from the person or corporation to whom the contract is awarded a bond with at least two good and sufficient sureties conditioned for the payment of all laborers and mechanics for labor that shall be performed in the erecting, furnishing, or repairing of the building or in performing the contract; said bond shall be to the board awarding the contract, and no contract shall be entered into by such board until the bond herein provided for has been filed with and approved by said board. The said bond shall be safely kept by the board making the contract and may be sued on by any person entitled to the benefit of this Act. The action shall be in the name of the party claiming the benefit of this Act. [1889, Chapter 28.]

## PROVIDING OF SEATS FOR FEMALES IN STORES, ETC.

Chapter 23, page 1389, Compiled Statutes of 1897.—Health of female employees:

6941 SEC. 2450.—[*Female Workers.*]—It shall be the duty of every agent, proprietor, superintendent or employer of female help in stores, offices or schools within the state of Nebraska, to provide a chair, stool or seat for each and every such employee, upon which these female workers shall be allowed to rest when their duties will permit or when such position does not interfere with the faithful discharge of their incumbent duties. [1883, Chapter 45.]

6942 SEC. 2451.—[*Same.—Penalty.*]—Any neglect or refusal to provide a chair, stool or seat for every female worker in the employ of any agent, proprietor, superintendent or employer in the state of Nebraska shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined a sum of not less than \$10, and not over \$500, and this fine shall be paid to the said female worker whose health has been injured by this neglect of her employer to provide said chair, stool, or seat, as required by this Act.

## LABORING MEN EXEMPT FROM ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Chapter 91a, page 1102, Compiled Statutes of 1897:

5343a. SEC. 9.—[*Laboring Men Exempt.*]—Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any assemblies or associations of laboring men from passing and adopting such regulations as they may think proper, in reference to wages and the compensation of labor, and such assemblies and associations shall retain, and there is hereby reserved to them, all the rights and privileges now accorded to them by law, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

## HOMESTEAD, WAGE, AND OTHER EXEMPTIONS.

Chapter 1, pages 1246, 1247, 1248, and 1249, of the Compiled Statutes of 1897:

6111 (521.)—[*Personal Property of Head of Family.*]—All heads of families who have neither lands, town lots or houses subject to exemption as a homestead under the laws of this state,

shall have exempt from forced sale on execution the sum of \$500 in personal property.

6112 (522).—[*Same—How Obtained.*]—Any person desiring to avail himself of the exemption as provided for in the preceding section must file an inventory, under oath, in the court where the judgment is obtained, or with the officer holding the execution, of the whole of the personal property owned by him or them at any time before the sale of the property; and it shall be the duty of the officer to whom the execution is directed to call to his assistance three disinterested freeholders of the county where the property may be, who, after being duly sworn by said officer, shall appraise said property at its cash value.

6113 (523).—[*Same.*]—Upon such inventory and appraisement being completed, the defendant in execution, or his authorized agent, may select from such inventory an amount of such property, not exceeding, according to such appraisal, the amount of value herein exempted, but if neither such defendant nor his agent shall appear and make such selection, the officer shall make the same for him.

6114 (524).—[*From Taxation.*]—Nothing in this sub-division shall be considered as exempting any real or personal property from levy and sale for taxes.

Secs. 525 to 528 repealed 1875, page 48.

6116 (530).—[*Chattels Exempt.*]—No property hereinafter mentioned shall be liable to attachment, execution, or sale, on any final process issued from any court in this state against any person being a resident of this state and the head of a family: *First*—The family Bible. *Second*—Family pictures, school books, and library for the use of the family. *Third*—A seat or pew in any house or place of public worship. *Fourth*—A lot in any burial ground. *Fifth*—All necessary wearing apparel of the debtor and his family; all beds, bedsteads and bedding necessary for the use of such family; all stoves and appendages put up or kept for the use of the debtor and his family, not to exceed four; all cooking utensils, and all other household furniture not herein enumerated, to be selected by the debtor, not exceeding in value \$100. *Sixth*—Cne-

cow, three hogs, and all pigs under six months old; and, if the debtor be at the time actually engaged in the business of agriculture, in addition to the above, one yoke of oxen, or a pair of horses in lieu thereof; ten sheep, and the wool therefrom either in the raw material or manufactured into yarn or cloth; the necessary food for the stock mentioned in this section for the period of three months; one wagon, cart, or dray, two plows, and one drag; the necessary gearing for the team herein exempted; and other farming implements not exceeding \$50 in value. *Seventh*—The provisions for the debtor and his family necessary for six months' support, either provided or growing or both, and fuel necessary for six months. *Eighth*—The tools and instruments of any mechanic, miner, or other person, used and kept for the purpose of carrying on his trade or business; the library and implements of any professional man. All of which articles hereinbefore intended to be exempt shall be chosen by the debtor, his agent, clerk, or legal representative, as the case may be.

6117 (531).—[*Wages—Money Due from Attorney—Necessaries.*]—Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to exempt any property in this state from execution or attachment for clerks', laborers', or mechanics' wages, for money due and owing by any attorney-at-law for money or other valuable consideration received by said attorney for any person or persons, nor shall anything in this chapter be construed to exempt from execution or attachment property of the value of more than five hundred dollars (\$500) for any debt contracted by any person in the purchase of the actual necessities of life for himself or family, or for any person or persons who were at the time of contracting such debt dependent upon such person purchasing the same for support: *Provided*, That where the debt contracted therefor shall be deemed the debt of both husband and wife: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt in the aggregate more than \$500 worth of personal property to both husband and wife. [Laws 1887, Chapter 95, took effect July 1, 1887.]

6118 SEC. 531a.—[*Same.—Mechanics' Wages.* —The wages



of laborers, mechanics, and clerks, who are heads of families, in the hands of those by whom such laborers, mechanics or clerks may be employed, both before and after such wages shall be due, shall be exempt from the operation of attachment, execution, and garnishee process: *Provided*, That not more than sixty days' wages shall be exempt: *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to protect the wages of persons who have or are about to abscond or leave the state from the provisions of law now in force upon that subject: *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to permit the attachment of sixty days' wages in the hands of the employer. [G. S., 715.]

6120 SEC. 531c.—[*Attachment and Garnishment of Exempt Wages.*]—That it be and is hereby declared unlawful for any creditor of, or other holder of any evidence of debt, book account or claim of any name or nature against any laborer, servant, clerk or other employee of any corporation, firm or individual in this state, for the purpose below stated, to sell, assign, transfer, or by any means dispose of any such claim, book account, bill or debt of any name or nature whatever, to any person or persons, firm, corporation or institution, or to institute in this state or elsewhere, or prosecute any suit or action for any such claim or debt against any such laborer, servant, clerk or employee by any process seeking to seize, attach or garnish the wages of such person or persons earned within sixty days prior to the commencement of such proceeding, for the purpose of avoiding the effect of the laws of the state of Nebraska concerning exemptions. [Laws 1889, Chapter 25.]

6121 SEC. 531d.—[*Same.*]—That it is hereby declared unlawful for any person or persons to aid, assist, abet or counsel a violation of section one of this Act for any purpose whatever.

6122 SEC. 531e.—[*Evidence.*]—In any proceeding, civil or criminal, growing out of a breach of sections one or two of this Act, proof of the institution of a suit or service of garnishment summons by any persons, firm, or individual, in any court of any state or territory other than this state, or in this state, to seize by process of garnishment or otherwise any of the wages of such



persons, as defined in section one of this Act, shall be deemed *prima-facie* evidence of an evasion of the laws of the state of Nebraska and a breach of the provisions of this Act on the part of the creditor or resident in Nebraska causing the same to be done.

6123 SEC. 531*f*.—[*Penalty.*]—Any person, firm, company, corporation, or business institution guilty of a violation of sections one or two of this Act shall be liable to the party injured through such violation of this Act, for the amount of the debt sold, assigned, transferred, garnisheed, or sued upon, with all costs and expenses and a reasonable attorney's fee, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in this state; and shall further be liable by prosecution to punishment by a fine not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars and costs of prosecution.

#### INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Chapter 39*b*, pages 643, 644, and 645.

An Act to provide and continue a Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics and define the duties of its officers, approved March 31, 1887. Amended at the 25th session of the legislature, and amendment approved April 13, 1897:

3310 SEC. 1.—[*Establishment.*]—There is hereby created a bureau of labor, census, and industrial statistics, with headquarters in the capitol building, for which stationery, postage, expressage, printing, and facilities for transacting business shall be furnished the same as for other executive departments. [1887, Chapter 47.]

3311 SEC. 2.—[*Commissioner.*]—The Governor of this state is hereby made commissioner of said bureau.

3312 SEC. 3.—[*Same—Deputy.*]—Said commissioner shall have the power to appoint a deputy at a salary of \$1,500 per annum, who, when acting for or instead of said commissioner shall have and may exercise equal power and authority, subject to the approval of the commissioner.

3313 SEC. 4.—[*Duties.*]—The duties of said commissioner shall be to collect, collate and publish statistics and facts relative to manufacturers, industrial classes, and material resources of the

state, and especially to examine into the relations between labor and capital; the means of escape from fire, and protection of life and health in factories and workshops, mines, and other places of industries; the employment of illegal child labor; the exaction of unlawful hours of labor from any employee; the educational, sanitary, moral, and financial condition of laborers and artisans; the cost of food, fuel, clothing, and building materials; the causes of strikes and lockouts, as well as kindred subjects and matters pertaining to the welfare of industrial interests and classes.

3314 SEC. 5.—[*Powers of Commissioner—Violation of Act—Destruction of Posted Laws.*].—The commissioner or his deputy shall have power to enter any factory or workshop in which labor is employed for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics, or of examining the means of escape from fire and the provisions for the health and safety of the operatives in such factory or workshop. He may also post in such factory or workshop the laws now or hereafter to be made, in respect to child labor, fire-escapes, hours of labor, or others pertaining to the health or safety of employees; and if the owner, manager, or agents shall remove or destroy the same, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not to exceed \$50 for each offense. And in case the officer of the bureau shall discover any violation of, or neglect to comply with said laws, he shall notify the owner or occupant of said workshop or factory in writing of the offense or neglect, and if such offense or neglect is not corrected within thirty days after the service of notice aforesaid he shall lodge formal complaint with the attorney of the county in which the offense is committed or the neglect occurs, whereupon said officer shall proceed against said offender according to law. [Amended 1897. Chapter 39.]

3315 SEC. 6.—[*Same—Examination of Buildings.*].—The commissioner or his deputy may examine hotels and lodging or boarding-houses, for the purpose of discovering whether they are properly equipped with lawful fire-escapes; and he may post in any hotel, lodging or boarding-house so examined the laws upon this matter, together with his official statements as to whether said

laws are fully complied with by said hotel, lodging or boarding-house. And any hotel, lodging, or boarding-house keeper, or other who shall mutilate, destroy, or remove from any building or buildings the said laws or statements so posted shall, upon conviction, be fined any sum not to exceed \$50 for each and every offense. Whenever any hotel, lodging or boarding-house that has been posted as not having complied with the terms of the law in respect to fire-escapes shall be properly provided and equipped with lawful escapes, and the bureau shall be notified thereof, the commissioner shall at once order a new statement, setting forth the fact, to be posted in said hotel, lodging, or boarding-house, and the bureau shall keep a record of all buildings so examined and posted.

3316 SEC. 7.—[*Census.*]—At the time of the assessment of property for taxation for county and state purposes, it shall be the duty of the township and precinct assessors to enroll the names of all persons over twenty-one years of age in their respective townships or precincts, together with their several occupations. If farmers or manufacturers, the products of their several farms or factories during the past year, and if wage-workers, the time they have been employed during the past year and the wages received for the same. It shall be the duty of the county clerks on or before the first day of July in each year to forward a summary of such reports of their respected counties to the state bureau of labor. The deputy commissioner of labor shall compile said reports and shall embody them in his biennial report to the governor. [Amended 1897, Chapter 38.]

3317 SEC. 8.—[*Forms—Admission to Workshops.*]—The said commissioner shall have power to prescribe blank forms and transmit them to employers which shall be filled out clearly and completely under oath by the person or persons to whom they are sent, with the facts, statistics, and statements asked for, and returned to him within such reasonable time as he may fix. In case any owner or occupant, or his agent, shall refuse to admit any officer of said bureau to his workshop or factory when open or in operation, he shall forfeit the sum of \$10 for each and every

offense and if he shall, through his agent or otherwise, neglect, fail, or refuse to fill out said blank forms and verify and return them as required, he shall forfeit the sum of \$10 for each and every day said blank may be so delayed beyond the time fixed by the commissioner for their return. The forfeits named and provided in this Act shall be sued for in the name of the state by the county attorney of the respective county where such offense is committed, upon complaint of any officer of said bureau, or any citizen, and shall be paid into the school fund.

3318 SEC. 9—[*Seal.*]—There shall be provided a seal of office for the use of said bureau, and the commissioner or his deputy, for the purpose of making investigation contemplated by this Act, shall have power to administer oaths, take testimony, and subpoena witnesses, which witnesses shall receive the same fees as are allowed to any person testifying in district courts of this state, to be paid out of the contingent fund of this bureau; *Provided, however,* That no person subpoenaed by the said commissioner or his deputy shall be compelled to go outside of the city or town in which he resides to testify in behalf of such investigation.

3318a SEC. 9a.—[*Free Employment Office.*]—The commissioner of labor is hereby authorized and directed, within thirty days after the passage of this amendment, to establish and maintain in the office of the bureau of labor and industrial statistics and in connection therewith a free public employment office. The deputy commissioner shall receive all applications for help made to him by any person, company or firm, and all applications made to him for employment by any person or persons, and record their names in a book kept for that purpose, designating the kind and character of help wanted or kind and character of employment desired, and the postoffice address of the applicant. It shall be the duty of said deputy to send by mail to all applicants for help the name and postoffice address of such applications for employment as in his judgment will meet their respective requirements and such other information as he may possess that will bring to their notice the names and postoffice addresses of such unemployed laborers, mechanics, artisans, or teachers as they may re-



quire. No compensation or fee whatsoever shall directly or indirectly be charged or received from any person or persons applying for help, or any person or persons applying for employment through the bureau of labor. Said deputy or any clerk connected with the bureau who shall accept any compensation or fee from any applicant for help or any applicant for employment, for service as provided in this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each offense, or imprisoned not to exceed thirty days. Any application for help or any application for employment made to said office shall be null and void after thirty days from its receipt by said deputy, unless renewed by the applicant. Every applicant for help shall notify said deputy commissioner by mail immediately after the required help designated in his or her application has been secured, and every applicant for employment shall notify said deputy immediately after securing the same. Such notice shall contain the name and last preceding postoffice address of each employer or employee secured through such employment office, and any failure or refusal to thus notify said deputy commissioner shall bar such applicant from all future rights and privileges of said employment office at the discretion of said deputy. Applicants for help shall be construed to mean employers wanting employees and applicants for employment shall be construed to mean persons wanting work to do.

3319 SEC. 10.—[*Report.*]—The commissioner shall report biennially to the governor, accompanying his report with such suggestions and recommendations as may be deemed wise and proper. The said report shall be printed and distributed according to the provisions of the law governing the printing of other state reports.

3320 SEC. 11.—[*Appropriation.*]—The commissioner shall be allowed a sum not to exceed \$500 per annum for traveling and contingent expenses and a further sum of \$100 per annum for the purchase of books and periodicals on labor and industrial matters for the bureau library. There is hereby appropriated annually, out of money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this Act.





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TABLE XI.

FIRE ESCAPES AND FACTORY INSPECTION.

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## PART XI.

### FIRE ESCAPES AND FACTORY INSPECTION.

Table XV shows the number of escapes ordered and etc.

TABLE XV.

Beatrice—Orders issued, 8.
Columbus—Orders issued, 3; permits issued, 1; approvals issued, 1.
Fremont—Orders issued, 1.
Grand Island—Orders issued, 7; permits issued, 3; approvals issued, 1.
Humboldt—Orders issued, 1; permits issued, 1; approvals issued, 1.
Hastings—Orders issued, 6.
Kearney—Orders issued, 3; permits issued, 1.
Lincoln—Orders issued, 89; permits issued, 32; approvals issued, 28.
Omaha—Orders issued, 183; permits issued, 83; approvals issued, 73.
Peru—Orders issued, 2.
South Omaha—Orders issued, 26; permits issued, 15; approvals issued, 15.
Verdon—Orders issued, 1; permits issued, 1; approvals issued, 1.
Wahoo—Orders issued, 2; permits issued, 2.
University Place—Orders issued, 1; permits issued, 1; approvals issued, 1.
York—Orders issued, 2.
The total number of escapes ordered in the state has been 335.

The total number of escapes approved in the state has been 121.

It is quite probable that a large number of escapes have been erected under the law of which this department has not been notified. Some escapes have also been erected on new buildings which were not ordered by this department.

#### FACTORY INSPECTION.

Nearly one hundred workshops employing women and children have been inspected by the Commissioner, exclusive of hotels and restaurants. Many of these places have been visited a number of times. Several suits have been brought, part of which have resulted in conviction, and part in suits being withdrawn upon assurance being given that parties would uphold the law.

The department has been able to secure a general compliance with the law without resorting to harsh measures. Not one-tenth the children are employed in factories and department stores that were employed two years ago. Hundreds of females are now working ten hours per day that used to work fourteen.

Nevertheless we need a better child-labor law; one that will absolutely prohibit the employment of children in industrial establishments under the age of 14, and even at that age a physician's certificate should be required and their hours of labor should be limited. It does not reflect credit upon our so-called humanitarianism that barbaric Russia has better child-labor laws than we have in Nebraska.

The female labor law should be amended so that it would apply in a more practical way to hotels and restaurants. It is impossible to properly enforce these laws without an Inspector, whose duty it will be to give his entire time to this work.



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PART XII.

FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

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## PART XII.

### FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

The law creating this department was passed by the legislature in 1897, and pursuant to its provisions the office was opened May 1, 1897. An effort was made by us to have the law amended by the last legislature but we were not successful. The added experience of the past two years has only confirmed our ideas as to the necessity for a change in the law so as to provide for the establishment of branch offices in the larger cities. These branch offices should make daily reports to the Bureau of the number of applications for positions and for help. The Bureau could act as a kind of a clearing-house, in as far as possible transferring surplus labor from any locality where it is not needed to any section where there is a demand for it.

The utility of this department as at present existing is confined to Lincoln, and to the furnishing of such railroad labor as may be demanded at this point.

The Lincoln office should be located in the business portion of the city so as to be easy of access. An office should by all means be located in Omaha. At present the laboring people of that city are compelled to support a dozen or so private agencies. These seem to do a flourishing business. It is well known that some of these places are the veriest frauds, and many a poor man or woman are victimized out of their last cent by some of these agencies.

Quite a number of the states now have Free Employment offices. Among which are New York, Maryland, California, Missouri, Ohio, and Illinois. In each of these states they are a great success.

Following is the report of the department for the past two years:

Applications for positions .....	653
Applications for help.....	159
Number of persons securing positions through the office .....	181



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PART XIII.

BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

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## PART XIII.

### BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The British Trade Union Congress has passed into history. Thirty years ago it represented a very limited constituency and a still more limited influence. Today it represents some two million workers and essays to give voice to the aspirations, appeals, and protests, of the toilers of the entire United Kingdom. Its influence today is indeed far-reaching. Many of its demands have long since passed into law and became the custom of the land.

The eight-hour day, the Wednesday half-holiday for clerks in stores, and the general half-holiday on Saturday, are now quite generally observed, especially the latter, and the benefits accruing in the municipalization of many public utilities are no longer questioned.

In Huddersfield, where the Congress was held, we find that not only does the city own its own water, gas and electricity, public parks, baths, street railways, etc., but like many other cities in England it is entering into competition with the landlord, and up to the present time has built some one hundred and eighty (180) workingmen's houses.

All these things have been largely brought about through the Congress, for in this body today sits twelve members of Parliament, probably some sixty or eighty members of City Councils, and almost as many Justices of the Peace, or Magistrates.

The deliberations of this body are marked by a dignity decorum and intelligence that cannot be surpassed by any deliberative body that I have ever seen. The system of public schools inaugurated some thirty years ago has wrought a most wonderful change in the people of Great Britain. And this is true, especially of the men and women engaged in those trades that long ago gained the shorter work-day. To this has been supplemented the experience and knowledge gained in the meeting-

room, in the bargaining with the employer, in the advantage of travel, and interchange of views. The leaders of most of the organizations in the Congress attend the Annual International Conferences of their particular trade which are held at some point on the Continent, previously selected; not only are they conversant with the conditions of their craft in their own country, but in other countries as well; and so there has grown up a body of strong, intelligent, broad-minded, democratic men, devoid of that provincial jingo bias that in the past has given rise to those national prejudices that have proved such a barrier to that fraternity of feeling so essential to peace and good will among men and among nations.

The programme of the Congress consisted of resolutions submitted by the various organizations comprising the Congress, and also of recommendations prepared by the Parliamentary Committee who sit in conference for six days in advance of the opening of the convention. The Parliamentary Committee consists of twelve men selected by vote of the Congress. This committee looks after all the legislation pertaining to labor, prepares bills, and carries out as far as possible all the recommendations and resolutions of the parent body.

The meeting held at Huddersfield this year, and of which I had the honor of attending as one of the two Fraternal delegates representing the American Federation of Labor, was especially interesting, and consisted of resolutions pertaining to Old Age Pensions, Fair Wages in Government Employment, Workmen's Compensation Act (for injuries), Compulsory Arbitration, Mines and River Regulation, Co-operation and Trades Unionism, Postoffice Reform, Civil Rights in Postoffice, Inspection of Steam Engines and Boilers, Workmen's Cheap Trains, Amendment to Factory Acts, Housing of the Working Classes and Taxing of Land Values, Eight-Hour Day, Child Labor and Labor Day.

Among the various agencies working as auxiliaries to the Congress are the Women's Trade Union League, among whose prominent workers stands Lady Dilke, wife of Sir Charles Dilke, Bart. This lady spends her large wealth and gives her time and

talent in behalf of the women toilers of Great Britain. She is surrounded with quite a band of wealthy and refined women who spend a large part of their time among the factory people and in their homes, many of which are hovels. What to do with the workers in the phosphorous industries, afflicted with that terrible disease "phossy jaw," is a serious question. To have their teeth drop out and their jaws rot is a part of the penalty paid by many young girls who, to live, must work in these industries. Thousands of other girls there are who sacrifice their lives or constitutions through lead poisoning for the privilege of existing.

All these things are taken up by the League, which has done much to ameliorate the condition of the women; but alas how hard it is, even in countries claiming christian civilization, to obtain laws that will protect the lives and perhaps save the souls of men, women, and children. The battle between humanity and commercialism sometimes seems a very unequal contest.

Another Auxiliary is the Labor Representation Committee, whose sole business is to look after labor representation in Parliament, in the City Councils, upon the Boards of Education and Magisterial benches. That they have met with gratifying success is attested by the number of labor representatives now occupying positions in all these bodies.

Another Association that is doing much effectual work in securing cheaper transportation for the workers is the Workmen's Cheap Train Association.

The various Co-operative Associations also furnish much help in time of labor trouble, for they both donate large sums of money and assist strikers through credit at the store.

One very interesting feature in connection with this convention was the splendid support given it by the various classes of people, Lord and Lady, Bishop and layman, public official and employer, all seemed to vie with each other in giving substantial recognition to the claims of Labor. Not only did the Mayor deliver an address of welcome to the delegates in which he accorded high praise to the justice of the toiler's demands, but he opened his house and grounds to them and gave a most elaborate entertainment to his guests. The same thing may be said of Sir James

Woodhull, the borough member; Sir Hildred Carlisle, himself a wealthy manufacturer; Mr. Thompson, the great weaver, and many others. The guests were royally entertained throughout the entire week by Huddersfield and its public men.

On the Sunday preceding the opening of the Congress, special sermons on labor matters were preached in all the churches. And in passing, I desire to refer to the substantial recognition given myself and colleague as the representatives of the American workingmen.

At nearly all of the entertainments given we were accorded positions of honor, and the stars and stripes were given especial prominence. The warm feeling exhibited towards us as Americans was everywhere apparent, and whatever may be the basis of such sentiment on the part of My Lord or My Lady there is no question that among the organizations of labor it is a sincere fraternal feeling, recognizing as they do that the workers of all nations have a common purpose and in a large measure common disabilities, no matter what the kind of government under which they live.

A resolution was passed expressing good will and fraternal feeling towards the workers of France, and deploring the spirit shown by certain newspapers, and also by Mr. Chamberlain, to create bad feeling between the two peoples. This resolution is as follows:

"The Congress deeply regrets that portions of the British and French press frequently use irritating and dangerous language towards the governments and the peoples of these countries, and learns with satisfaction that arrangements are being made for the presentation of a fraternal address from British to French workmen at a great demonstration in Paris, and authorizes the president of the Congress to sign the address on behalf of the Congress, and appoints two members of the Congress to accompany the deputation to the demonstration in Paris."

Nothing more need be said to show the broad humanitarianism underlying the British labor movement. And the action of the British Trade Union Congress and of the American Federation of Labor in exchanging fraternal delegates will mark an epoch in the industrial world and, should universal peace be ever con-



summed, it will be largely through such agencies as these. Let us hope that they are the harbingers of a better day, when the sword shall remain sheathed and reason and justice shall sway the councils of nations and of men.—*American Federationist*.



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PART XIV.  
CO-OPERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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## PART XIV.

### CO-OPERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A membership of two millions, representing with their families some six or seven millions of persons interested; an accumulated capital of one hundred and twenty-five millions; thirty-five millions of dollars profits annually; a saving of sixty millions in purchases, and a raise in wages of those interested of 15 per cent over the Trade Union scale of wages, and you have an outline picture of the material gain made by the co-operators of Great Britain in sixty years.

To the twenty-eight co-operators of Toad Lane who, in 1837, resolved to start a small shop and divide profits among their customers, can be given the credit of laying the corner-stone of the great fabric of today. They were all followers of Robert Owen. The community idea had failed by which a new moral development was to follow the transition of industry from hand to steam, from home to factory production.

The pioneers of the Rochdale system were still hopeful of arranging the powers of production, distribution, and education, when this step was taken, and it must be presumed that they had learned enough of human nature by experience to realize that it was necessary, at least in the initial stages of the movement, to appeal to the self-interest of the workers, and by so doing they were enabled to secure material success\*, and yet this success has at times threatened the very existence of the true spirit of co-operation.

Co-operative production soon followed co-operative distribution. The first start following the abandonment of the community idea seems to have been made by the consumers employing their own members, but they were not willing to divide the profits of production with those in their own employ when they them-

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\*It must be remembered that at this period very high prices were charged for wretched provisions by small shop-keepers.



selves were not getting any profits from their own employers. So narrow seems to have been the aims of many of these co-operative consumers that had it not been for such leaders as Holyoke, Mitchell, Lloyd Jones, and Neale, and the propagandist work of the christian socialists, followed by the work of the labor association, it is a question whether or not the co-operative consumers would not have been as hard task-masters as the workers had been accustomed to.

The field of co-operative production was in its early stages marked by many failures. The workers lacked the necessary schooling and business training. They did not possess that self-reliance, that experience, that responsibility brings. The movement had been led by philanthropists; the workers did not have to furnish funds themselves; men were selected for positions they were not fitted to fill. They did not seem to realize that a man might be a very valuable factor as a socialistic agitator and yet be a man of very poor practical business judgment.

There was a disposition to leave out capital in the distribution of profits, and it was not until a system was inaugurated whereby the profits were about equally divided between labor, capital, and consumption, that the movement promised material success.

In the meantime a new generation was entering the field, better educated, many of whom had been trained in the trade unions and in the store. Instead of co-operative production being started by good-meaning philanthropists, it had come to be initiated by the workers themselves. They had to rely on their own funds, supplemented by funds borrowed in the usual way. Being thrown upon their own resources they had come to select only men of business tact and judgment for places of responsibility.

One great drawback to co-operative production was the fact that they could only obtain legal recognition by registering as friendly societies by virtue of the Act of 1834, amended in 1846. It was largely through the assistance of John Stuart Mill that a law was passed in 1862, and still further revised in 1893, by which they were allowed to hold property and were given the same rights as limited liability corporations.

Among the more modern and most successful of co-operative institutions may be mentioned the Hebden Bridge Fustian Society founded in 1870, Walsall Padlock Makers, 1873, Sheffield Shear Makers, Kettering Clothing Society, 1893 (gives 40 per cent net profits to workers), Bermondsey Leather Workers, London Productive Society (cocoa), most of whose workers are composed of boys and girls. There are, besides these, such industries as hosiery, boots and shoes, tin-plate, woolen goods, cotton cloth, tweeds, engineering, printing, watches, cutlery, creameries, building pottery, etc. These industries show the large number of concerns working upon the co-operative principle and demonstrate how practical is its general application. There are in all, over 160 workshops and factories now in the country. Mr. Henry Vivian gives the following figures showing the progress of co-operative production:

	1883	1893	1895	1896
Number of Societies.....	15	110	155	160
Capital.....	£103,436	£ 639,884	£ 915,302	1,000,000
Sales for the year.....	160,751	1,292,550	1,859,876	2,000,000
Profits.....	9,031	67,653	94,305	100,000
Losses.....	114	2,984	2,296	.....

These figures are small compared to the figures that give the results of co-operative consumption. They show, however, that co-operative production has passed the experimental stage and is now a healthy, robust movement.

Closely allied to this phase of co-operative effort are certain industries like Thompson's (the weaver of Huddersfield). who not only shares profits with his employees and customers, but allows his employees to share in the management of the industry. Mr. Thompson, like many others who have tested this system, seems well satisfied with his bargain. It may be remarked that one result is that Thompson's cloth is standard in excellence and has a fame that is world wide.

"The South Metropolitan Gas Works is another big concern that has obtained great results from the adoption of this system, for it is said that this firm produces 3 per cent more gas, with a

saving of 4 per cent less coal, than under the old system. This is the legitimate outcome of changing the non-interested hireling into the interested partner. There will be less waste, greater efficiency, a larger output at a smaller cost; the attitude of the worker toward his daily task will undergo a gradual but complete transformation with results not less beneficial to his own character than to the industry that employs him." Such were the words used by Earl Grey in a recent address on co-operation. The Earl also tells us that the employees of this company have invested \$550,000 of their savings in the stock of the company, this stock being considered the best security of all the gas stock upon the market and yielding the largest returns as an investment.

Surely we need nothing more conclusive to prove the beneficent and profitable returns that follow co-operation of employer and employee, as well as co-operation between the workers themselves. It certainly pays to make the employee feel that he is a man rather than a hireling. This can be done by not only giving him a share in the profits, but also giving him a voice in the management as well. Let him bear a part of the responsibilities and enjoy a share of the profits. This will be far more profitable than the employment of a bully as a boss. Let employer and employed fully recognize each other's interests and the mutual distrust that now exists and that leads in many cases to strikes will have largely disappeared. Much of the present hostility is due to ignorance, or to the abuse of power on the part of the boss, coupled with harsh treatment, excessive work, and long hours. A prominent economic writer has remarked that much of the hostility will be lessened when employers cease to make a dark secret of their business and allow the workers to share their secret and help against common rivals.

It is noticeable that quite a number of co-operative societies among the workers have been started because the workers have been thrown upon their own resources by a strike or a lockout; and the employers who force a lockout in the future must eventually defeat themselves, for the workers themselves will organize

and supply the demand. If, for instance, the manufacturers of padlocks should refuse the reasonable demands of their employees the co-operative padlock works could supply the demand.

Much of the co-operative manufacturing is now carried on by the wholesale societies, (consumers,) among which may be mentioned the English and Scottish wholesale societies, the former with a capital in 1899 of six million dollars, sales amounting to nearly seventy-two millions, and net profits in round numbers of one million, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars;\* and the latter with a showing for 1899 of capital six and a half millions, and net sales of nearly twenty-six millions. Added to these may be mentioned the co-operative efforts now going on in the mining of slate and coal and in the work of agriculture and horticulture. It has been extremely hard to make a beginning among the agricultural laborers because of a lack of the necessary intelligence without which co-operative production is not possible.

In the earlier stages of co-operative effort much difficulty was experienced by the workers in getting capital to carry on their productive enterprise. This difficulty has been overcome, for when societies are now organized upon a sound basis they can readily procure loans through what is known as the productive federation. This society acts as a go-between in the securing of capital.

From the rounding out of the Rochdale system in 1844, we have today some 1,800 co-operative stores located in nearly every town in Great Britain. A federation of stores was formed in 1864, this movement being still further developed by the formation of the co-operative unions in 1875. This union stands as the official representative body of the co-operative movement and has grown out of a series of co-operative Congresses started in 1869. Much of its success is due to the efforts of Mr. Van Set-tart Neale, who was for years its able secretary. All societies, whether productive or distributive, are eligible, providing they profess the principles of profit-sharing. The societies composing it are grouped into districts or sections and are governed by a

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\*This powerful federation has 4,500 employees engaged in the work of production and distribution, employs its own ships, and has depots in half of Europe.



Central Board elected by these different sections. The unions hold annual congresses, select a Parliamentary committee to look after legislation, and also provides for conferences, lectures, education, and the preparation and distribution of co-operative literature.

One of the greatest agencies of recent years in this work has been the Labor association founded in 1884. This body forms a connecting link between the co-operators and the trade unions; it appeals to the moral side, for, as suggested, the movement has often fallen short of the ideals of its founders. The need of such an association was felt to act as a central body to make rules and do propagandist work so that in material success the true moral purposes should not be forgotten and the movement degenerate into a system of small masters. Hence the necessity of holding the movement to its true moorings, with a constant reminder that co-operation has something more in it than a mere alteration of the mechanism of production and distribution as is usual in all reform movements.

The press has been no mean factor in spreading the gospel of co-operation; the first Journals all seem to have enunciated the principles laid down by Robert Owen. Among the earlier Journals the most popular seems to have been the "Crisis and New Moral World," and the "Reasoner," 1846 to 1872. In September, 1859, the Manchester and Satford society took the initiative in calling the attention of the other societies to the necessity and advantage of starting an official journal with the result that in 1860 a penny paper, styled the "Co-operator," was started. The publication was later succeeded by the present able publication, the "Co-operative News."

Nor has the social side of the movement been forgotten, for each year is held a Co-operation festival, where 10,000 voices unite in chorus, and athletic rivalry is indulged in and encouraged.

"For the small annual subscription of two cents per member these festivals are provided with free entry to the great annual flower show at the Crystal palace; free assistance in organizing local flower shows, of which there are no less than sixty; free



admission of members to the great choir of the Festival; cheap railroad rates for choristers; free assistance in organizing local choirs and music classes; the organization of happy gatherings for children, with outing, sports, and games, and musical drill; also free services of the Festival staff for any work connected with the social side of co-operative life.”\*

Such in brief is the history of co-operation in Great Britain. It might seem to some that its progress had been slow, and yet when we reflect upon the difficulties that had to be overcome it must seem that on the whole it has done well. What its future may be no man can tell. There is one thing sure, and that is that it has long since passed the kindergarten stage and is now resting upon a firm foundation. Great possibilities lie before it; that it is destined to supersede the present wage system seems probable. By its aid the hireling becomes his own capitalist and employer, and if co-operation is true to its ideals it will mean much in the future emancipation of labor.

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\*What co-operation will do for the people.—*Earl Grey.*



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PART XV

THE NEW ZEALAND INDUSTRIAL CONCILIA-  
TION AND ARBITRATION LAW.

FROM ADVANCE SHEETS OF THE BULLETIN.  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

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## PART XV.

THE NEW ZEALAND INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT OF AUGUST 31, 1894, WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE AMENDING ACTS OF OCTOBER 18, 1895, OCTOBER 17, 1896, AND NOVEMBER 5, 1898, INCORPORATED.

AN ACT to facilitate the Settlement of Industrial Disputes by Conciliation and Arbitration, 31st August, 1894, (a) :

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—*

1. The short title of this Act is “The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894.” It shall come into force on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

2. In this Act unless the context otherwise requires,—

“Association” means an industrial association registered pursuant to this Act :

“Board” means a Board of Conciliation for an industrial district constituted under this Act, and includes a special Board of Conciliation :

“Court” means the Court of Arbitration constituted under this Act :

“Employer” includes persons, firms, companies, and Corporations employing workers: (b)

“Industrial dispute” means any dispute arising between one or more employers or industrial unions, trade unions, or associations of employers and one or more industrial unions, trade unions, or associations of workers in relation to industrial matters as herein defined :

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*a* The words “to encourage the formation of industrial unions and associations and” appearing immediately after the word “Act” in the principal act were suppressed by the Amendment Act, 1898.

*b* The principal act uses the word “workmen.” The Amendment Act, 1895, provides that the word “workers” shall be substituted for “workmen” throughout the act.



"Industrial matters" means all matters or things affecting or relating to work done or to be done, or the privileges, rights, or duties of employers or workers in any industry, and not involving questions which are or may be the subject of proceedings for an indictable offense; and, without limiting the general nature of the above definition, includes all or any matters relating to—

(a) The wages, allowances, or remuneration of any persons employed in any industry, or the prices paid or to be paid therein in respect of such employment;

(b) The hours of employment, sex, age, qualification or status of workers, and the mode, terms, and conditions of employment;

(c) The employment of children or young persons, or of any person or persons or class of persons in any industry, or the dismissal of or refusal to employ any particular person or persons or class of persons therein;

(d) Any established custom or usage of any industry: either generally or in the particular district affected;

(e) Any claim arising under an industrial agreement:  
"Industrial union" means an industrial union registered and incorporated under this Act:

"Industry" means any business, trade, manufacture, undertaking, calling, or employment of an industrial character:

"Officer" of a trade union, industrial union, or association of workers, means only the president, vice-president, secretary, or treasurer of such body:

"Prescribed manner" means the manner prescribed by regulations made pursuant to this Act:

"Registrar" means the Registrar of Friendly Societies:

"Supreme Court office" means the office of the Supreme Court in the district constituted under "The Supreme Court Act, 1882," wherein any matter arises to which such expression relates; and, where there are two such

offices in any such district it means that one of such offices which is nearest to the place or locality wherein any such matter arises:

"Trade union" means any trade union registered under "The Trade Union Act, 1878."

Words in this Act referring to any clerk, person, officer, office, place, locality, union, association, or other matter or thing shall be construed distributively as referring to each clerk, person, officer, office, place, locality, union, association, or matter or thing to whom or to which the provision is applicable.

## PART I.

### REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

#### (1) *Industrial Unions.*

3. A society consisting of any number of persons not being less than five (*a*), residing within the colony, lawfully associated for the purpose of protecting or furthering the interests of employees or workers in or in connection with any industry in the colony, and whether formed before or after the passing of this Act, may be registered as an industrial union pursuant to this Act on compliance with the following provisions:—

- (1) An application for registration, stating the name of the proposed industrial union, shall be made to the Registrar, signed by two or more officers of the society.
- (2) Such application shall be accompanied by (a) a list of the members and officers of the society; (b) two copies of the rules of the society; (c) a copy of a resolution passed by a majority of the members present at a general meeting of the society specially called in accordance with the rules for that purpose only, and desiring registration as an industrial union.

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<sup>a</sup> Changed from seven in the principal act to five by the Amendment Act, 1895.

(3) Such rules shall specify the purposes for which the society is formed and shall provide for—

(a) The appointment of a committee of management, a chairman, secretary, and any other necessary officers, or, if thought fit, of a trustee or trustees; and for supplying any vacancy occurring through any cause prescribed by the rules, or by death or resignation:

(b) The powers, duties, and removal of the committee, and of any chairman, secretary, or other officer or trustee of the society, and the control of the committee by general or special meetings:

(c) The manner of calling general or special meetings, the quorum thereat, and the manner of voting thereat:

(d) The mode in which industrial agreements and any other instruments shall be made and by whom executed on behalf of the society, and in what manner the society shall be represented in any proceedings before a Board or the Court:

(e) The custody and use of the seal, including power to alter or renew the same:

(f) The control of the property of the society, and the investment of the funds thereof; and for an annual or other periodical audit of the accounts:

(g) The inspection of the books and the names of members of the society by every person having an interest in the funds thereof:

(h) A register of members and the mode in which and the terms on which persons shall become or cease to be members and so that no member shall discontinue his membership without giving at least three months' previous written notice to the secretary of intention so to do, nor until such member has paid all fees or other dues payable by him to the union under its rules, and which fees or dues, in so far as they are owing for any period of membership subsequent to

the registration of the society under this Act, may be sued for and recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction by any persons or authority empowered to do so by law or by such rules:

(i) The conduct of the business of the society at some convenient address to be specified, and to be called the registered office of the society.

4. (1) The rules may also provide for any other matters not contrary to law, and for their amendment, repeal, or alteration, but so that the requisites of subsection three of the last preceding section shall always be provided for.

(2) Copies of all amendments or alterations of any rules shall, after being verified by the secretary or some other officer of the society, be sent to the Registrar, who shall record the same.

(3) A printed copy of the rules of the society shall be delivered by the society to any person requiring the same on payment of a sum not exceeding one shilling [24 cents.]

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section three of the principal Act, it is hereby enacted as follows:—Where a copartnership firm is a member of any such society, each individual partner residing in New Zealand shall be deemed an individual member of the society, and also of the industrial union when such society is registered as a union; any incorporated or registered company may be registered as an industrial union of employers. (a)

Each industrial union shall be deemed to be in the industrial district wherein its registered office is situated, and shall exercise its right of voting at the election of the Board of that district accordingly, or in any industrial district in which such industrial union shall carry on its business, or any branch or part of its business; and for such purpose any such union may also be registered in any or every of such industrial district or districts. (b)

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<sup>a</sup>This paragraph was inserted by the Amendment Act, 1895. The clause making five the minimum membership of an industrial union is not reproduced, as the change has already been noted.

<sup>b</sup>This paragraph was inserted by the Amendment Acts of 1895 and 1896, the latter amending the former by adding the part beginning with "or in any industrial district," etc.



In the case of any incorporated or registered company the directors shall sufficiently represent the members for the purpose of the application to register as an industrial union of employers, and the resolution prescribed by subsection one of section three of the principal Act may accordingly be a resolution of the directors. (c)

5. On being satisfied that the provisions of section three in relation to an application for registration have been complied with, the Registrar shall register the society, without fee, as an industrial union pursuant to the application, and shall issue a certificate of registry and incorporation, which, unless proved to have been canceled, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact of such registration and incorporation, and of the validity thereof.

6. Upon receiving such certificate, every such industrial union shall become a body corporate, by the registered name, having perpetual succession until dissolved or the registration thereof is canceled as hereinafter provided, and shall have a common seal. There shall be inserted in the registered name of every industrial union the word "employers" or "workers" according to whether such union shall be a union of employers or workers, as thus: The Bootmakers' Industrial Union of Workers.

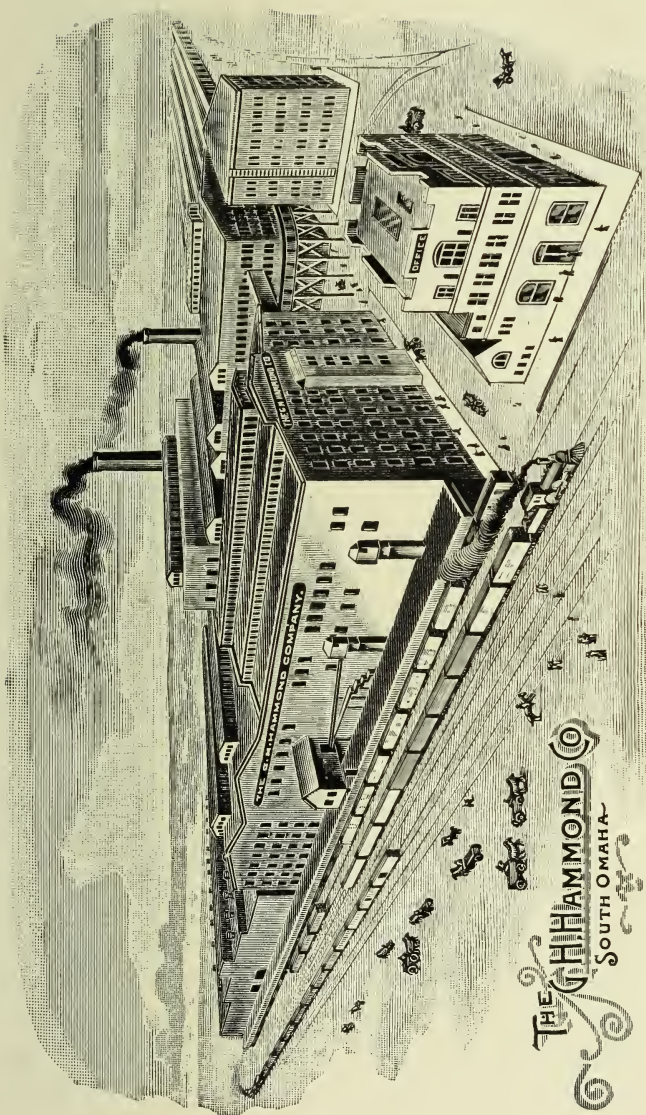
7. Any industrial union may purchase or take on lease, in the name of the union or of trustees for such union, any house or building, and any land, and may sell, mortgage, exchange, or let the same, or any part thereof; and no purchaser, assignee, mortgagee, or tenant shall be bound to inquire whether the union or the trustees have authority for such sale, mortgage, exchange, or letting; and the receipt of such trustees shall be a discharge for the money arising therefrom.

8. Any trade union registered under "The Trade Union Act, 1878" may be registered by the same name (with the insertion of such additional words as aforesaid) under this Act by making application to the Registrar for the purpose; and the Registrar shall register such trade union as an industrial union accordingly,

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<sup>c</sup>This paragraph was inserted by the Amendment Act, 1896.





PACKING-HOUSE OF THE G. H. HAMMOND COMPANY, SOUTH OMAHA.



and issue a certificate of registration and incorporation as hereinbefore provided.

For the purposes of this Act every branch of a trade union shall be considered as a distinct union, and may be separately registered as an industrial union under this Act; and the rules for the time being of any trade union, with such addition or modification as may be necessary to give effect to this Act, shall be deemed to be the rules of the industrial union when registered under this enactment: Provided that the Registrar shall not refuse to register a trade union the rules of which contain such addition or modification as aforesaid unless such rules are distinctly contrary to some express provision of this Act.

9. No industrial union shall be registered under a name identical with that by which any other industrial union has been registered under this Act, or by which any other trade union has been registered under "The Trade Union Act, 1878," or so near resembling any such name as to be likely to deceive the members or the public.

10. The effect of registration shall be to render the industrial union, and all persons who may be members of any society or trade union registered as an industrial union at the time of registration, or who after such registration may become members of any society or trade union so registered, subject to the jurisdiction by this Act given to a Board and the Court respectively, and liable to all the provisions of this Act, and all such persons shall be bound by the rules of the industrial union during the continuance of the membership.

11. Any industrial union may at any time apply to the Registrar in the prescribed manner for a cancellation of the registration thereof, and the Registrar, after giving six weeks' public notice of his intention so to do, may cancel such registration; but no registration shall be canceled during the progress of any conciliation or arbitration affecting such union until the Board or Court has given its decision or made its award, nor in any case unless the Registrar shall be satisfied that the cancellation is desired by a majority of the members of the union; and no cancellation

of any registration shall relieve any industrial union, or any member thereof, from the obligation of any industrial agreement or award of the Court.

(2) *Industrial Associations.*

12. Any council or other body, however designated, representing any number of industrial unions established within the colony may be registered as an industrial association pursuant to this Act.

All the provisions of this Act hereinbefore contained in sections three to eleven inclusive shall, *mutatis mutandis*, extend and apply to an industrial association, and shall be read and construed accordingly, so far as applicable.

(3) *General.*

13. In the months of January and July in every year there shall be forwarded to the Registrar by every association a list of the unions constituting such association; and in the same months in every year there shall be forwarded to the Registrar by every industrial union a list of the members of such union. Each such list shall be verified by the statutory declaration of the president or chairman of each such association and union, and such statutory declaration shall be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the matters therein set forth.

Each such list shall specify the names of all the officers (including trustees) of each such association or union. (a)

14. Every association or industrial union making default in forwarding to the Registrar any list required to be forwarded by the last-preceding section shall be guilty of an offense against this Act, punishable by a penalty not exceeding two pounds [\$9.73] for every week during which such default continues; and every member of the Council of any such association or committee of any such union who wilfully permits such default shall be guilty of a similar offense, punishable by a penalty not exceeding five shillings [\$1.22] for every week during which he wilfully permits such default.

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<sup>a</sup> This paragraph was inserted by the Amendment Act, 1895.



15. Every association or industrial union may sue or be sued for the purposes of this Act by the name by which it is registered, and service of any process, notice, or document of any kind may be effected by delivering the same to the chairman or secretary of such union or association, or by leaving the same at the registered office of such union or association.

16. All deeds and instruments of any kind which the union or association is required to execute for the purposes of this Act, or any regulations in force thereunder, may be made and executed under the seal of such union or association and signed by the chairman and secretary thereof, or in such other manner as may be provided in the rules of the union or association.

## PART II.

### INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

17. The parties to industrial agreements may be (1) trade unions, (2) industrial unions, (3) industrial associations, (4) employers; and any such agreement may provide for any matter or thing affecting any industrial matter, or in relation thereto, or for the prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute.

18. Every industrial agreement may be varied, renewed, or canceled by any subsequent industrial agreement made by and between the parties thereto, or any additional parties, but so that no person shall be deprived of the benefit of any industrial agreement to which he is a party by any subsequent industrial agreement to which he is not a party.

19. Every industrial agreement shall be for a term to be specified therein, not exceeding three years from the date of the making thereof, and shall commence as follows: "This agreement, made in pursuance of 'The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894,' this                      day of                      , between                      , " and then set out the matters agreed upon; and the date of the making of such agreement shall be the date when such agreement shall be first signed or executed by any party thereto; and such date, and the names of all industrial unions, trade



unions, associations or employers parties to such agreement, shall be truly stated therein.

20. A duplicate of every industrial agreement shall be filed in the Supreme Court office within thirty days of the making thereof, and a fee of five shillings [\$1.22] shall be paid in respect of every agreement so filed.

21. Every industrial agreement duly made and executed shall be binding on all parties thereto and on every person who at any time during the term of such agreement is a member of any industrial union, trade union or association party thereto, and on every employer who shall in the prescribed manner signify to the Registrar of the Supreme Court where such agreement is filed concurrence therein, and every such employer shall be entitled to the benefit thereof, and be deemed to be a party thereto.

22. (1) For the purpose of enforcing industrial agreements, whether made before or after the coming into operation of this Act, the provisions of the last preceding section hereof [see sections 75-81] shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in like manner in all respects as if an industrial agreement were an award of the Court, and the Court shall accordingly have full and exclusive jurisdiction to deal therewith. (a)

(2) Any industrial agreement may fix and determine what shall constitute a breach of an agreement within the meaning of this Act.

(3) Nothing herein contained shall deprive any person who may be damnified of his right of action for redress or compensation in respect of any breach of an agreement.

23. [Repealed by the Amendment Act, 1898. See foot note to section twenty-two.]

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<sup>a</sup>The provisions of this paragraph are in substitution of the provisions of subsection (1) of section twenty-two, and of section twenty-three, of the principal act, according to the Amendment Act, 1898.

## PART III.

## CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

*(1) Preliminary.*

24. (1) The Governor may from time to time divide New Zealand, or any portion thereof, into such districts as he shall think fit, to be called "industrial districts," and notice of the constitution of every such district shall be given in the Gazette as occasion requires.

(2) If any such district is constituted by reference to, or be included within, the limits or boundaries of any other portion of the colony defined or created under any Act, then, in case of the alteration of the boundaries of such portion of the colony, such alteration shall take effect in respect of the district constituted under this section without any further proceeding, unless the Governor shall otherwise determine.

25. In and for every industrial district the Governor shall appoint a Clerk of Awards (hereinafter referred to as "the Clerk") who shall be attached to the office of the Registrar, and shall be subject to the control and direction of that officer, and shall in the prescribed manner report to the Registrar all proceedings taken or done by or before him.

The office of Clerk may be held either separately or in conjunction with any other office in the public service, as the Governor may determine, and he shall be paid such salary or other remuneration as the Governor thinks fit.

26. It shall be the duty of the Clerk—

- (1) To receive, register, and deal with all applications within his district lodged for reference of any industrial dispute to the Board for the district, or to the Court;
- (2) To convene the Board or Court for the purpose of dealing with any such dispute;
- (3) To keep a register in which shall be entered the particulars of all references and settlements of industrial disputes made to and by the Board, and of all references and awards made to and by the Court;

- (4) To issue all summonses to witnesses to give evidence before the Board or Court, and to issue all notices and perform all other acts in connection with the sittings of the Board or Court in the prescribed manner; and
- (5) Generally to do all such things and to take all such proceedings as may be required in the performance of his duties by this Act or in the prescribed manner, or, in the absence of regulations, with the directions of the Registrar.

27. Any Board and the Court, and, being authorized in writing by the Board or Court, any member of such Board or Court respectively, or any officer of such Board or Court, without any other warrant than this Act, at any time between sunrise and sunset,—

- (1) May enter upon any manufactory, building, workshop, factory, mine, mine-workings, ship or vessel, shed, place, or premises of any kind whatsoever, wherein or in respect of which any industry is carried on or any work is being or has been done or commenced, or any matter or thing is taking or has taken place, which has been made the subject of a reference to such Board or Court;
- (2) May inspect and view any work, material, machinery, appliances, article, matter, or thing whatsoever being in such manufactory, building, workshop, factory, mine, mine-workings, ship or vessel, shed, place, or premises as aforesaid;
- (3) May interrogate any person or persons who may be in or upon any such manufactory, building, workshop, factory, mine, mine-workings, ship or vessel, shed, place, or premises, as aforesaid, in respect of or in relation to any matter or thing hereinbefore mentioned.

And any person who shall hinder or obstruct the Board or Court, or any member or officer thereof respectively, in the exer-

cise of any power conferred by this section, or who shall refuse to the Board or Court, or any member or officer thereof respectively duly authorized as aforesaid, entrance during any such time as aforesaid to any such manufactory, building, workshop, factory, mine, mine-workings, ship or vessel, shed, place, or premises, or shall refuse to answer any question put to him as aforesaid, shall for every such offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds [\$243.33].

28. The following persons shall be disqualified from being appointed or elected or from holding office as Chairman or as a member of any Board, or as President or a member of the Court, and if so elected or appointed shall be incapable of continuing to be such member, President, or Chairman:—

- (1) A bankrupt who has not obtained his final order of discharge;
- (2) Any person convicted of any crime for which the punishment is death or imprisonment with hard labor for a term of three years or upwards; or
- (3) Any person of unsound mind.

No person whilst holding a seat on one Board shall hereafter be eligible for nomination or election to a seat on any other Board, and if he is so elected his election shall be void. (a)

If any person allows himself to be nominated for election as member of more Boards than one, both nominations shall be void. (a)

In the event of any person's election becoming void under this section the Governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment, in the same manner as if the prescribed number of members had not been elected, anything in section thirty-six of the principal Act to the contrary notwithstanding. (a)

This section shall apply both to Boards of Conciliation and to special Boards of Conciliators *inter se*, but shall not otherwise affect the operation of section forty-one of the principal Act, nor shall it in any way affect any election held before the coming into operation of this Act. (a)

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<sup>a</sup>This paragraph was inserted by the Amendment Act, 1896.



29. Whenever an industrial dispute shall be referred to a Board or the Court as hereinafter provided, no industrial union or association, trade union, or society, whether of employers or workers, and no employer who may be party to the proceedings before the Boards or Court shall, on account of such industrial dispute, do any act or thing in the nature of a strike or lockout, or suspend or discontinue employment or work in any industry affected by such proceedings, but each party shall continue to employ or be employed as the case may be until the Board or Court shall have come to a final decision in accordance with this Act. But nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent any suspension or discontinuance of any industry, or from working therein, for any other good cause.

No industrial dispute shall be referred for settlement to a Board by an industrial association, industrial union, or trade union, and no application shall be made to the Court for the enforcement of any award, except in pursuance of a resolution passed by a majority of the members present at a meeting specially summoned by notice being posted to each member, stating the nature of the proposal to be submitted to the meeting. (b)

(2) *Boards of Conciliation.*

30. In and for every industrial district there shall be established a Board of Conciliation, to have jurisdiction for the settlement of industrial disputes occurring in such districts which may be referred to it by one or more of the parties to an industrial dispute or by industrial agreement.

31. The Governor may determine the number of persons who (together with the Chairman) shall compose the Board of such district, subject, however, to the express provisions of this Act, and such number shall be stated in the notice of the constitution of the district.

32. With respect to the first and subsequent elections of Boards, the following provisions shall have effect:—

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*b* This paragraph was inserted by the Amendment Act, 1898.



- (1) Every Board shall consist of such equal number of persons as the Governor may determine, being not more than six nor less than four persons, who shall be chosen by the industrial unions of employers and of workers in the industrial district respectively, such unions voting separately and electing an equal number of such members.
- (2) The Chairman of such Board shall be in addition to the number of members before mentioned, and be elected as hereinafter provided.

- (3) Every Board shall be elected in the following manner:
  - (a) The Clerk shall act as Returning Officer, and do the acts and things hereinafter mentioned.

- (b) First elections of a Board shall be held within thirty days after the constitution of the district, and the Returning Officer shall give fourteen days' notice in one or more newspapers circulating in the district of the day and place of election, which shall be so arranged that the industrial unions of employers shall vote at one time and the industrial unions of workers at another time on the day fixed: Provided that the Governor may from time to time extend the period within which any elections shall be held for such time as he thinks fit.

- (c) Persons shall be nominated for election in such manner as the rules of the industrial union may prescribe, or, if there be no such rule, nominations shall be made in writing by the chairman of the union, and lodged with the Returning Officer at least three days before the date of election. Each nomination shall be accompanied by the written consent of the person nominated, and forms of nomination shall be provided by the Returning Officer on application to him for that purpose.

- (d) When all the nominations have been received the Returning Officer shall give notice of the names

of persons nominated by affixing a list thereof on the door of his office at least one clear day before the day of election.

(e) If it shall appear that no greater number of persons are nominated than require to be elected, the Returning Officer shall at once declare such persons elected.

If the number of persons so nominated exceeds the number required to be elected, then votes shall be taken as hereinafter provided.

(f) The Returning Officer shall preside at the election by each division of industrial unions entitled to vote, and the vote of each such union shall be signified in writing in the prescribed manner, and on being tendered by the chairman of the union, or by some person appointed by the union for that purpose in accordance with its rules, the Returning Officer shall record the vote in such manner as he thinks fit.

(g) Each industrial union shall have as many votes as there are persons to be elected by its division, and the persons having the highest aggregate number of votes in such division, not exceeding the number to be elected, shall be deemed elected.

(h) If it shall happen that two or more candidates have an equal number of votes, the Returning Officer, in order to complete the election, shall give such votes to one or more of such candidates as he thinks fit: Provided that any candidate may in any such case agree to withdraw from the election.

(i) As soon as possible after the votes of each division of industrial unions have been recorded the Returning Officer shall ascertain what persons have been elected as before provided, and shall state the result in writing, and forthwith post the same in some public place at the place of election.

(j) In case of any dispute touching the sufficiency of the nomination, the mode of election, or the result

thereof, or any matter incidentally arising in or in respect of such election, the same shall be decided by the Returning Officer, whose decision shall be final.

(k) In case any election is not completed for any cause on the day appointed the Returning Officer may adjourn the election, or the completion thereof, to the next or any subsequent day, and may then proceed with the election.

(1) The whole of the voting papers shall be securely kept by the Returning Officer during the election, and thereafter shall be put in a packet and kept for one month, when he shall cause the whole of them to be effectually destroyed.

(m) Neither the Returning Officer nor any person employed by him shall (except in discharge of his duty) disclose for whom any vote has been given or tendered, either before or after the election is completed, or retain possession of or exhibit any voting paper used at the election, or give any information to any person as to all or any of the matters herein mentioned; and if any person shall commit a breach of this provision he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds [\$97.33.]

But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to forbid the disclosure of any fact or the doing of any act hereby prohibited if the same be required in obedience to the process of any Court of law.

- (4) The Clerk shall, after the completion of the election, appoint a day for the first meeting of the members elected; and shall give at least three days' notice in writing to each member. At such meeting the members shall elect some impartial person, not being one of their number, and willing to act, to be Chairman of the Board.

33. As soon as may be after the election of the Chairman the Clerk shall transmit to the Governor a list of the names of the

respective persons elected as members and as Chairman of the Board, and the Governor shall cause notice thereof to be published in the *Gazette*, and the date on which such notice is so published shall be deemed to be the date of election, and such notice shall be final and conclusive for all purposes.

34. The members of the Board and the Chairman shall hold office for the period of three years from the date of the publication of such notice in the *Gazette*, and until their successors are elected.

35. On the expiration of every third year after the first election of members of a Board or a Chairman thereof a new election shall be held, on such day as the Governor may appoint, and new members and a Chairman shall be elected in the manner hereinbefore provided in respect of first elections. Any retiring member or Chairman shall be eligible for re-election, and all proceedings in and about such new election may be had and taken accordingly.

36. If the Chairman or any member of a Board shall die, resign, or be disqualified or incapable to act, his office shall be vacant, and the vacancy shall be supplied in the same manner as the original election was made, and the person so elected shall hold office in the Board only for the residue of the term of his predecessor therein. Members shall resign office by letter addressed to the Chairman, and the Chairman by letter to the Board.

37. Upon any casual vacancy being reported to the Clerk in the office of a member of a Board, he shall take all such proceedings as may be necessary to have an election by the class of industrial union entitled to vote in the election of such member, and the provisions as to general elections shall apply accordingly as far as applicable. In the case of a casual vacancy in the office of Chairman, the Board shall meet on such day and time as they may appoint and elect a Chairman to supply such vacancy.

38. (1) The presence of the Chairman and of not less than one-half in number of the other members of a Board shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.



(2) But in case of the illness or absence of a Chairman the members may elect one of their own number to be Chairman during such illness or absence.

(3) In all matters coming before any Board the decision of the Board shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present, exclusive of the Chairman, except in the case of an equality of such votes, in which case only the Chairman shall vote, and his vote shall decide the question.

39. If at any time the industrial unions entitled to vote shall neglect or refuse to vote at the election of a member of the Board, whether in respect of a general election or a casual vacancy, or if the members of a Board shall neglect or refuse to elect a Chairman, the Governor may in any such case appoint such fitting persons as members of the Board or as Chairman as may be necessary in any case to give effect to this Act.

If and as often as for any reason the prescribed number of members of the Board is not duly elected, or the prescribed number of members of the Court is not duly recommended, as provided by the principal Act, the Governor shall, by notice in the *Gazette*, appoint as many fit persons to be members of the Board or Court as may be necessary in order to make the prescribed number. The *Gazette* notice of such appointment shall be conclusive evidence of the happening of the events entitling the Governor to make such appointment. (a)

Every person appointed by the Governor to be member or Chairman of a Board shall be deemed to be elected within the meaning and for the purpose of section thirty-three of the principal Act. (b)

This section shall take effect as from the date of the coming into force of the principal Act. (b)

40. (1) No act of a Board shall be questioned on the ground of any informality in the election of a member, nor on the ground that the seat of any member is vacant, or that any supposed member thereof is incapable of being a member.

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<sup>a</sup>This paragraph was inserted by the Amendment Act, 1895.

<sup>b</sup>This paragraph was inserted by the Amendment Act, 1896.



(2) In the event of the period of office of any Board expiring whilst such Board is engaged in the investigation of any industrial dispute, the Governor may, by notice in the *Gazette*, continue such Board in office for any time not exceeding one month, in order to enable its members to take part in the settlement of such dispute, and on the expiration of such month an election of a new Board shall be held in the manner hereinbefore provided.

41. (1) Notwithstanding the election of a Board under the provisions hereinbefore contained, or where no district shall have been constituted, a special Board of conciliators may be appointed from time to time to meet any case of emergency or any special case of industrial dispute. Such Board shall consist of an equal number of persons not exceeding six, all or any of whom may be members of the Board of the district, and shall be chosen separately in equal numbers by employers and industrial unions of employers directly interested in such dispute and by industrial unions of workers so interested.

(2) The members of any such special Board, together with a Chairman, to be elected as provided in section thirty-two, shall, except in respect of the duration of their office, be deemed to possess all the jurisdiction and powers of a Board elected for an industrial district.

42. Any industrial dispute may be referred for settlement to a Board either by or pursuant to an industrial agreement, or in the manner, hereinafter provided:—

(1) Any party to such a dispute may, in the prescribed manner, lodge an application with the Clerk requesting that such dispute be referred for settlement to a Board.

(2) The parties to such dispute may comprise—

(a) An individual employer, or several employers, and an industrial union, trade union, or association of workers;

(b) An industrial union, trade union, or association of employers, or an individual employer, or several employers, and an industrial union, trade union,

or association of workers, or several such unions or associations:

But the mention of the various kinds of parties shall not be deemed to interfere with any arrangement thereof that may be necessary to insure an industrial dispute being brought in a complete shape before the Board; and a party or parties may be withdrawn or removed from the proceedings and another or others substituted after the reference to the Board, and before any report is made, as the Board shall allow or think best adapted for the purpose of giving effect to this Act, and the Board may make any recommendation or give any direction for any such purpose accordingly.

- (3) An employer, being a party to a reference, may appear in person, or by his agent duly appointed in writing for that purpose, or by counsel or solicitor where allowed as hereinafter provided.
- (4) An association, trade union, or industrial union, being party to a reference, may appear by its Chairman or Secretary, or by any number of persons (not exceeding three) appointed in writing by the Chairman of the association or union for that purpose, or by counsel or solicitor where allowed as hereinafter provided.
- (5) Every party appearing by a representative or representatives shall be bound by his or their acts.
- (6) The Clerk, on receipt of any application for a reference to a Board, shall forthwith lay the same before the Board mentioned in such application at a meeting of such Board to be convened by him in the prescribed manner, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, shall carry out all directions of the Board in order to effect a settlement of the industrial dispute referred to it.
- (7) No counsel or solicitor shall be allowed to appear or be heard before a Board, or any committee thereof,

unless all the parties to the reference, or interested in the matter referred to a committee, shall expressly consent thereto.

When any industrial dispute has been referred for settlement to a Board or the Court, any employer, association, trade union, or industrial union may, on application, if the Board or the Court deem it equitable, be joined as party thereto at any stage of the proceedings, and on such terms as the Board or the Court deems equitable. (*b*)

43. Every Board shall, in such manner as it shall think fit, carefully and expeditiously inquire into and investigate any industrial dispute of which it shall have cognizance, and all matters affecting the merits of such dispute or the right settlement thereof, and, for the purposes of any such inquiry, shall have all the powers of summoning witnesses, and hearing and receiving evidence, and preserving order at any inquiry, which are by this Act conferred on the Court of Arbitration.

Whenever an industrial dispute involving technical questions is referred to a Board or the Court for settlement, two experts may be nominated, one by each party to the dispute; and such experts shall sit as Assessors with and be deemed to be members of the Board or Court for the purposes of such dispute. (*a*)

If there are more than two parties to any such dispute, one Assessor shall be nominated by the parties whose interests are with the employers, and the other by the parties whose interests are with the workers. (*a*)

The Assessors shall be nominated in the prescribed manner and subject to the prescribed conditions. (*a*)

Where an industrial dispute relates to employment or wages, the jurisdiction of the Board or Court to deal therewith shall not be voided or affected by the fact that the relationship of employer and employed has ceased to exist, unless it so ceased at least six weeks before the industrial dispute was first referred to the Board or to the Court, if there has been no prior reference to the Board. (*a*)

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*a* This paragraph was inserted by the Amendment Act, 1896.

*b* This paragraph was inserted by the Amendment Act, 1895.

44. In the course of any such inquiry and investigation the Board shall make all such suggestions and do all such things as shall appear to them as right and proper to be made or done for securing a fair and amicable settlement of the industrial dispute between the parties, and may adjourn the proceedings for any period the Board thinks reasonable, to allow the parties to agree upon some terms of settlement; and, if no such settlement shall be arrived at, shall decide the question according to the merits and substantial justice of the case, and make their report or recommendation in writing, under the hand of the Chairman of the Board, which shall be delivered to and filed by the Clerk in his own office with all papers and proceedings relating to the reference. Such report shall be delivered as aforesaid within two months of the day on which the application was lodged with the Clerk.

45. In particular, but without limiting the general power given to a Board by the last-preceding section, any Board may—

(1) Refer the matters in dispute, upon such terms as the Board thinks fit, to a committee of their number, consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers, who shall endeavor to reconcile the parties; or

(2) Refer any matter before them to be settled by the Court.

46. If the Board shall report that they have been unable to bring about any settlement of any dispute referred to them satisfactory to the parties thereto, the Clerk on the receipt of such report shall transmit a copy (certified by him) of such report to each party to the industrial dispute, whereupon any such party may, in the manner prescribed, require the Clerk to refer the said dispute to the Court. The Clerk shall thereupon transmit all the papers and proceedings in the reference to the Court.

### (3) *The Court of Arbitration.*

47. There shall be one Court of Arbitration for the whole colony for the settlement of industrial disputes pursuant to this Act. The Court shall have a seal which shall be judicially noticed,



and impressions thereof admitted in evidence in all Courts of judicature, and for all purposes.

48. (1) The Court shall consist of three members to be appointed by the Governor, one to be so appointed on the recommendation of the councils or a majority of the councils of the industrial associations of workers in the colony, and one to be so appointed on the recommendation of the councils or a majority of the councils of the industrial associations of employers of the colony: Provided that if there shall be no industrial associations of employers, then, in their stead, such recommendation as aforesaid shall be made by the industrial unions of employers.

No recommendation shall be made as to the third member, who shall be a Judge of the Supreme Court, and shall be appointed from time to time by the Governor, and shall be President of the Court, and, in case of the illness or unavoidable absence of such Judge at any time, the Governor may appoint some fit person, being a Supreme Court Judge, to be and act as President, who shall hold office only during the illness or unavoidable absence of such judge.

(2) The procedure for the purpose of giving effect to this section shall be as follows:—

(a) Each such council respectively shall, within one month after being requested so to do by the Governor, submit the name of one person to the Governor, and from the names of the persons so recommended the Governor shall select two members, one from each set recommended, and appoint them to the members of the Court.

In the event of a majority of the councils not having made recommendations as aforesaid, or in case such majority of recommendations shall not be received by the Governor within the period of one month after each council has been requested to submit a name as aforesaid, or in case any person so recommended shall decline to act as a member of the Court, the Governor shall forthwith appoint



such person as he shall think fit to be a member of the Court; and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the said councils, as the case may be. . .

(b) For the purposes of this section, the expression "council" means the governing authority of the association or industrial union entitled to vote, by whatever name such authority shall be designated.

(c) As soon as practicable after a full Court shall have been appointed by the Governor, the names of the members of the Court shall be notified in the *Gazette*.

49. (1) Every member of the Court shall hold office for three years from the date of his appointment, and shall be eligible for reappointment, and any casual vacancy occurring in the membership by death, disqualification, resignation, or removal shall be supplied in the same manner as the original appointment was made; but every person so appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office only for the period that his predecessor would have held office.

(2) The Governor may remove any member of the Court from office who shall become bankrupt, who may be convicted of any crime the punishment of which is death or imprisonment with hard labor for a term of three years or upwards, who may become of unsound mind, or who shall be absent from three consecutive sittings of the Court.

50. Before proceeding to consider any case, the members, other than the presiding Judge, of the Court, and the officers thereof shall respectively make a statutory declaration that any evidence produced before them shall not be disclosed to any one except as provided by this Act.

The statutory declaration prescribed by section fifty of the principal Act need be taken only once, and, in the case of each member by whom it is or has been taken, it shall be deemed to

apply to all evidence produced before him during his term of office. (a)

51. The Governor may also from time to time appoint and remove such clerks and other officers of the Court as shall be necessary, who shall hold office during pleasure, and receive such salary or other remuneration as the Governor thinks fit.

52. The Court shall have jurisdiction for the settlement and determination of any industrial dispute referred to it by any Board pursuant to sections forty-five or forty-six, or by reference under section eighty-two, or by petition under section eighty-three, or by industrial agreement, or by either party to an industrial dispute which has arisen in a district where no Board has been constituted, and for such purpose may summon any party to an industrial dispute to appear before it.

53. Either party to the dispute may appear personally or by agent, or, with the consent of all the parties, by counsel or solicitor, and may produce before the Court such witnesses, books, and documents as such party may think proper; and the Court shall have power to permit any other party who has or may appear to have common interest in the matter, and be willing to be joined in the proceedings, to be so joined on such terms as it thinks fit.

The Court shall have full and exclusive jurisdiction to hear and receive evidence, on oath or otherwise, as may be allowed by law, and to hear and determine the matters in dispute in such manner as it thinks fit, and shall be at liberty to receive any such evidence as it may think fit, whether it shall be strictly legal evidence or not, with full power to adjourn the consideration of any matter, wholly or in part, for any period, or without stating any period.

Formal matters which have been proved or admitted before a Board need not be again proved or admitted before the Court.

54. The sittings of the Court shall be held at such time and place as are from time to time fixed by the President. The sittings may be fixed either for a particular case or generally for all

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*a* This paragraph was inserted by the Amendment Act, 1898.

cases then before the Court and ripe for hearing, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk to give to each member of the Court at least forty-eight hours' previous notice of the time and place of each sitting. (b)

55. The parties to the proceedings before the Court shall be those before the Board, and the provisions hereinbefore contained as to the appearance of parties before a Board shall apply to proceedings before the Court.

At least three days' notice shall be given to each party to the proceedings of the time and place appointed for the meeting of the Court, except where a party is added to the proceedings on his own application or with his own consent.

56. The Clerk may, at the request of either party, issue a summons in the prescribed manner to any person to appear and give evidence in any matter before the Court, and to produce any books, deeds, papers, or writings relating to such matter, and in his possession or under his control. Such books, deeds, papers, and writings may be inspected by the members of the Court for the purposes of this Act; but the information obtained therefrom shall not in any form be made public. And any person upon whom any such summons shall have been served, and to whom at the same time payment or a tender of his traveling expenses on the scale hereinafter mentioned shall have been made, and who shall neglect or refuse without sufficient cause to appear or to produce any books, deeds, papers, or writings required by such summons to be produced, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds [\$97.33], or in default of payment to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one month; but the payment of such fine or the undergoing of such imprisonment shall not exempt any person from liability to an action for disobeying such summons.

57. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that certain parts of books or documents to be produced in evidence do not relate to the matter before the Court, the party producing the same shall be allowed to seal up such parts.

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*b* This paragraph was inserted by the Amendment Act, 1898, in substitution for section fifty-four of the principal act repealed.

58. Every person who shall be summoned and shall appear as a witness shall be entitled to an allowance or compensation for expenses and loss of time according to the scale for the time being in force and allowed to witnesses in civil suits under "The Magistrates' Courts Act, 1893."

59. Any member of the Court, or the Clerk, shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations to all witnesses who shall appear before the Court, and all wilful false swearing or false affirmation in any proceedings in the Court under this Act shall be deemed and held to be wilful perjury, and shall be indictable and punishable as such; and on any indictment it shall be sufficient to prove that the oath or affirmation was administered by such member or Clerk aforesaid.

60. For the purpose of obtaining the evidence of witnesses at a distance, the Court shall be deemed to have and may exercise all the powers and duties of a Stipendiary Magistrate under "The Magistrates' Courts Act, 1893;" and the provisions of the said Act, *mutatis mutandis*, shall be applicable to all proceedings in the Court under this Act to the same extent as if the Court were a Magistrate's Court; and every Stipendiary Magistrate, and every Magistrate's Court, and every Clerk of such Court shall for the purpose aforesaid have and may exercise all such duties and powers in respect of any matter or thing arising under this Act as such Stipendiary Magistrate, or Magistrate's Court, or Clerk respectively could do or be required to do under "The Magistrates' Courts Act, 1893."

61. The Court may sit and conduct its proceedings in open Court, and a majority of the members present may decide and finally determine any matters referred to them in such manner as they shall find to stand with equity and good conscience.

62. If either of the members other than the President shall neglect or fail to attend a sitting of the Court without good cause shown to the satisfaction of the President, the other member present and the President may nevertheless act as fully as if all the members were present.

63. The Court may be adjourned from time to time and from place to place in manner following, that is to say,—(1) by the



Court or the President at any sitting thereof; if the President is absent from such sitting, then by any member present, or, if no member is present, then by the Clerk; and (2) by the President at any time before the time fixed for the sitting, and in such case the Clerk shall notify the members of the Court and all parties concerned. (a)

64. If any person shall wilfully insult any member of the Court or the Clerk during the sitting of the Court, or shall wilfully interrupt the proceeding of the Court, or be guilty in any other manner of any wilful contempt in the face of the Court, it shall be lawful for any officer of the Court, with or without the assistance of any other person, to take such offender into custody and remove him from the Court, to be detained in custody until the rising of the Court, and the person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds [\$48.67] for such offense, to be recovered in a summary way as hereinafter provided.

65. If any party to proceedings before the Court shall, after notice given to such party, fail to attend or be represented before the Court, without good cause shown to such Court, the Court may proceed and act as fully in the matter before it as if such party had duly attended or been represented. Any person who is a party to any such proceedings may be required to give evidence before the Court in the manner hereinbefore provided with respect to a witness.

66. The Court may refer any matters referred to it from time to time to a Board for investigation and report, where it shall think such Board may arrive more easily at a settlement thereof, and the award of the Court shall be based on the report of such Board.

67. The Court may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it shall think frivolous or trivial, and any award in such case may be limited to an order upon the party bringing the matter before the Court for payment of all costs of bringing the same.

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*a* This paragraph was inserted by the Amendment Act, 1898, in substitution for section sixty-three of the principal act repealed.



In order to enable the Court the more effectually to dispose of any matter before it according to the substantial merits and equities of the case, it may, at any stage of the proceedings, of its own motion, or on the application of any of the parties, and upon such terms as it thinks fit, by order,—(1) direct parties to be joined or struck out; (2) amend or waive any error or defect in the proceedings; (3) extend the time within which anything is to be done by any party; and (4) generally give such directions as are deemed necessary or expedient in the premises. (*b*)

The powers by the last-preceding section [paragraph] hereof conferred upon the Court may, when the Court is not sitting, be exercised by the President. (*b*)

68. The award of the Court shall be made within one month after the Court shall have begun to sit for the hearing of any reference, and shall be signed by the President of the Court, and have the seal of the Court attached thereto, and shall be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the district wherein the reference arose, and be open to inspection without charge by all persons interested therein during office hours.

69. (1) The Court in its award may order any party to pay to the other party costs and expenses (including expenses of witnesses) as it may deem reasonable, and may apportion such costs between the parties or any of them as it thinks fit, and may at any time vary or alter any such order in such manner as it thinks reasonable; and such costs or any other costs ordered by the Court to be paid may be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction by the party entitled thereto under the award or order of the Court as a debt due from the party liable therefor; but no costs shall in any case whatever be allowed on account of any agents, counsel, or solicitor appearing for any party.

(2) The Court may also order that the whole or any portion of any such costs as aforesaid shall be taxed by the proper officer of the Supreme Court, and such officer shall have in, about, and in relation to such taxation all such power, duty, and authority

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*b* This paragraph was inserted by the Amendment Act, 1898.

as he would have in any case within the ordinary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in respect of taxation of costs.

In every case where the Court in its award or other order directs the payment of costs or expenses it shall fix the amount thereof, and specify the same in the award or order. Section sixty-nine of the principal Act is hereby modified in so far as it is in conflict with this section, but not further or otherwise. (a)

70. The award shall be framed in such manner as shall best express the decision of the Court, avoiding all technicality where possible, but shall state in clear terms what is or is not to be done or performed by each party or person affected by the decision, and may provide for an alternative course to be taken by any party to the proceedings, or by any person affected thereby; but no award shall be void or vitiated in any way because of any informality or want of form, or any noncompliance with the provisions of this Act.

71. In all legal and other proceedings it shall be sufficient to produce the award with the seal of the Court thereto, and it shall not be necessary to prove any conditions precedent entitling the Court to make such award.

72. Proceedings in the Court shall not be impeached or held bad for want of form, nor shall the same be removable to any Court by *certiorari* or otherwise; and no award or proceeding of the Court shall be liable to be challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed, or called in question by any Court of judicature on any account whatsoever.

73. No proceedings in the Court shall abate by reason of the death of any member of the Court or of any party to such proceedings, but the same may be continued and disposed of by the successor in office of such member or legal personal representative of the party so dying.

#### (4) *Enforcement of Awards.*

74. Every award of the Court shall specify each industrial union, trade union, association, person, or persons on which or on whom it is intended that it shall be binding, and the period,

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<sup>a</sup> This paragraph was inserted by the Amendment Act, 1898.

not exceeding two years from the making thereof, during which its provisions may be enforced; and during the period within which the provisions of such award may be enforced such award shall be binding upon every industrial union, trade union, association, or person upon which it shall be thereby declared such award shall be binding: Provided, that if the members of any industrial union or trade union are mentioned generally in any such award, all persons who are members at the date thereof of such award, or may thereafter become so during its subsistence, shall be included in the direction given or made by the award.

75-81. (a) For the purpose of enforcing any award or order of the Court, whether made before or after the coming into operation of this Act, the following provisions shall apply, anything in the principal Act to the contrary notwithstanding:—

- (1) In so far as the award itself directs the payment of money it shall be deemed to be an order of the Court, and payment shall be enforceable accordingly under the subsequent provisions of this section relating to orders of the Court.
- (2) If any party or person on whom the award is binding commits any breach thereof by act or default, then, subject to the provisions of the last-preceding subsection hereof, any party to the awards may by application in the prescribed form apply to the Court for the enforcement of the award.
- (3) On the hearing of such application the Court may by order either dismiss the application or impose such penalty for the breach of the award as it deems just, and in either case with or without costs.
- (4) If the order imposes a penalty or costs it shall specify the parties or persons liable to pay the same, and the parties or persons to whom the same are payable:

Provided that the amount payable by any party or person shall not exceed five hundred pounds [\$2,433]:

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<sup>a</sup> The following provisions were substituted by the Amendment Act, 1898, in the place of sections seventy-five to eighty-one of the principal act repealed.

Provided also that the aggregate amount of penalties and costs payable under any award shall not exceed five hundred pounds [\$2,433.]

- (5) For the purpose of enforcing payment of the amount payable under any order of the Court (not being an order under section ten hereof), a certificate in the prescribed form, under the hand of the Clerk and the seal of the Court, specifying the amount payable and the respective persons by and to whom the same is payable, may be filed in any Court having jurisdiction to the extent of such amount, and shall thereupon, according to its tenor, operate and be enforceable in all respects as a final judgment of such Court in its civil jurisdiction:

Provided that, for the purpose of enforcing satisfaction of such judgment where there are two or more judgment creditors thereunder, process may be issued separately by each judgment creditor against the property of his judgment debtor in like manner as in the case of a separate and distinct judgment.

- (6) All property belonging to the judgment debtor (including therein, in the case of an industrial union or trade union, all property held trustees for the judgment debtor) shall be available in or towards satisfaction of the judgment debt, and if the judgment debtor is an industrial union, an industrial association, or a trade union, and its property is insufficient to fully satisfy the judgment debt, its members shall be liable for the deficiency:

Provided that no member shall be liable for more than ten pounds [\$48.67] under this subsection.

- (7) For the purpose of giving full effect to the last-preceding subsection hereof the Court or the President thereof may, on the application of the judgment creditor, make such order or give such directions as are deemed necessary, and the trustees, the judg-



ment debtor, and all other persons concerned shall obey the same.

- (8) The foregoing provisions of this section are in substitution of those contained in sections seventy-five to eighty-one of the principal Act, and those sections are hereby accordingly repealed.
- (9) Nothing in this section contained shall affect the validity of any proceedings which at the coming into operation of this Act are pending for the enforcement of any award or order of the Court in so far as the same relates to the payment of money, and all such proceedings may either be continued under the principal Act, or be abandoned and be instituted afresh under this Act; but all proceedings pending for enforcement of any award by attachment are hereby stayed, and in lieu thereof proceedings may be instituted afresh for enforcement by penalty under this section:

Provided that the Court when disposing of such fresh proceedings shall make such order as to costs as it deems just, having regard to the costs of the proceedings abandoned or stayed as aforesaid.

## PART IV.

### GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

82. The management of Government railways under "The Government Railways Act, 1887," shall be deemed to be an industry within the meaning of this Act; and, notwithstanding anything contained in the first-mentioned Act, the Railway Commissioners appointed thereunder may make an industrial agreement with the society now registered under "The Trade Union Act, 1878," and called "The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants," and either the said Commissioners or the Society may refer any industrial dispute between them to the Court established under this Act; and the Commissioners may give effect to any terms of an award made by such Court.



The Society may be registered as an industrial union under this Act; and the Commissioners shall be deemed to be employers within the meaning and for the purposes of this Act.

The foregoing provisions shall apply to any reconstruction of such Society in case of its dissolution, and shall extend to any similar society taking the place of such first-mentioned Society and registered under this Act.

83. In case the Commissioners shall neglect or refuse to agree with the said Society to refer any industrial dispute to the Court, the Society may, by petition lodged with the Clerk, refer such dispute to the Court to hear and determine the same; and the Court, upon such petition, and if it shall consider the dispute sufficiently grave to require it, may require the Commissioners to appear before the Court, and to submit the matters in dispute to its decision, and for that purpose the Court shall have all such jurisdiction and authority and may do all such acts and things as may be necessary for such purpose, in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Act.

84. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, no Board constituted under this Act shall have any jurisdiction in any matter of dispute between the Commissioners and the said Society.

## PART V.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

85. Any notification made or purporting to be made in the *Gazette* by or under the authority of this Act may be given in evidence in all Courts of Justice, in all legal proceedings, and for any of the purposes of this Act, by the production of a copy of the *Gazette*, printed by the Government Printer for the time being.

86. Every instrument or document, copy or extract of an instrument or document, bearing the seal of the Court shall be received in evidence without further proof, and the signature of the President of the Court, or the Chairman of any Board, or of the Registrar, or of the Clerk of Awards, shall be judicially noticed in or before any Court or person or officer acting judicially or

under any power or authority contained in this Act: Provided such signature be attached to some award, order, certificate, or other official document made or purporting to be made under this Act.

No proof shall be required of the handwriting or official position of any person acting in pursuance of this section.

87. The Governor from time to time may make, alter, or revoke such regulations not inconsistent with this Act as may be necessary or desirable to carry out all or any of the following purposes:—

- (1) Prescribing the forms of certificates or other instruments to be issued by the Registrar, and of any certificate or other proceeding of any Board, or any officer thereof;
- (2) Prescribing the duties of Clerks of Awards, and of all other officers and persons acting in the execution of this Act;
- (3) Providing for anything necessary to carry out the first or any subsequent election of members of Boards, or on any vacancy therein, or in the office of Chairman of any Board, including the forms of any notice, proceeding, or instrument of any kind to be used in or in respect of any such election;
- (4) Providing for the mode in which recommendations of members of the Court shall be made and authenticated;
- (5) Prescribing any act or thing necessary to supplement or render more effectual the provisions of this Act as to the conduct of proceedings before a Board or the Court, or the transfer of such proceedings from one of such bodies to the other;
- (6) Providing generally for any other matter or thing necessary to give effect to this Act, or to meet any particular case;
- (7) Prescribing what fees shall be paid in respect of any proceedings before a Board, or in the Court, and the

party by whom such fees shall be paid; and what fees shall be paid to the President or members of the Court, or the Chairman or members of the Board; (a)

- (8) For any other purpose for which it is by this Act provided regulations may be prescribed.

Nothing in any such regulations shall supersede any fees for the time being in force in the Supreme Court, or any other Court, in relation to any proceedings therein, otherwise than as is herein expressly provided.

All such regulations shall be published in the *Gazette*, and within fourteen days after the making thereof shall be laid before both Houses of the General Assembly if it shall be then sitting, and, if not then sitting, then within fourteen days after the beginning of the next session of such Assembly, and shall have the force of law from the date of such publication.

88. All charges and expenses connected with the administration of this Act, exclusive of expenses incurred by industrial unions, trade unions, or associations under Parts I and II of this Act, or of the parties and witnesses concerned in any industrial dispute referred to a Board or the Court, shall be defrayed out of such annual appropriations as shall from time to time be made for that purpose by the General Assembly.

89. The Court shall have full and exclusive jurisdiction to deal with all offenses against the principal Act, and for the purpose of this section the following provisions shall apply:—

- (1) Proceedings to recover the penalty by the principal Act imposed in respect of any such offense shall be taken in the Court in a summary way under the summary provisions of "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1882," and these provisions shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in like manner as if the Court were a Court of Justices exercising summary jurisdiction under that Act:

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<sup>a</sup> The clause "or the Chairman or members of the Board" was added by the Amendment Act, 1896.

Provided that in the case of an offense under section sixty-four of the principal Act (relating to contempt of Court) the Court, if it thinks fit so to do, may deal with it forthwith without the necessity of an information being taken or a summons being issued.

- (2) For the purpose of enforcing any order of the Court made under this section a duplicate thereof shall, by the Clerk of Awards, be filed in the nearest office of the Magistrate's Court, and shall thereupon, according to its tenor, operate and be enforced in all respects as a final judgment, conviction, or order duly made by a Stipendiary Magistrate under the summary provisions of "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1882."
- (3) The provisions of section seventy-three of the principal Act shall apply to all proceedings under this section.
- (4) All penalties recovered under this section shall be paid into the Public Account and form part of the Consolidated Fund.
- (5) The foregoing provisions of this section are in substitution of those contained in section eighty-nine of the principal Act, and that section is hereby accordingly repealed.
- (6) Nothing in this section contained shall apply to the breach of any award or order of the Court, or to the penalty in respect of such breach. (a)

90. No stamp duty shall be payable upon or in respect of any registration, certificate, agreement, award, or instrument effected, issued, or made under this Act. But nothing herein shall apply to the fees of any Court payable by means of stamps.

91. Nothing in this Act shall apply to Her Majesty the Queen, or any department of her Government in New Zealand, except as herein is otherwise expressly provided.

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*a* This section was inserted by the Amendment Act, 1898.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIA-  
TION OF OFFICIALS OF BUREAUS OF LABOR  
STATISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

HELD AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, JULY 11 TO 15, 1899.

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## OFFICERS FOR 1899-1900.

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### *President:*

CARROLL D. WRIGHT.....Washington, D. C.

### *First Vice-President:*

THOS. P. RIXEY.....Jefferson City, Mo.

### *Second Vice-President:*

JOHN McMACKIN.....Albany, N. Y.

### *Secretary-Treasurer:*

ARCHER P. MONTAGUE.....Richmond, Va.

### *Executive Committee:*

HALFORD ERICKSON.....Madison, Wis.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT.....Washington, D. C.

ARCHER P. MONTAGUE.....Richmond, Va.

MARTIN F. McHALE.....St. Paul, Minn.

JAMES M. CLARK.....Harrisburg, Pa.

### *Official Stenographer:*

FRANK SMALL.....Augusta, Me.

Place of Meeting for the Sixteenth Annual Convention:

Milwaukee, Wis.

## CHRONOLOGY OF ASSOCIATION.

Year.	Convention Held at	Month.	OFFICERS—NAMES OF				No. of Bureaus Represented
			President.	First Vice-President.	Second Vice-President.	Secretary-Treasurer	
1883	Columbus, Ohio....	Sept....	H. A. Newman....	.....	.....	Henry Luskey..	6
1884	St. Louis, Mo. ....	June....	H. A. Newman....	.....	.....	Henry Luskey..	10
1885	Boston, Mass. ....	June....	Carroll D. Wright..	James Bishop....	.....	John S. Lord....	13
1886	Trenton, N. J. ....	June....	Carroll D. Wright..	James Bishop....	.....	E. R. Hutchins..	14
1887	Madison, Wis. ....	June....	Carroll D. Wright..	Frank A. Flower....	.....	E. R. Hutchins..	14
1888	Indianapolis, Ind..	May....	Carroll D. Wright*.	Frank A. Flower....	.....	E. R. Hutchins..	13
1889	Hartford, Conn....	June....	Carroll D. Wright..	Sam'l M. Hotchkiss	.....	E. R. Hutchins..	17
1890	Des Moines, Iowa†.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	Philadelphia, Pa..	May....	Carroll D. Wright..	Sam'l M. Hotchkiss	Willard C. Hall..	Frank H. Betton	20
1892	Denver, Colo. ....	May....	Charles F. Peck....	Lester Bodine....	S. W. Matthews..	Frank H. Betton	16
1893	Albany, N. Y. †....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	Chicago, Ill. †....	October.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	Washington, D. C..	May....	Carroll D. Wright..	B. R. Lacy....	George W. Waltz..	L. G. Powers....	8
1895	Minneapolis, Minn.	Sept....	Carroll D. Wright..	B. R. Lacy....	Lee Meriwether..	L. G. Powers....	17
1896	Albany, N. Y. ....	June....	Carroll D. Wright..	Horace G. Wadlin..	Chas. H. Myers..	Sam'l B. Horne..	12
1897	Nashville, Tenn....	May....	Carroll D. Wright..	John T. McDonough	H. Erickson....	Sam'l B. Horne..	14
1898	Detroit, Mich. ....	June....	Carroll D. Wright..	W. L. A. Johnson..	Lucas Moore....	Sam'l B. Horne..	16
1899	Augusta, Me. ....	July....	Carroll D. Wright..	W. L. A. Johnson..	Lucas Moore....	Sam'l B. Horne..	13
						Sam'l B. Horne..	16

\*Frank A. Flower presided; Mr. Wright absent. †No meeting. ‡An informal conference; S. W. Matthews presided.

## CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS.

STATE	When Or- ganized.	Chief Officers	YRS. OF SERVICE	
			Date	No
United States.....	1884	Carroll D. Wright.....	1885	14
Arkansas.....	1889	M. F. Locke.....	1889-1893	4
		W. G. Vincenheller.....	1893-1899	5
		Frank Hill.....	1899	1
		John S. Enos.....	1883-1887	4
California.....	1883	John J. Tobin.....	1887-1891	4
		George W. Waltz.....	1891-1895	4
		E. L. Fitzgerald.....	1895-1899	4
		F. V. Meyers.....	1899	1
		C. J. Driscoll.....	1887-1889	2
Colorado.....	1887	John W. Lockin.....	1889-1891	2
		Lester Bodine.....	1891-1893	2
		J. W. Brentlinger.....	1893-1895	2
		W. H. Klett.....	1895-1899	8
		Peter Jennings.....	1899	1
		James F. Babcock.....	1873-1874	1
		Samuel J. Starr.....	1874-1875	1
		Arthur T. Hadley.....	1885-1887	2
Connecticut.....	1873	Samuel M. Hotchkiss....	1887-1893	6
		Robert J. Vance.....	1893-1895	2
		S. B. Horne.....	1895-1899	4
		Harry E. Back.....	1899	1
		J. A. Czizek.....	1895	4
		F. H. B. McDowell.....	1879-1881	2
Idaho.....	1895	John S. Lord.....	1881-1893	12
		George S. Schilling.....	1893-1897	4
		David Ross.....	1897	2
		John Collett.....	1879-1881	2
Indiana.....	1879	John B. Conner.....	1881-1883	2
		William A. Peele, Jr....	1883-1895	12
		Simeon J. Thompson....	1895-1897	2
		John B. Conner.....	1897	2
		E. R. Hutchins.....	1884-1890	6
		J. R. Sovereign.....	1890-1894	4
Iowa.....	1884	W. E. O'Brieness.....	1894	5
		Frank H. Betton.....	1885-1893	8
		J. F. Todd.....	1893-1895	2
		Wm. G. Bird.....	1895-1897	2
		W. L. A. Johnson.....	1897	2
Kansas.....	1885	C. E. Bowman.....	.....	.....
		C. Y. Wilson.....	.....	.....
		Nicholas McDowell.....	1892	4
		Lucas Moore.....	1896	2
Maine.....	1887	Samuel W. Matthews....	1887	12
Maryland.....	1884	Thomas C. Weeks.....	1884-1892	8
		Allen B. Howard, Jr....	1892-1896	4
		Charles H. Myers.....	1896-1898	2
		J. D. Wade.....	1898	1
		Henry K. Oliver.....	1869-1873	4
Massachusetts.....	1869	Carroll D. Wright.....	1873-1888	15
		Horace G. Wadlin.....	1888	11
		John W. McGrath.....	1883-1885	2
		C. V. R. Pond.....	1885-1887	2
Michigan.....	1883			

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS—*Continued.*

STATE	When Or- ganized.	Chief Officer	YRS. OF SERVICE	
			Date	No
Michigan.....	1883	A. H. Heath .....	1887-1891	4
		Henry A. Robinson .....	1891-1893	2
		Charles H. Morse.....	1893-1897	4
		Joseph L. Cox .....	1897	2
Minnesota.....	1887	John Lamb.....	1887-1891	4
		J. P. McGaughey.....	1891	8
		L. G. Powers.....	1891-1899	8
		Martin McHale.....	1899	1
Missouri.....	1879	W. H. Hilken.....	1880-1882	2
		H. J. Spaunhorst.....	1882-1883	1
		H. A. Newman.....	1883-1885	2
		Oscar Kochtitzky .....	1885-1889	4
		Lee Meriwether.....	1889-1891	2
		Willard C. Hall.....	1891-1893	2
		Henry Blackmore.....	1893-1895	2
		Lee Meriwether.....	1895-1897	2
		Arthur Rozelle.....	1897-1899	2
		Thos. P. Rixey .....	1899	2
Montana .....	1893	James H. Mills .....	1893-1897	4
		J. H. Calderhead .....	1897	2
Nebraska.....	1887	John Jenkins.....	1887-1890	3
		Phillip Andres .....	1891-1893	2
		J. B. Erion.....	1893-1895	2
		J. H. Powers.....	1895-1897	2
		S. J. Kent.....	1897	2
New Jersey.....	1878	James Bishop .....	1878-1893	15
		Charles H. Simmerman ..	1893-1898	5
		William Stainsby.....	1898	1
New Hampshire.....	1893	John W. Bourlett.....	1893-1896	3
		Julian F. Trask .....	1896-1899	3
		Lysander H. Carroll .....	1899	1
New Mexico.....	1891	Max Frost.....	1891	6
New York.....	1883	Charles F. Peek .....	1883-1893	10
		Thomas J. Dowling. ....	1893-1896	3
		John T. McDonough.....	1896-1899	3
		John McMackin.....	1899	3
North Carolina.....	1887	W. N. Jones.....	1887-1889	2
		John C. Scarborough.....	1889-1893	4
		B. R. Lacy .....	1893-1897	4
		James Y. Hamrick .....	1897-1899	2
		B. R. Lacy .....	1899	1
North Dakota.....	1889	H. T. Helgesen.....	1889-1893	4
		Nelson Williams .....	1893-1895	2
		A. H. Laughlin.....	1895-1897	2
		H. U. Thomas.....	1897	2
Ohio .....	1877	Harry J. Walls .....	1877-1881	4
		Henry Luskey .....	1881-1885	4
		L. McHugh .....	1885-1887	2
		A. D. Fassett.....	1887-1890	3
		John McBride.....	1890-1892	2
		W. T. Lewis .....	1892-1896	4
		William Ruehrwein .....	1896-1898	2
		John P. Jones .....	1898	1



CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS—*Concluded.*

STATE	When Or- ganized.	Chief Officers	YRS. OF SERVICE	
			Date	No
Pennsylvania .....	1872	Thomas J. Bigham .....	1872-1875	3
		W. H. Grier .....	1875-1879	4
		M. S. Humphreys .....	1879-1883	4
		Joel B. McCamant .....	1883-1887	4
		Albert S. Bolles .....	1887-1895	8
		James M. Clark .....	1895	4
Rhode Island .....	1887	Josiah B. Bowdich .....	1887-1889	2
		Almon K. Goodwin .....	1889-1893	4
		Henry E. Tiepke .....	1893	5
*South Dakota .....	1890	Frank Wilder .....	1890-1891	1
		Robert A. Smith .....	1891-1893	2
		Walter McKay .....	1893-1895	2
		S. A. Wheeler .....	1895	2
Tennessee .....	1891	George W. Ford .....	1891-1893	2
		John E. Lloyd .....	1893-1895	2
		F. P. Clute .....	1895-1896	1
		A. H. Wood .....	1896-1897	1
		A. D. Hargis .....	1897-1899	2
		R. A. Shiflett .....	1899	1
Texas .....	1876	V. O. King .....	1879-1881	2
		A. W. Spreight .....	1881-1883	2
		H. P. Brewster .....	1883-1884	1
		H. P. Bee .....	1884-1887	3
		L. L. Foster .....	1887-1891	4
		J. E. Hollingsworth .....	1891-1895	4
		A. J. Rose .....	1895-1898	3
		Jefferson Johnson .....	1899	1
		Joseph P. Bache .....	1899	8
		A. P. Montague .....	1898	2
Virginia .....	1898	W. C. P. Adams .....	1897	2
Washington .....	1897	Frank A. Flower .....	1883-1889	6
Wisconsin .....	1883	H. M. Stark .....	1889-1891	2
		J. Dobbs .....	1891-1895	4
		Halford Erickson .....	1885	4
		Edward Robinson .....	1889-1893	4
West Virginia .....	1889	John N. Sydenstriker .....	1893-1897	4
		I. V. Barton .....	1897	2

\*Abolished.

# DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES,

Giving the title, of the office, the date of its establishment, the method of publishing its regular reports (annually or biennially), the title of the executive officer in charge, the name of the present incumbent and his postoffice address.

STATE	TITLE OF BUREAU	WHEN ESTABLISHED	REPORTS— How Published
District of Columbia..	United States Department of Labor.....	January 31, 1885. ( <i>a</i> )	Annually.
California.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	March 3, 1883.....	Biennially.
Colorado.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	March 24, 1887.....	Biennially.
Connecticut.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	July 12, 1893 ( <i>b</i> ).....	Annually.
Idaho.....	Bureau of Labor and Mining Statistics.....	March 11, 1895.....	Annually.
Illinois.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	May 29, 1879.....	Biennially.
Indiana.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	March 29, 1879.....	Biennially.
Iowa.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	April 3, 1881.....	Biennially.
Kansas.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	March 5, 1885.....	Annually.
Kentucky.....	Bureau of Agriculture, Labor, and Statistics.....	March 20, 1876 ( <i>c</i> ).....	Biennially.
Maine.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	March 7, 1887.....	Annually.
Massachusetts.....	Bureau of Statistics of Labor.....	June 23, 1869.....	Annually.
Missouri.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection.....	March 19, 1879 ( <i>d</i> ).....	Annually.
Maryland.....	Bureau of Industrial Statistics.....	March 27, 1884.....	Annually.
Michigan.....	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.....	June 6, 1883.....	Annually.
Minnesota.....	Bureau of Labor.....	March 8, 1887 ( <i>e</i> ).....	Biennially.
Montana.....	Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry.....	February 17, 1893.....	Annually.
Nebraska.....	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.....	March 31, 1887 ( <i>f</i> ).....	Biennially.
New Hampshire.....	Bureau of Labor.....	March 30, 1893.....	Biennially.
New Jersey.....	Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.....	March 27, 1878.....	Annually.
New York.....	Bureau of Labor and Statistics.....	May 4, 1883.....	Annually.

(*a*) Established as Bureau of Labor January 31, 1885; made a Department of Labor June 13, 1888. (*b*) Abolished July 23, 1875; re-established April 23, 1885. (*c*) First established March 20, 1876, as a Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics; the duties of the Bureau were enlarged and present name adopted April 2, 1892. (*d*) Enlarged March 23, 1883. (*e*) Established as Bureau of Labor Statistics March 8, 1887; enlarged and changed to Bureau of Labor April, 1893. (*f*) The Governor, *ex-officio*, Commissioner.

# DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Giving the title of the office, the date of its establishment, the method of publishing its regular reports (annually or biennially), the title of the executive officer in charge, the name of the present incumbent and his postoffice address.

STATE	TITLE OF BUREAU	WHEN ESTABLISHED	REPORTS— How Published
North Carolina .....	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Printing .....	February 28, 1887 ( <i>g</i> )	Annually.
North Dakota .....	Department of Agriculture and Labor .....	October 1, 1890 ....	Biennially.
Ohio .....	Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	May 5, 1877 .....	Annually.
Pennsylvania .....	Bureau of Industrial Statistics .....	April 12, 1872 .....	Annually.
Rhode Island .....	Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	March 29, 1887 .....	Annually.
Tennessee .....	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Mines .....	March 23, 1891 .....	Annually.
Texas .....	Bureau of Labor .....	June 11, 1897 .....	Annually.
Washington .....	Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	April 3, 1883 ( <i>h</i> ) .....	Biennially.
Wisconsin .....	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics .....	March 3, 1898 .....	Annually.
Virginia .....	Bureau of Labor .....	February 22, 1889 ..	Annually.
West Virginia .....	Bureau of Labor .....		

(*g*) W. E. Faison, Assistant Commissioner.

(*h*) Charles Lewiston, Assistant Commissioner.

DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES — *Continued.*

TITLE OF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	PRESENT INCUMBENT	P. O. ADDRESS
Commissioner of Labor .....	Carroll D. Wright .....	Washington, D. C.
Commissioner of Labor .....	F. V. Meyers .....	San Francisco, Cal.
Commissioner of Labor .....	Peter Jennings .....	Denver, Colo.
Commissioner of Labor .....	Harry E. Back .....	Hartford, Conn.
Commissioner of Labor .....	J. A. Ozizek .....	Boise City, Idaho.
Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	David Ross .....	Springfield, Ill.
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics .....	John B. Connor .....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Commissioner of Labor .....	W. E. O'Brien .....	Des Moines, Iowa.
Commissioner of Labor .....	W. L. A. Johnson .....	Topeka, Kas.
Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics .....	Lucas Moore .....	Frankfort, Ky.
Commissioner of Labor .....	Samuel W. Matthews .....	Augusta, Me.
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor .....	Horace G. Wadlin .....	Boston, Mass.
Commissioner of Labor .....	Thomas P. Rixey .....	Jefferson City, Mo.
Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics .....	J. D. Wade .....	Baltimore, Md.
Commissioner of Labor .....	Joseph L. Cox .....	Lansing, Mich.
Commissioner of Labor .....	Martin F. McHale .....	St. Paul, Minn.
Commissioner of Labor .....	J. H. Calderhead .....	Helena, Mont.
Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics .....	S. J. Kent .....	Lincoln, Neb.
Commissioner of Labor .....	Lysander H. Carroll .....	Concord, N. M.
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries .....	William Stainsby .....	Trenton, N. J.
Commissioner of Labor .....	John McMackin .....	Albany, N. Y.

DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES—*Concluded.*

TITLE OF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	PRESENT INCUMBENT	P. O. ADDRESS
Commissioner of Labor.....	B. R. Lacy .....	Raleigh, N. C.
Commissioner of Labor.....	H. U. Thomas .....	Bismarck, N. D.
Commissioner of Labor.....	John P. Jones .....	Columbus, Ohio.
Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics .....	James M. Clark .....	Harrisburg, Pa.
Commissioner of Labor.....	Henry E. Tiepke .....	Providence, R. I.
Commissioner of Labor.....	R. A. Shifflett .....	Nashville, Tenn.
Commissioner of Labor.....	W. P. C. Adams .....	Olympia, Wash.
Commissioner of Labor.....	Halford Erickson .....	Madison, Wis.
Commissioner of Labor.....	Archer P. Montague .....	Richmond, Va.
Commissioner of Labor.....	I. V. Barton .....	Wheeling, W. Va.



## RULES OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIALS OF BUREAUS OF LABOR.

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ADOPTED MAY 24, 1892, AT DENVER, COLORADO.

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1. This organization shall be known henceforth as the National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics.

2. Its objects are to meet annually for the discussion of business pertaining to the Association—for the discussion of methods of work, current and otherwise, pertaining to Bureaus of Labor or Industrial Statistics and kindred departments with which its members are connected in their respective States; also, to foster the ties of friendship, interchange ideas, and in various ways seek to promote the welfare of these Bureaus of Statistics; to present subjects for investigation and to transact all such business as is deemed consistent with the duties of statisticians.

3. The active members of this Association shall consist of Commissioners and Chiefs of State and National Bureaus of Labor and Industrial Statistics, their deputies and chief clerks. All ex-commissioners and ex-deputies of such bureaus shall also be ex-officio members of the Association, entitled to all rights except election to office; and all officers of the Association shall be entitled to serve out the full term of their election.

4. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, who shall serve for the term of one year from the date of their election, or until their successors are elected.

5. The officers shall be elected at each convention annually, by ballot, and those receiving a majority of votes of the total number cast shall be declared elected to the positions for which they were nominated. All officers shall serve for the term of one year from the time of their election, or until their successors are elected, and shall assume their respective duties immediately after being thus elected.

6. The Executive Committee must, by either session or correspondence, agree upon a date for convention sixty days previous to the date selected, and immediately within ten days after such agreement, issue the official call for the convention, which must be signed by all members of the committee and approved by the signatures of the President and Secretary.

7. The Executive Committee shall consist of five members, to consist of a chairman, who shall be the member residing in the State wherein the next convention is to be held, two members to be selected

by ballot, and the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Association. It shall have charge of all preliminary arrangements pertaining to each convention that occurs during the term of said committee.

8. The cost of membership in this Association will be five dollars per year for each State represented and as much more as is necessary to meet the maintenance of the Association; provided, that the maximum cost of said respective membership does not exceed the sum of ten dollars per year.

9. Any State in arrears for a period exceeding one year will be suspended from membership until such time as all arrears are paid.

10. The conventions of this Association shall be held annually at a place chosen by ballot at the immediately preceding convention. The annual conventions of this Association will convene in the month of May or June, at a date agreed upon by a majority vote of the Executive Committee. In the event that neither May nor June proves practicable, some other month, to be selected by a majority vote of all members—sent to the chairman of the Executive Committee—shall be named. No convention shall convene, however, earlier than May or later than September in each year.

11. The place of meeting selected by the convention cannot be changed except by unanimous consent of all members of the Executive Committee, including the acquiescence of the resident member in the State wherein said convention was to have been held.

12. A standing committee of three, composed of the President, First Vice-President and Secretary of the convention, is hereby created, whose duty it shall be to select such question or questions as they may deem, in their judgment, of general interest, to be taken up for investigation by the Bureaus of Statistics.

13. The conventions of this Association must extend through at least two full days, and shall not exceed five days.

14. The duties of the President shall be to preside over the deliberations of the Association and to preserve order, and transact such business as may of right appertain to his office. The First Vice-President shall perform all duties of the President in event of the absence or resignation of the President. The Second Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President in event of the absence or resignation of the President and First Vice-President.

15. The proceedings of each session of the convention shall be printed under the direction of the Secretary-Treasurer and published in pamphlet form; each bureau to be supplied with copies at cost. The Secretary shall also keep a correct record of all proceedings of the convention, transact correspondence incidental to his duties, and deliver to his successor all books, papers, moneys, etc., that are the property of the Association. He shall also be custodian of all moneys of the Association.

16. All rules inconsistent with these are hereby repealed.

## PROCEEDINGS.

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics met at Hotel Velvet, Old Orchard Beach, Me., July 11, 1899, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the President, Carroll D. Wright, in the chair. The President, in calling the meeting to order, stated that it was necessary for the association to adopt an order of business, choose its committees, and make arrangements for future daily sessions. Mr. Matthews, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported an order of proceedings. After some discussion of some points in the reported order, a programme was adopted, as follows:

July 12.—Informal session at Portland, Me.

July 13, 9:30 A. M.—Formal sessions at Augusta. Opening address by the President of the convention. Address of welcome by Hon. Llewellyn Powers, Governor of State of Maine. Address by Hon. Samuel W. Lane, Mayor of the City of Augusta. Response in behalf of convention by the President. Address by Prof. A. E. Rogers, of the University of Maine; subject, Responsibility of Corporate Organizations to the Public. Afternoon to be spent in visiting the Soldiers' Home at Togus, and the evening in attendance upon a reception to be given by Hon. John F. Hill.

July 14, 9:30 A. M.—Current business of the convention. Reports on current work, by State delegates. Address by Hon. J. W. Latta, Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania; subject, Are Economics of Value in the Philippines.

2:30 P. M.—Routine business of the convention. Reports of committees. Election of officers. Address by the President, Hon. Carroll D. Wright; subject, "United States Industrial Commission."

The following committees were appointed: On place of meeting of next convention and to nominate officers—Commissioners Clark, of Pennsylvania; Matthews, of Maine, and Johnson, of Kansas. On resolutions—Commissioners Connor, of Indiana; Rixey, of Missouri, and Ross, of Illinois.

The National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics in the United States commenced its fifteenth annual session in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol at Augusta, Me., Thursday, July 13, 1899, being called to order at 9:45 A. M., by President Carroll D. Wright, who said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: Our happy meeting at Old Orchard on Tuesday, our pleasant day at Portland yesterday, this delightful city of Augusta, and the weather which seems to have been arranged especially for us, all give token of a happy, profitable session of our body. In opening this convention I want to say a word or two of encouragement to you. At the close of our Detroit meeting some of you will remember that I called attention to the excellent character of the various reports of current work from the States represented. It seemed to me at that time, and as I have read over the reports in print this impression has been confirmed, that never in the history of the Association did the current work show such a complete grasp and intelligent comprehension of statistical science as was then displayed. It showed that the commissioners of labor of the different States were thoroughly alive not only to the importance of their work, but to the importance of scientific methods in conducting it. I can now supplement that encouraging word with another, which is drawn from the reports themselves, as they have appeared from time to time since that convention was held in Detroit.

The grade of the work is increasing. The standard is being raised higher and higher, and notwithstanding the fact that governors of different States find it necessary to make frequent changes in some directions, each new man as he comes in has the experience of his predecessors. He is able to take a lesson from the failures and successes as well, and understand more clearly and more thoroughly the real importance of the work committed to him. This is encouraging indeed.

Now these conventions which we hold are not so important in the form of sessions as they are in the interchange of views among the commissioners in a private way. We can talk with each other frankly and confidentially of the obstacles which each of us meet in our respective work. We can state things which we cannot state here formally and have go into print. We can speak of the political difficulties in our work, of the political opposition, sometimes, to it, when it would not be in good taste to discuss such matters in open and formal convention. Thus while we spend some time in what a critic might perhaps with some justice call a junket nevertheless that time after all is the most profitable which we spend. I think each and every one of you will coincide with me in that view, and that we must not think, if we spend a day in a trip down the harbor or anywhere which apparently is for pleasure, that we are losing that time. We come into open meeting and discuss the more formal methods of statistics. But in those private inter-



views, in the corners and on the street, we come nearer to each other's work than we can possibly in open session.

There is a matter to which I wish to call your attention and which it seems to me is of vital importance. The commissioner from Michigan (Mr. Cox) yesterday suggested that it might be well to take some steps toward a consolidation of this Association with the Association of the American Factory Inspectors, and he pointed out some of the benefits which would result from such a consolidation. And before the close of this convention we may be able to see some way by which the initiative can be taken by this body, being the older of the two, and the first motion in that direction coming with propriety from our own Association. I leave that with you, gentlemen.

In the work which we have before us here, under these delightful auspices, I think I may claim from each and every one of you that hearty and cordial co-operation with the chair which you have always given it. But before proceeding to our regular work I know you will be glad to listen to his Excellency, the Governor of Maine, who has a word of cheer and welcome for us. I take pleasure now in presenting his Excellency, Governor Powers, of the State of Maine. (Applause.)

Governor Powers then addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: The State of Maine is indeed fortunate in having your convention assemble here, and we bid you one and all a cordial welcome. From personal conversation with a number present I am led to believe that as to many of you this is your first trip to Maine, this far northeastern State of the great republic which we all knew, until recently, was that portion of our country that first saw the rising sun.

I have no doubt that you will find here many things that may be new to you. There are many things in every State which the people of that State understand and appreciate, but that may not be fully known throughout the other States of the Union. Hence the interchange of views at a convention by representatives of different States must necessarily be beneficial. As I understand it, one of the prime objects of the various bureaus of labor statistics is to assist, if possible, the man who labors. That is certainly an object to be encouraged. We often hear much said about capital and labor, and antagonism between them. I suppose they mean between labor and money, for to my mind labor itself is capital, and it is the capital which lies at the very foundation of all our progress. I have often thought and said that labor had some disadvantages as compared with money, sometimes termed capital, in this, that in an inauspicious season money, or capital, as it is called, may withdraw and go into retirement; but the man who depends upon his labor for his livelihood must utilize it every day, or it is forever lost.

Now in the last fifty years in the State of Maine great changes have taken place in some of our industries, and I presume that is true of some



of your States. Fifty years ago all along the coast of Maine were ship-yards. Today the ship-yards may be there, but work in them is silent with very few exceptions. Today our coast is dotted all along with cottages and summer hotels. Fifty years ago the summer visitor was hardly known. Today we have more than a hundred thousand, and that number is constantly and rapidly increasing. Fifty years ago the sails of the vessels built along the coast of Maine whitened every sea and entered every port. Today we have but few compared with what we had then. Yet there are other industries, other vocations which are occupying the attention of our people. We have not increased in numbers. We cannot boast of so much wealth as some of our sister States. Yet we do claim in all that constitutes true manhood we are the peers of any other State in the Union. We have some things that nature has given us. We certainly have a healthful and invigorating climate. We have an unrivalled sea coast, indented with a sufficient number of safe and secure harbors to float all the navigation and commerce of the world. We have grand and magnificent forests, and I wish you had time to visit them. And while in some portions of our State the soil is not so fertile as the prairies of the far West, there are other portions of our commonwealth which have a very fertile and productive soil. And wherever it has been settled—for more than one-half of our area is forest today—you will find its hills and valleys dotted over with the comfortable, happy and contented homes of an industrious and frugal, and, I think, progressive people.

Is it then surprising that the State should feel proud of what it has done in the past? We are proud not so much of our products as we are of the men that we have sent from this State to almost every other State in the Union; proud of the men who have in every walk of life taken high rank, and who have filled not only in this State, but many of your States, conspicuous places of trust and confidence, and who are to some extent filling them today. I wish you had time to go throughout the borders of our State, to visit the northern and eastern portions, to visit the great lakes, the Rangelys, Moosehead lake and the forests. You would then have a more correct idea of why it is that we claim to produce strong, able and vigorous men.

But I do not intend to trespass upon your time. I know that you have business to do. I think we can congratulate ourselves, one and all, no matter from what State we come, that we are today enjoying an era of unexampled prosperity. Labor is almost everywhere, throughout our Union, remuneratively employed, and when labor is thus employed then we are enjoying progress. I think today in all that pertains to material progress that we are making as rapid strides as we have ever made. I think there was one decade in which the census showed that for every day that the sun rose in the east and passed through the firmament and dimmed its rays in the waters of the great ocean in the west more than two and a half million dollars were added to our wealth. I am confident today we are making even more rapid progress than that, for prosperity and content as a rule is everywhere throughout our borders. Some

States may be enjoying more of it than others; but we are so connected together that it is almost absolutely impossible for any single State to enjoy prosperity or suffer adversity without all of the others to some extent sharing in it.

Gentlemen, again \*expressing my thanks to you for coming to our State and bidding you once more a hearty welcome here, permit me to close by expressing the hope and wish that you will be so entertained while among us that you will come again and that this will not be the last visit you will honor us with. (Applause.)

The President: His Honor, the Mayor of this good city, is with us this morning, and I take pleasure in presenting to you Mayor Lane, of the City of Augusta.

Hon. Samuel W. Lane, Mayor of the City of Augusta, addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: It gives me pleasure to welcome you to the city of Augusta. If I understand correctly, from the duties that devolve upon the commission in our State, your duties relate especially to compiling statistics, or to giving information to the public upon the commercial, industrial, educational, and social conditions of labor. The commercial conditions of the country, we are taught, embrace all civil contracts. Upon the invitation of our excellent commissioner last evening you witnessed the highest class of civil contract that can be entered into. That part of your entertainment I trust you enjoyed. The industrial part you are to perform today, so far as labor goes. It is the vacation season and we do not expect you to indulge very severely in manual labor, although I trust your mental work, your interchange of intellectual entertainment here will be found perfect, the air invigorating and conducive to the best results. The educational part embraces the highest class of science, and when you come to the development of electrical science of the present age, we gave you an illustration last evening of what Maine can do in that line. But all nature smiles this morning a special welcome to you. And when I see that our friend, Dr. Hill, of the Governor's council, is to entertain your president and our labor commissioner has the rest of your members in charge, I think nothing need be said in regard to your social entertainment while here.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the privilege of welcoming you, of looking into your faces and taking you by the hand. I have had the opportunity during my life to be for a brief time in almost every State in the Union, and consequently have a vague idea of the beauties which surround your respective homes; and while but a short time ago you in your home regarded that as the best spot on earth, I think you will agree with me that the sun rarely rises upon a more pleasing, inviting spot than the city of Augusta, to which I again bid you a hearty welcome. (Applause.)

President Wright then responded to the address of welcome as follows:

Your Excellency and Your Honor: I believe I echo the sentiment of every member of this convention when I thank you most heartily for your kind welcome. We have come to Maine knowing something of the grand old State, as we have to call it. And yet we recognize that it is in fact, as a State, one of the youngest in the Union. It was born no farther back than 1820. It came out from Massachusetts, and was able then, as it ever has been since, to stand alone, conducting its own affairs in an honorable and a dignified way. So while Maine may talk of the mother country, you must look and see what she means by it, because literally she means Massachusetts, and if he refers to old England, she talks about the grandmother country, as she is a granddaughter of England, under these circumstances, and a daughter of Massachusetts, never so Puritanical as Massachusetts, but as progressive as England always is.

We recognize with the Governor that the sun, so far as the United States is concerned, does not rise here in the State of Maine; but most of us would like to know, gentlemen, just exactly where the setting place of the sun is going to be fixed, so far as the United States is concerned. (Laughter and applause.) It may be that in a few years we can say with England when she says the sun always shines on the British Empire, that the sun never sets on all portions of the United States. Certainly whatever the outcome of the present movements may be, the east will find itself every morning with a fresher sun and expect to see as clearly as ever the true course for the United States to pursue. We recognize this when we think that this State is the State of good men and women. It is often said that Maine has but two raw materials from which its industries grow, ice and granite. They are hard to deal with, but they mean wealth, and we can add to these raw materials that Maine produces not only ice and granite, but good men and good women, a product of which she can be proud. We remember her Governor, the Fessendens, the Washburns, the Dingleys, and we remember that other governor who showed how rapidly the State could go for one man. I don't remember when it was. But my good friend over here (Mr. Matthews) has been able to enlighten me of the administration of Governor Kent, and you know how Maine went at that time. Those were the old days of Democrat and Whig, if I remember correctly, and then originated the saying, "As goes Maine so goes the Union," because Maine held her election in September previous to November when the presidential election was held. That saying found its way all over the United States; but it has not always proven true, because once, if I remember correctly, while Maine has had her own wars, and notably the bloody (?) Aroostock war, she has had her civil war right in this room and with her integrity and her knowledge of men and her courage the civil war lasted but a little while. So that it is not always safe to say that as Maine goes so

goes the Union in presidential elections. Nevertheless, for a long term of years that saying did hold true, and it may hold true again.

We honor Maine. Maine honors us today, gentlemen, in her welcome to us, and may we gain inspiration from her character and from the warm welcome she has extended to us. And to his honor we can say that we thank him for his welcome. He says that nature smiles this morning. I trust that nature is the only member of this convention that has "smiled." (Laughter.) I feel a little shaky about it, however, but I hope it is so. The manner in which Augusta cared for us last night evidenced her desire that no member of this convention should be struck by lightning, and was impressive. I don't believe that any of you were ever in a place before where they took in their street cars as soon as it began to rain. Now that was the expression of a desire on the part of the city of Augusta to prevent our meeting a negative current of electricity while traveling on their excellent street railway. And at our hotel we noticed the same care during the exemplification of the great powers of the universe. But it is a beautiful city, in a different guise, and a gentler creature, this morning, from which we can take our cue for the harmonious work of our convention. (Applause.)

The chair awaits the pleasure of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Matthews of Maine, Frank A. Small, of Augusta, was appointed official stenographer of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Rixey of Missouri, Geo. H. Jewett, of the Associated Press, was appointed by the chair reporter of the convention.

A call of the roll of States by the secretary disclosed the attendance of the following named gentlemen:

Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor.

W. D. Parker, Chief Clerk, Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Horace G. Wadlin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor Boston, Massachusetts.

James W. Latta, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and James M. Clark, Chief of Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

David Ross, Secretary of Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Thomas P. Rixey, Commissioner of Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics.

John B. Conner, Chief of Indiana Bureau of Statistics.

John McMackin, Commissioner, and H. C. Southwick, Chief Clerk, New York Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Joseph L. Cox, Commissioner of Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.

W. L. A. Johnson, Commissioner Kansas Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics and Factory Inspections.



W. E. Faison, Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Labor and Printing of North Carolina.

Samuel W. Mathews, Commissioner of Maine Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Martin F. McHale, Commissioner of Minnesota Bureau of Labor Statistics.

L. H. Carroll, Commissioner New Hampshire Bureau of Labor.

Archer P. Montague, Commissioner of Virginia Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.

Halford Erickson, Commissioner, and Charles Lewiston, Assistant Commissioner, Wisconsin Bureau of Labor, Census and Industrial Statistics.

Mr. Clark, of Pennsylvania: Mr. President, I take some interest in the remarks of the chair with regard to the consolidation of our association with that of the Factory Inspectors of the United States. The President of the International Association of Factory Inspectors is a resident of our State. He is a gentleman, perhaps, well known to many members of this association, especially to those connected with factory inspectorship work. I refer to Hon. James Campbell. He has talked with me of the importance of co-operation, seeming more than anxious that in our work the two associations shall be in close touch, and to that end I move that a committee of three be designated by this convention, of whom the President shall be one, and he the chairman, the remaining two to be named by the chair, whose duty it shall be to attend the meeting of the International Association of Factory Inspectors, to be held at Quebec, August 29th, and discuss ways and means of bringing about a union of the two associations.

The President: You have heard the motion of Mr. Clark, that the convention appoint a committee of three of which the chair shall be the chairman, to attend the Convention of Factory Inspectors at Quebec this fall, with a view to taking steps toward a union of these two associations.

Mr. Cox, of Michigan: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention, the wisdom of combining these two national associations was suggested by me to our worthy President in a conversation yesterday, and I believe that such a union of these great forces in the United States would be productive of most excellent results. I have been favored with the secretaryship of the Interna-



tional Association of Factory Inspectors for two years past, and I have means of knowing that it is a most successful and hard-working organization. Its members come from nearly every State in the Union that have factory inspection laws, and in fact the chief inspector of each State is generally accompanied by from two to sixteen of his best inspectors, all participating in the exercises of the convention and contributing to its success. In Michigan the commissioner of labor, by virtue of his appointment, becomes the chief of the factory inspection forces, and for this reason we are entitled to a membership in both organizations. Having met with both the associations in their past two annual conventions it occurred to me that it would prove a great benefit to the members of both if they could in some manner meet together in an interchange of views and a general discussion of methods of inspection and general labor topics. It might have been a little premature for me to have made this suggestion, but I did it believing that it was worthy of some consideration.

Mr. Rixey, of Missouri: Mr. President, I think this is a much more serious question than now appears. I believe this organization had its birth in 1883, and, if I remember correctly, its first president was Henry A. Newman, of Missouri, and also the second president, and I hope I do not quote history incorrectly when I say he had more to do with the organization of this association than anyone else. I feel that this motion would give this committee the power to merge the two associations in each other, and I think it a very serious question for this convention to consider. This is my first meeting with this organization and I am not as familiar with the importance of these meetings as other gentlemen present; but from what I have read of your proceedings in the past and what has been said by the president of this association—the high position which it occupies in regard to the interests which we have met to consider, I for one do not consider it wise for this association to consolidate with the factory inspectors association. While it is true that in Missouri it is the duty of the labor commissioner to inspect or cause to be inspected every place required to be inspected under the law of that State, and so of some other States, yet we meet here as labor commissioners,

not as factory inspectors. I would be willing that there should be a committee appointed to consider an interchange of ideas, and perhaps determine in favor of fraternal delegates to that convention and encourage like visitations from them to us; but I cannot vote for the consolidation of these two organizations.

The President: The chair understood the motion to be for a committee of conference.

Mr. Clark: My motion was for a committee for consultation with a view to consolidation, to report at the next annual meeting of the association. This is simply preliminary and not conclusive.

Mr. Rixey: That explanation in a measure alters my views in regard to the matter. But I am still convinced that it would not be wise for this committee to go from us with the idea that we are to lose our identity as an association and become a factory inspectors' organization. I believe such a committee would like to have the opinions of the members here in regard to this matter, not in the sense of an instruction, but simply to give them an idea as to what may be the judgment of the gentlemen who have so long met together, and will continue to meet, as representatives of the various labor bureaus in the United States.

Mr. Powers, of Minnesota: Mr. President, I am a member of this association by virtue of having been a former commissioner. I speak as a former head of one of the bureaus which—and I call it to the attention of Mr. Cox—is entitled to be, and has been, represented, one year excepted, for eight years in both the factory inspectors' convention and in this of the bureaus of statistics. The work of the two conventions is very radically different. Our problems are different. The work of this convention bears largely upon statistics; that of the other is largely executive—concerned in the enforcement of law and the problems that grow out of the execution of the various statutes for the protection of the working people, and for the enforcement of those relating to the employment of children, etc. We need to cultivate fraternal relations. I should like to see an effort made, if possible, to bring these two associations with their meetings together, so that they might be held in the same town, and at the same time. There are things

that we could come together on. But from my experience of eight years in the two conventions I should feel that it would be unwise for either association to lose its identity or to unite with the other.

One strong objection is the difference in representation in the two conventions. In one there are sometimes as many as twenty delegates from a single State, and that single State itself could, under the usages of the Factory Inspectors' Convention, absolutely dominate this body by its method of voting, and any effort on our part to dictate to them how they should be represented in the union would lead to serious difficulties. A system of representation suited to their convention and work is not suited to ours. I would favor the motion in any form that would authorize the exchange of delegates between the two conventions, or that would seek to bring the two conventions together in the same town, at the same time, where all the members of each convention may see something of the working of the other organization, so that they may act intelligently upon any proposed plan of union or co-operation. With a modification of the motion of Mr. Clark, which will assist in bringing about either of these desirable objects, I should heartily support the same.

Mr. Conner, of Indiana: Mr. President, the last speaker (Mr. Powers) has very nearly stated what was in my own mind on this subject. There are but two or three, perhaps not over three, States that have the inspectors working in connection with the statistical work; but at the same time there is much sympathy between the work of the two departments, at least, in my own State. We have found it necessary to use in the statistical reports much of the information that was obtained by the factory inspectors. It is useful in connection with the matters contemplated by the law according to the bureau of statistics in Indiana, and in that view of the matter it seems to me it would be wise to modify this motion so that this committee might be one to confer with a like committee on the part of the other organization with a view to bringing about meetings of the two associations at the same time and place where, if it is desired, as it will be on the part of some, commissioners representing both departments and who are interested in the work of both departments, may be present and perhaps in a

way participate in the deliberations of the other body. And if the motion can be modified in that way I am in favor of the raising of a committee to confer with a like committee of the other organization for the purpose of bringing about a common place and time for the meeting of the two bodies.

Mr. Wadlin, of Massachusetts: That was the suggestion I was about to make. I am in entire sympathy with it, and I agree very heartily with what the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Powers) has said, and also with what has been said by the commissioner from Missouri (Mr. Rixey). It seems to me that the point of view of the commissioners who comprise this convention from year to year is somewhat different from that of the inspectors of factories, without in any degree detracting from the importance of the work of the inspectors, which I cannot too highly commend. Our province, however, is the collection of data. It is in no way complicated with executive functions—with the enforcement of law, and I think it is well that this is so. But there are subjects of interest to both bodies, and as the commissioner from Indiana (Mr. Conner) has suggested, it may be possible to arrange a plan for a mutual meeting. Therefore, if the motion of the commissioner from Pennsylvania can be thus amended, I shall heartily vote for it.

On motion of Mr. Clark the matter was then laid upon the table.

Mr. Montague, of Virginia: Mr. President and Gentlemen: We have all enjoyed the beauties of this city of Augusta, and the question naturally arises, Where shall our next meeting be? It would greatly please the people of Virginia to have the next convention of this association meet in their State; but I have fully considered the matter and have concluded that it would be more advisable in view of the present labor conditions there and elsewhere and the recent establishment of the bureau of labor in Virginia to postpone Virginia's claim for the convention next year in favor of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hoping that the claims in behalf of that city will meet with your favorable consideration.

Mr. Erickson, of Wisconsin: Mr. President and Gentlemen: Since the commissioner from Virginia has kindly postponed his



claims for Virginia in favor of Wisconsin, we most cordially invite this association to meet in our State at Milwaukee next year, and I can assure you that if your action is favorable to this invitation everything will be done to make the meeting as pleasant as possible.

Mr. Rixey, of Missouri: I thank my friend from Virginia for bringing up this question. We of the West never start on a trip of pleasure or business to the East that we do not carry some kind invitation to our friends in the East to visit us. I am fortunate in coming from a State known as Missouri, and we have a Governor of whom we are very proud, and before I left to come here he wrote a letter bearing upon this matter, directed to our president, and which I ask to have referred to the nominating committee. We would be very glad to have you meet with us next year. We cannot give you seacoast, but we can give you river coast and inland coast, and we can give you a most hearty welcome to our State.

Several communications introduced by Mr. Rixey, together with the suggestions bearing upon the same matter, were then referred to the Committee on Nominations.

The President: I am informed that Hon. Benj. F. Chadbourne, who was to address the convention, is unable to be present, but that Prof. A. E. Rogers, Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Maine, at Orone, is here, although not expected to speak until tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kansas, an invitation was extended to Prof. Rogers to address the convention at the present time.

### ADDRESS OF PROF. ROGERS.

#### RESPONSIBILITY OF CORPORATE ORGANIZATIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

*Gentlemen:* In attempting to discuss a question pertaining to the privileges and powers of corporations, I am aware that I am venturing on ground where angels might fear to tread, and am liable to be rated as one to whom the old adage applies. Nevertheless, I feel sure that this matter at the present day needs, above any other, calm and dispassionate discussion. The declamations



of demagogues and of would-be economists and reformers in regard to corporations and corporate power are having an influence entirely disproportionate to the intelligence required to frame them, and this influence is the greater and more harmful from the fact that together with the multitude of errors and absurdities that they contain, there are many truths that appeal strongly to our sense of right and justice.

The huge corporations, capitalized at tens and scores of millions of dollars each, and organized to crush competition, to limit production and to control prices, and the great combinations more properly called trusts which are formed for the same purpose and are but the offspring of corporations, are an evil in our social and industrial life, and the monopolies which they seek to establish are no less a curse than were monopolies in the days of Coke, unless, indeed, we accept the arguments of the socialist—hold as our industrial ideal State ownership and control of all means of production. Corporations organized, as they are every day, by unprincipled persons for the purpose of fraud and swindling are not the less knavish from the fact that the open-door to their knavery is a statute duly made and provided by a legislative body.

That these evils exist is generally believed and generally admitted, and the welfare of our political and social organism demands that they should be abated; the difficulty lies in establishing a sure and safe basis on which to commence the work of reform, and, if reaction there must be, in so guiding the reactionary forces that they may be constructive, not destructive.

Study and investigation of many economic questions, such as rate of wages, interest, profits, labor-saving machinery, division and specialization of labor, and the like, often leave us after our facts have been ascertained or our theories framed, helpless in the face of these facts and theories. This too frequent confession of helplessness on the part of the student justifies to a greater or less extent the characterization of political economy as the gospel of despair, and furnishes the keenest of weapons to those who attack our present industrial system.

A careful study of the theory and conditions of corporate organizations, however, cannot fail to be fruitful in positive results,

for this all-important factor in our social and economic life is of our own voluntary and immediate creation, the product of the law. If abuses exist and intelligence be not lacking, these abuses can be remedied by the same means that gave opportunity for their existence; and not only this, but the usefulness of the organizations themselves may be greatly increased when we come to understand and appreciate their legitimate purpose and functions.

Although the life of our common law has been, as Judge Holmes says, experience, the organism through which this life manifests itself is precedent. As is the case with the human body, some parts of the legal organism that once served a useful purpose persist after their usefulness has disappeared and become a source of disease and danger by impeding functional activities essential to life and growth under new and more complex conditions of existence.

The development of the law of corporations in England and this country affords a striking illustration of this fact.

The fiction of the personality of these organizations served its purpose in an age when searching legal analysis was unknown; in those earlier days, it was easier, perhaps better, for the sake of simplicity and clearness of thought, to attribute to a single fictitious person the special rights and obligations of several individuals associated for certain purposes, than to consider such special rights and obligations as pertaining to the individuals themselves.

So long as this question remained a merely academic one, a theme for legal scholastics, we can look with good-natured tolerance on such solemn nonsense as the following, even though it appears under the guise of a judicial opinion—

\*“None but God can create souls,  
The king creates corporations,  
Hence, corporations have no souls;”

a syllogism whose conclusion has been of the greatest use to many reformers in making up for a deficiency of ideas. But when we find modern legal conceptions and rules, and modern legislation concerning economic policies of the greatest moment, influenced

and shaped by deductions from this ancient fiction, and also see reasoned out of practical existence from the same premise, the fact that the historic, legal, and moral justification for the existence of the corporation lies in the advantage to the public to be gained thereby, we may well be excused for an intellectual revolt on a small scale, and believe that in some respects, our present corporation laws are the evolution, not of fundamental truths, but of fundamental errors.

It is quite unnecessary for me in this presence to discuss the part taken by corporations in our present economic system; we all know that without them this system could not exist. Until we go back to the days of the hand-loom, of the sailing-vessel, and of travel by stage-coach, or come to governmental socialism, pure and simple, corporations will remain indispensable. The building and maintenance of railroads, the establishing and operating of vast manufacturing plants, and the thousands of enterprises of a like magnitude that have made the last fifty years the most wonderful period in the history of the human race, demand, from the very character of the undertakings themselves, such a continuity in the consistent prosecution of plans and purposes, as cannot be measured by the life of a single individual. The immense amount of capital, also, required in such enterprises demand co-operative investments on the part of a large number of persons; of these the great majority must, obviously, be denied the right of any direct interference or control, must entrust the management of the undertaking to others; hence from the very nature of the case, to effect the aggregation of this capital, there must be, to a greater or less extent, limited liability on the part of the investors. These two facts, continuity in the prosecution of the undertaking or enterprise, and limited liability on the part of the investors are the essential characteristics of the corporation as we know it to-day.

The theory that corporate organizations had their origin in ancient Rome has of late been questioned by some investigators who are inclined to look for their sources in the history of the early Greeks. A comparative study of institutions leads me, however, to believe that in the solidarity and continuity of the family, not only among the Greeks and Romans but among many, if not all,

of the earlier races ethnically related to them, we find the source and prototype of corporations of every kind, aggregate and sole governmental, ecclesiastical, and lay. But whether of Roman origin or not, it was in Rome as the power of the central authority grew greater, and as the family lost more and more its autonomic character, that the conception of the unity and continuity of a group of persons extended from the association united by bond of kinship, to other organizations, naturally, at first, to those exercising some of the functions of the earlier family, such as colleges of priests, and afterwards, as opportunities for great enterprises of a private nature resulted from the increasing wealth and commerce of the city, to organizations whose main purpose was private advantage.

Fortunately, it is not necessary in this connection for me to discuss, or to attempt to discuss with any fulness of detail, the development of the Roman corporation. What I wish to lay before you is the fact, that in this city whose laws and whose legal conceptions concerning corporate organizations have had so much influence in shaping our own views and our own policy, the earlier forms of corporations precluded the idea of private gain or individual advantage.

In early England, aside from the towns which we have good reason to believe to be developments of the family organizations, the nearest approach to the modern corporation is the church; but the ecclesiastical organization, even, did not consciously base its unity or continuity upon the succession of individuals; God or the different saints, to whom the church establishments and lands were dedicated, were individually held to be their actual owners, and the ecclesiastic were regarded as administering the property in the character of agents or stewards. But the ecclesiastical law, derived as it was from the Roman law, on the revival of the study of the latter easily appropriated its maxims and doctrines; as a consequence, the proprietor-saint was gradually supplanted by a vague personification of the church; the lay courts had only to recognize this fiction to clear the way in the English law for the being so forcibly described in later times as having "no body to be kicked and no soul to be damned."



Side by side with the ecclesiastical organizations in England there had existed the local political and administrative organizations, counties, boroughs, towns, and manors, which Pollock and Maitland in their "History of the English Law" designate, for want of a better term, as "land communities." Under the influence of these, to represent which no fictitious person had been imagined, and of the ecclesiastical organizations, we find a new kind of corporations coming into existence, partaking of the character and tendency of each of the earlier forms. The most important examples of this new type are the trade and merchant guilds and the universities, the latter showing the natural predominance of the ecclesiastical influence in the very name, the word *universitas* being but the Roman law term for corporation.

In discussing these new organizations, the learned writers above referred to say: "The English temporal corporations when they first appear as ideal persons, appear not in the character of mere private persons, but in the character, we may almost say it, of governmental officers and magistrates who hold property in the right of their offices. Their lands, their goods, are few, what they own is jurisdiction, governmental powers, and fiscal immunities. This is a characteristic feature of our temporal corporations in the first stage of their existence; the artificial person comes into being in order that he may govern and do justice to the profit and ease of the members of the corporation, no doubt, for no one governs or does justice without gaining thereby, but it is as much within the sphere of the public as within the sphere of the private law that the nascent corporation becomes active."

As in ancient Rome, so in England, with the development of commerce and wealth, the private character of these organizations was more and more emphasized, but the complete extinction of all idea as to their public character is practically a thing of our own day. Blackstone, writing as late as 1765 of the organization of corporations could declare: "It has been found necessary, *when it is for the advantage of the public* to have any particular rights kept on foot and continued, to construct artificial persons, who may maintain a perpetual succession and enjoys a kind of legal immortality."



Within the past fifty years, as a result of the tremendous economic forces that have been called into existence, and of legislative action facilitating the establishment of corporations, these organizations have assumed a character in our industrial life that is almost revolutionary. Seventy-five years ago, the number of corporations in this country, aside from banks, was so small, that as an economic factor, they might be safely disregarded. As to the condition today, I can do no better than to quote from an address delivered by Justice Field at the centennial celebration of the organization of the Federal Judiciary:

“Nearly all the enterprise requiring for their successful prosecution large investments of capital are conducted by corporations. They, in fact, embrace every branch of industry, and the wealth that they hold in the United States equals in value four-fifths of the entire capital of the country. They carry on business with the citizens of every State, as well as with foreign nations, and the litigation arising out of their transactions is enormous, giving rise to every possible question to which the jurisdiction of the Federal courts extend.”

Legal rules and conceptions wherein transitions and modifications may gradually take place are easily and readily adapted by the courts to changing social and economic conditions. But when the rule or conception is of such a nature that modification or transition means a denial of the rule or conception itself, such a rule or conception, if it have the sanction of age, is exceedingly tenacious of existence. Courts must adhere to precedent, if legal development is to be orderly and consistent, and legislation must be in accord with the spirit of the legal development of a country as it finds expression in the decisions of its courts, if the law is to remain an organic whole.

Through this wise and necessary conservatism, however, an erroneous legal conception or rule, harmless, perhaps, under the conditions in which it was first formulated or came into existence, may be perpetuated under new conditions that will render it not only an evil in itself, but a source of other evils that will survive the death of the parent error.

The early ecclesiastics of England introduced bodily into their

canon law the Roman fiction of corporate personality. The lay courts grafted upon the English law this branch, alien not only in its origin, but alien in its character, and alien in its development. Much of the law of ancient Rome has been made a part of the English law and completely assimilated. But this conception of the artificial personality of an organization, as such, was not and is not capable of assimilation or of beneficent tendencies in a system of jurisprudence whose very essence lies in the fact that it contemplates the individual as the legal and political unit.

A corporation is a collection of individuals to whom, as individuals, special powers and privileges are granted under certain conditions by the State, the most important and characteristic of these powers and privileges being limited liability, and capacity to individually transmit the special rights so granted under the same conditions that they received them; or, as Judge Finch, of New York, so well said in giving the opinion of the court in the case of the *People vs. North River Sugar Refining Company*, (21 N. Y. 582) "The State gave the franchise, the charter, not to the impalpable, intangible, and almost nebulous fiction of our thoughts, but to the corporators, the individuals, the active and living men, to be used by them, to redound to their benefit, to strengthen their hands and add energy to their capital."

Wherein do we find the justification for such a grant, in other words, for the existence of the corporation? Certainly not in the advantage accruing to its members from the fact that they are endowed with special legal powers and privileges by the State, for it is a fundamental principle of our jurisprudence that all citizens are equal before the law. A departure from this fundamental principle is warranted only when an advantage to the people as a whole, to the public, is to be secured thereby; hence, in the securing of such a public advantage must lie the justification for the existence of each and every corporation.

The origin and history of corporations support this view, and it is only within a half century that we have come to look upon them as being essentially, if not wholly, of a private nature.

Chief-Justice Marshall in 1819 speaking for the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous case of *Dartmouth Col-*

lege *vs.* Woodward (4 Wheat 518) said: "The objects for which a corporation is created are universally such as the government wishes to promote. They are deemed beneficial to the country; and this benefit constitutes the consideration and, in most cases, the sole consideration of the grant." It is clear from the context of this opinion that the term "benefit" as used here by Judge Marshall, does not signify the benefit that accrues to the public from the establishment of any legitimate and honorable enterprise, but only such benefit as cannot ordinarily be secured through the undertakings of an individual or of individuals exercising only such legal powers, and enjoying only such legal privileges as pertain to citizens generally. This is clearly shown by the subsequent declarations: "Charitable or public-spirited individuals, desirous of making permanent appropriations for charitable or other useful purposes, find it impossible to effect their design securely and certainly without an organizing act. The benefit to the public is considered as an ample compensation for the faculty it confers."

Again, as late as 1850 we find the Supreme Court of North Carolina combating the tendency then at the inception of its rapid development, in these words: "The purpose in making all corporations is the accomplishment of some public good. Hence the division into public and private has a tendency to confuse and lead to error in investigation; for unless the public are to be benefitted, it is no more lawful to confer exclusive rights and privileges upon an artificial body than upon a private citizen." (*Mills vs. Williams*, II Iredell.)

Unfortunately, however, in *Dartmouth College vs. Woodward*, which was to have so great an influence in shaping the corporation laws of this country, the court held to the ancient fiction of legal personality, declaring: "A corporation is an artificial being, invisible, intangible, and existing only in contemplation of the law. Being the mere creature of the law, it possesses only those properties which the charter of its creation confers upon it, either expressly or as incidental to its existence."

Here the court denies, by necessary implication, the very principle on which is based the doctrine that benefit to the public is the consideration which gives the charter of incorporation the nature

of a contract on this "creature of the law" must be the result of, if not a party to, this charter. Conceding that the corporation is an entity, a legal person, the assumption that special powers and privileges are conferred upon it as such by the State is manifestly illogical, for it is the very grant of these powers and privileges that creates this entity, this person, prior to the grant, the corporation does not exist; the grant, then, must be made to the individuals taking part in the act of incorporation. If we accept the fiction of legal personality, we can only reach the final conclusion of the court that the charter of incorporation is a contract on the assumption that a grant, under certain conditions, of special powers and privileges to certain individuals is made in consideration of a benefit to the public to be derived from and resting as a responsibility upon a distant individual created by the same grant, hence coming into existence subsequently to it; a proposition condemned by the elementary principles of logic as well as of law.

Again unfortunately, of these two inconsistent views of the court, that which looked to the attainment of a public advantage in the organizing of a corporation was ultimately to go to the wall, while that which the corporation regarded legal personality, was to endure and shape not only future judicial opinions and future legislation, but, through its apparent simplicity, to mould even popular ideas and popular conceptions.

Had the court in this, I had almost said fateful, opinion, looked beyond the fictitious person to the real persons whose rights and privileges arising through the incorporation were to be affected, its reasoning would have been, as its conclusion is, incontrovertible, the fundamental doctrine that the justification of the corporation lies in the fact that an advantage to the public is to be secured thereby might have remained a guiding and formative principle, and many of the evils now existing might well have been avoided.

It is a legal maxim, that where the reason ceases, the law ceases; but at present, either the doctrine that charters of incorporation are contracts must form a notable exception to this rule, or the public advantage as a consideration supporting such contracts must be a fictitious creation of the law, even more vague



and unsubstantial than the intangible and invisible personality existing so long in the imagination of learned jurists.

Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, speaking before the United States Industrial Commission a short time ago, expressed the logical consequence of present conditions, if not the generally accepted idea of to-day, when he said: "I maintain that it is immaterial to the public in what form business is done, whether by an individual, firm, corporation, or even a trust. They are merely forms of conducting a business; in other words, machinery for the operation of business."

Compare this with the following, taken from the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States given in 1865 (3 Wall. 51) in the Binghamton Bridge case: "The purposes to be attained (by incorporation) are generally beyond the ability of individual enterprise, and can only be accomplished through the aid of associated wealth. This will not be risked unless privileges are given and securities furnished in an act of incorporation. The wants of the public are often so imperative that a duty is imposed on government to provide for them; and as experience has proved that a State should not directly attempt to do this, it is necessary to confer on others the faculty of doing what the sovereign power is unwilling to undertake. The legislature, therefore, says to public-spirited citizens: 'If you embark with your time, money, and skill, in an enterprise which will accommodate the public necessities, we will grant to you for a limited period, or in perpetuity, privileges that will justify the expenditure of your money, and the employment of your time and skill.' Such a grant is a contract, with mutual considerations, and justice and good policy alike require that the protection of the law should be assured to it."

The continuous increase in strength and prominence of the personality idea at the expense of the principle that the justification of the corporation lies in the advantage to the public to be gained thereby, has been the result of patent causes: Enterprises whose main object, at least from the standpoint of an increasingly large and increasingly influential body of our citizens, have developed in number and magnitude during the past fifty years in an



almost incredible manner; legislation, shaped in part by questionable means, and in part by desire to encourage great enterprises, has too often thrown conservatism to the winds, and, finally, the character itself of our people has had a tendency in the same direction, for we are inclined to look upon loose corporation laws as democratic in their nature, inasmuch as they offer equal privileges to all persons for all purposes; we are apt to lose sight of the fact that the very essence of these laws is discrimination, the granting to some individuals of special rights and privileges which the sound policy of the law denies to our citizens generally.

In the State of Maine, to-day, we may find corporations organized to run clothing stores, to sell groceries, to sell drugs, and, in short, for various enterprises that could just as efficiently be undertaken without any grant of special legal powers and privileges; the sole purpose in the great majority of these cases is to limit personal liability, to avoid that responsibility which the citizens of the State generally must bear. As well might the farmer demand of the State a grant of limited liability in his calling, or the laborer that he be relieved of his debts when opportunity for work is scarce or he becomes temporarily disabled.

As an illustration of the abuses existing in this State, which is, I imagine, in this respect, a fair average among the States of the Union, better than some and worse than others, I wish to read a clipping from a Bangor daily newspaper of a recent date, the paper having been picked up at random:

(The clipping shows that in two days there were filed certificates of incorporation of nine organizations whose total capitalization was \$2,220,000, while the amount actually paid in was \$1,093, or less than one-twentieth of one per cent. Eleven of the sixteen officers named were citizens of another State.)

It may be that every corporation mentioned in this clipping was organized for legitimate purposes and for the public advantage, but the fact remains that corporations for fraudulent purposes might just as easily have been formed; the sovereign power of this State, if it has not been, may easily be, prostituted to further the dishonest schemes of dishonest men through our present

loose system of corporation laws, and this, I suspect, may be said of nearly every other State.

In our country at large, such a thing as a system of corporation laws can be scarcely said to exist. From the national standpoint, we have a vast tangle of heterogeneous statutes which the legislatures of the different states are constantly making more inconsistent and confusing.

In general interstate comity has thus far been sufficient to prevent any State from excluding corporations organized in another from transacting business within its limits, but symptoms of unrest are to be seen. It is certainly becoming a question how long this respect for a sister commonwealth that has no respect for its own sovereign power will endure, how long, indeed, it should endure. Discriminating legislation would undoubtedly lead to retaliation, and perhaps, finally to reform, but this road would be a hard and thorny one.

Though the question as to the nature of corporations is, in a certain aspect, a purely legal one, it is in another and vastly more important aspect, a matter of grave economic interest to us all.

Many of the evils resulting from these organizations had their origin in an erroneous legal conception, but so completely have deductions from this conception, the immediate causes of these evils, become established as a part of our legal system, to a certain extent by frequent judicial recognition, and still more by positive legislation, that they are practically beyond the controlling influence of the courts.

Reform, then, must come through legislation, and that this legislation may be effective as well as conservative, it must be based on clear conceptions as to the nature of its subject-matter, on an appreciation of the fact that a corporation is but an association of individuals to whom, as individuals, the State makes a grant of special legal powers and privileges, of the fact, also, that this grant can be justified in our system of jurisprudence only on the ground that a definite advantage to the public is secured thereby.

In the domain of law, which is that of ideas, and principles, and reason, ultimate truths are the only safe foundation on which

to build. Legal fictions often have highly important functions in unifying legal rules; they serve, so to speak, as a scaffolding, useful in raising the structure of our jurisprudence, but constituting no real part of it. In determining and shaping grave economic conditions, fictions, legal or otherwise, have no place; we must be guided by the absolute facts of human life and human experience.

As civilization advances, and as science, and wealth, and trade, increase, the public and private relations of the different members of society become more complicated, and laws, as a necessary consequence, become more numerous and more complex.

To understand even a branch of the legal system has become the business of a learned and laborious profession. But the great principles along whose lines the development of our substantive law should proceed, must be the business of all enlightened and thoughtful men, if we are to realize in our jurisprudence that justice so well described in the Institutes of Justinian as being "the set and constant purpose which gives to every man his due." (Applause.)

The President: The subject is open for debate.

Mr. McMackin of New York: I would like to ask the Professor a question. Does he consider that we have been accommodating our legislation to the exigencies of special cases and that we owe most of the conditions that exist to the acts of the legal profession.

Prof. Rogers: If I get the question clearly, it is as to whether the different acts of legislation haven't been, each and all, along beneficial lines. No, sir; I do not think that they have. I think that there are certain great principles of right and justice in our social and political organization. I think that we may and do depart from them, and disasters follow. When an unjustifiable departure is made from the fundamental principle that all men stand equal before the law, I care not for what purpose the legislation is, I say that legislation is working evil.

Now perhaps that brings me to another question, that of trusts. I am aware that the creation of these vast corporations do work some good in a certain direction; for instance, the Standard Oil Trust. We know that the production of oil itself has been

cheapened to the consumer, and that may be true in other directions. But on the other hand comes this question: What of the individual? What of the people for whose uplifting and enlightenment and well-being even the very existence of property itself is to be justified? I will answer that by referring to some historical precedents. Look back in England when they had the system of small holdings turned over into the system of large holdings on the ground that agriculture would be bettered thereby, that larger crops could be gained. Well and good; the same thing would hold true in Ireland when the tenants were evicted for the purpose of creating sheep walks. The raising of wool and the sale of mutton were more profitable; but what of the people? I say the same thing in regard to these combinations of today. They may possibly effect a saving and cheapen production by eliminating competition; but I believe the total effect is to destroy initiative on the part of our people generally; that, really, the logical results of the tending in this direction is State control and ownership of all means of production.

Mr. McMackin: I think the Professor has answered correctly, and I think a great many agree with his deductions, that the men who are principally responsible for the creation of our large trusts are perhaps the most dangerous enemies to American institutions to-day. They are positively blind to the consequences of their own action. But that does not alter the case. We are dealing with a practical problem, and the great question that presents itself to the American people to-day is: What are we going to do about it? We have surrounded those trusts and corporations with laws skillfully drawn. They are surrounded with every protection, and sometimes, according to newspaper report, doubly protected by a judiciary often selected by the very corporations themselves, so that the American people to-day are confronted with a condition of affairs that is very dangerous. Now the question arises: What *can* you do about it? The same law that would apply to the nullification of the charter of a corporation, to a restriction of their powers, would equally cover the organization of workingmen and limit their activities in many respects. So that the question naturally arises: What can the State now do to



remedy the evil that the State has permitted? Can we limit their capital? Can we make them responsible—make them liable beyond their capital invested? Can we limit their amount of bonds to the amount of capital actually paid in? Perhaps the greatest evil of our corporations to-day is that the trade of the country is compelled to pay interest on millions of capital that has no existence. If that could be made a crime, then I think we would be making a long step in the direction of rectifying the evils of trusts; but proceeding as we are to-day, with the press of the country almost unanimous in sustaining even the most outrageous combinations, there can be no other end than either revolution or state socialism. It is the logical sequence of the whole business. I certainly would be glad to get some light as to the remedy to rectify the evil, which I lay principally at the door of the legal fraternity of the United States.

Mr. Cox, of Michigan: Mr. President, discussion has been invited. I have been very much interested in the paper just read. I notice that our learned representative of the law suggests legislation as a proper remedy for some of the evils complained of, and we are quite agreed with him if some of the constitutions of States and possibly of the United States, were properly revised and amended. To make myself clear I will state that, for several years past many friends of Governor Pingree, of Michigan, have fought and won victories through legislative enactments, only to find our new laws declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Now I do not wish to be understood as especially questioning or criticising the Supreme Court of Michigan or any other State, but have simply stated the facts. In my opinion the place to correct many of these evils is at the fountain head. I believe that the first steps to be taken are in the direction of amending various constitutions so that thereafter the work of honest politicians and legislators may stand as constitutional law—not to be tinkered with by the whims of courts and the efforts of unscrupulous lawyers, retained by corporate interests.

I am always glad to be classed among reformers, but do not want to be placed with the family of cranks. Practical and substantial reforms and laws are needed, and with all the discussion



we have had upon the subject of trusts and monopolies and their regulations it yet remains for some wise head to suggest means for controlling and limiting these gigantic institutions. There are radicals who want them exterminated, yet I do not believe that much can be done by legislation, in the manner that will stand the scrutiny of the court, until constitutions are amended. I fear that the final results of all efforts of legislation, so long as our courts must hold the constitutional prerogatives, as they do—the rights of persons and capital to invest where they may and the rights of labor to singly or collectively work or refuse to work. This is indeed a complex question and every test to be made in the future, as in the past, will be weighed by privileges of American citizenship and rights under the constitution.

Mr. Conner, of Indiana: Mr. President, I am pleased with the paper that has just been read, but I do not now feel like discussing the questions growing out of it, except to make two or three allusions to the matter. It is a paper and a subject that we may well study, and I want that privilege. But, Mr. President, in considering the legal questions as they have developed in legislation, we must remember one thing, and that is that the stream never rises higher than the fountain. If we have come upon evils from incorporations, both public and private, they are first to be traced back to the source of power. The people are the source of all authority and power and they may well modestly assume their part of the responsibility so far as the legal features are concerned. And so we should not rail at others, at least we should be modest in our allusion to the legal phases growing out of public and private corporations and the trend of trusts. Furthermore, I think I am right in saying that courts have reconstructed and revised their opinions, as legislatures have, because of new conditions and factors developed by growth, so that an entirely new phase is put upon the law.

I think this paper points to the solution of very many things now in the public mind, and while I do not feel capable of considering the question now and discussing it, I am very glad that it has been presented to our association and hope that it may go into

our proceedings that we may study it. It is unnecessary to make a motion to that effect I believe?

The President: Not at all necessary.

Mr. Powers: I do not rise to discuss the paper which is full of suggestion; but I do wish to ask one question as to a matter which I think was not made clear to my mind. The professor, as I understand it, finds that all the evils in corporate management are from a shifting of the decisions and the basis of law relating to corporations, from the principle of a benefit to the public to the matter of making the corporation a soulless entity. And he tells us that all these evils can be corrected, substantially, by bringing the law and the decisions relating to corporations back to the principle of the good of the public, if I have understood correctly. Now the whole question seems to me to be thus: With the courts departing from the principle laid down by Marshall, how are we going to get the Supreme Court to change its line of decisions? How are we going to have our corporate law enacted by the legislature, based upon the Marshall decision?

Prof. Rogers: I would in part answer the question in this way: If I am right so far as the question of fictitious personality destroying the fundamental principle of advantage to the public, then the first thing is to restore that fundamental principle and insist the corporation itself is to be justified only on the ground of advantage to the public. Now how are we to shape our legislation? Gentlemen, I am very modest. I brought this paper before you to-day for discussion, and if I have planted the smallest seed toward correcting these evils, I have done a grand, good thing in that respect. Now, if I am right, and you gentlemen hold that I am right, and you stand for what you believe, there will be a tremendous public power toward shaping legislation in that direction.

As to the Supreme Court upholding that a charter of incorporation is a contract, I believe that at the present time jurists recognize that the position is not very logical, and this from the very fact that we have drifted away from this idea of public advantage. I think you will find many constitutional lawyers, and very close students, strongly questioning the idea that a charter of incorpo-

ration is a contract. I do not. I believe it is a contract. If we have an intelligent public, fully appreciating the situation, I believe that not only legislation; but the decisions of the court, which will generally follow public conditions, will right the matter. The decisions of the court are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians—unchangeable—and I believe that with proper legislation, corporation law turned in the proper direction and limited there, we shall find judicial errors correcting themselves. You are investigating questions of labor. You are accumulating statistics. You do not expect all the evils you find can be remedied at once; but you are studying the conditions and in hope by and by that the remedies for those evils will gradually be embodied in positive legislation. But you cannot do it all at once. The trouble with most of our anti-trust legislation lies in the fact that it is an attempt to destroy evils while leaving the causes of these evils intact. To effect great reforms we must leave a basis in sound principles; we cannot build our legislative house and put it in the air with no foundation, like the coffin of Mohammed. It must have a foundation or it will come down.

Mr. Ross, of Illinois: It occurs to me that in the discussion of a question of this kind we should not take up too much time in an effort to make technical definitions of terms. The paper read by the Professor deals with a live issue and it should be for the people, and particularly the men who are interested in economic questions, to determine if they can, what the effect or results of the system have been; not as to the particular nature of a definition, but as to the actual, positive results flowing from the different industrial conditions.

The learned Professor has referred to the Standard Oil Trust. I presume that corporation is a monopoly. I think it is the father of monopolies so far as the United States is concerned. He has stated that the price of the very necessary product of that corporation has been materially reduced to the people since the organization of the trust, and has intimated that a similar result may be anticipated from the organization of other trusts. I take the position that if that is true, and I believe it is—the effect of these vast aggregations of capital under proper regulations, call them trusts,

or what you please, is in the line of greater economy. If the men who are employed in productive industry are to have their wages increased, as they recently have—if those conditions and results are to flow from this new system, then we ought to exercise some discretion and avoid catering to a false sentiment by indulging in unmeasured denunciation.

I have faith, Mr. President, in the ability, integrity and character of the American people, and see no danger ahead. I can look forward into the future with great confidence, believing that the improvements that have come during the last fifty years will be quadrupled in the next twenty-five. I sometimes lose patience with our faddists. The world has had them in every generation, and no doubt will continue to have them as long as life lasts. Dr. Matthus, you know, was going to revolutionize the world. He became imbued with the idea, handed down by the fathers of political economy, that there was such a thing as a wage fund; that a certain amount of money or capital was set aside by the capitalists out of which all wages were paid, and while employers might pay less, they could not pay more than the fund contained. The Professor came to the rescue with the proposition that if you could only reduce the number of laboring men there would be more money to go around, and wages would be increased! The idea was contagious. It set sections of the world on fire; but it was false. Subsequent history demonstrates that it was absolutely untrue. There never was a time in the history of the world when there were so many laboring men as there are to-day, and there never was a time when their conditions were so good; never a time when a day's labor would purchase more of the necessities and luxuries of life than to-day. Conditions in the United States at the present moment are more hopeful, more encouraging than they ever were before. We are adjusting ourselves to the new progressive conditions, and these organizations that are being formed in the United States are, in my judgment, the forerunners of a still greater advancement of the human race. With the prospect of reducing the hours of labor which has really already come, with the actuality of increased wages and other im-



proved terms of employment, the laboring man, and especially the economists of the world, ought to take hope.

Mr. McMackin: I cannot quite agree with my good friend from Illinois that things are just as prosperous and people are just as happy and that everybody is just as well off as my friend says they are in his State. I only wish that it were so, but alas it is not! We gather statistics in New York, and that is what I thought they did in Illinois. We can tell exactly how prosperous we are in our State, and I claim that our prosperity is second to none. We found in the three months ending in March over twenty-two thousand members of labor organizations were idle a whole quarter, out of 170,000, which means, what? That, if the same ratio held good for all wage-earners there were 220,000 idle in our State, the majority of whom must have been in enforced idleness. I am from a State that has perhaps the best factory laws on any statute book, and perhaps the best time labor law, and I have to be a witness to the fact that the enforcement of those laws actually means the starvation of the families upon whom they are enforced. I have seen cases where compulsory attendance of children at school meant the breaking up of their families. Is that the kind of prosperity that ought to exist in this country? Is that the kind of prosperity that my friend glories in? If it is, then he has but a very small conception of what are the rights of an American citizen. And if my friend from Michigan talks about depending on the law in connection with it, surely the very evils of which we complain are the results of law. If not law, what is it? Then my friend from Illinois talks of our wonderful progress. Undoubtedly we have progressed, progressed as no other people have in invention and in everything else. But what has invention done to uplift the man on the lower rung of the ladder? What has science done to better the condition of life? Have our wise men, our statesmen done anything to help distribute equally the benefits of these great inventions and all the wealth that comes from our productive capacity? Nothing. I may tell our Christian friends that we have been preaching Christianity, (I claim to be a Christian, a poor one, undoubtedly; but I try to be as good as I can;) and yet with nearly two thousand



years of preaching the "Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man," scarcely a single government has in any large degree brought its system or its laws into accord with the rules of Christ for man. Still my friend tells me we are all happy! I wish it were so. We are not. We are building up monster fortunes and creating immense population of impoverished people, and that is the great curse of our condition to-day.

Now I say these things without any reflection upon our good friend from Illinois or my distinguished friend from Michigan, but rather that the truth may go on those minutes as to the actual condition of the people in the United States.

The President: We have an hour which can be devoted to the routine business of the convention, if that be the wish of the members. But prior to entering upon that our friend from Maine, Mr. Matthews, would like to present to the convention a very distinguished gentleman, simply that you may see him.

Mr. Matthews: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I wish to announce that there is with us to-day an ex-United States Senator, a contemporary of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, and the sole surviving member of that Senate, who, at the great age of ninety-seven years, manifests his interest in our meeting and discussions by his presence here. I wish to introduce to you the Hon. James W. Bradbury, of Augusta. (Applause.)

Mr. Bradbury was conducted to a seat by the side of the President and he subsequently addressed the convention as follows:

Gentlemen: I am too old to speak; age impairs my faculties. I understand the questions you have under consideration are most important, and deserving the serious consideration of every thoughtful man. I think we should consider the great questions between capital and labor, and the question of whether our system of education is adapted to fit our citizens for the duties they will be called upon to perform, that they can better fulfill the duties of life. But, gentlemen, these matters are for you. Age prevents my going into their consideration. I thank you for the courtesy you have extended. (Applause.)

The President: The chair to-morrow in the address on the industrial commission will undertake to show the relation of this

particular address which Prof. Rogers has given us this morning, to our own duties as statisticians along industrial lines, and show you what the industrial commission at Washington is trying to do.

Shall we proceed to the consideration of reports of different States? If there is no objection we will proceed in that order. Will the secretary call the roll.

The Secretary: The National Department of Labor, the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner.

President Wright: I will state briefly that the department of labor has completed the investigation relative to the conditions existing under private and municipal control of gas, water and electric light plants. This investigation has proven to be the most difficult with which I have ever been connected; but I am happy to say to you that it is a success, far beyond my own hopes or expectation. We have the facts from every municipal work in the country and over 75 per cent. of the works of private corporations. I never expected to get more than 25 or 30 per cent.; but we have received over 75 per cent. The tabulations are now going on and we shall be able to send to you as time proceeds tables for your own States and a summary for the United States that they may appear in your own individual reports.

The work which the department is immediately engaged upon is in bringing the strike record of the country down to December 31st next. That is a routine investigation which we go into frequently simply for the purpose of preserving the record.

We are engaged, under specific authorization of Congress, in collecting the statistics of municipalities, relating to cities having over 30,000 population. This is a most valuable work I believe, for there is no collection of municipal statistics to which anyone can turn desiring to ascertain the conditions of any city. The first year's report of course will be tentative; but the action of Congress contemplates that annually the department of labor shall report the statistics, properly classified, of all cities in the United States of 30,000 population. In this first report we are obliged to go only so far as the general conditions of cities will enable us to, hoping in the future to help bring them up to an understand-

ing of the necessity of expanding their municipal statistics and of keeping their records on some uniform or harmonious basis. If the act of Congress results in this it will have the same beneficial effect that the action of the interstate commerce commission had in bringing the railroads to a common understanding.

The department is also at work, in co-operation with the industrial commission, collecting statistics in regard to trusts, wages, etc. We are just entering upon this work. It is making studies of arbitration and other matters in this and other countries, of legislation, methods and systems which prevail in Australasia of which we hear so much.

Secretary: Massachusetts Bureau, the Hon. Horace G. Wadlin.

Massachusetts.—Mr. Wadlin: Mr. President, the current work of the Massachusetts Bureau includes, first, a report on Sunday labor, which will cover thoroughly the present conditions as to labor performed on the Sabbath, the number of persons employed, reasons for their employment, whether or not such employment can be further restricted, etc. This investigation was undertaken by authority of the legislature, upon a petition presented by persons interested in the movement to secure to workmen one day's rest in seven. The problems more or less connected with Sunday labor, under the changed and still rapidly changing conditions of modern life, are from time to time brought to the attention of legislative bodies under propositions for new legislation. In Massachusetts it was felt that antecedent to any such legislation the exact facts relating to the subject, in its broadest aspect, should be known. The purpose of this report is the presentation of these facts.

The bureau is also completing for immediate publication the final section of the presentation relating to graded weekly wages in Massachusetts, other States, and foreign countries, which was begun in the annual report for 1895. This final section will cover occupations the initial letters of whose names are subsequent to O in alphabetical arrangement.

The regular work of the bureau, including what is termed in our reports labor and industrial chronology—a concise record of

leading events during the year in the industrial affairs of the State, and also the work relating to the annual statistics of manufactures, is, of course, continued. With this you are familiar, as it has formed a regular part of our operations from year to year. We shall this year adopt a new arrangement in reporting the details included under the head of labor chronology, classifying and analyzing the results so as to improve the form of presentation. In the report on the annual statistics of manufactures the textile industry will receive special treatment, historical and statistical, so as to bring together, in monograph form, information relating to this important industry from the earliest years down to the present. The same plan will be followed in subsequent years, taking up the leading industries of the State, seriatim.

The work of the decennial census of Massachusetts is practically completed. This, as you know, is conducted by the bureau. The printing of the final volumes will proceed as fast as possible. These will contain important details relating to the occupations of the people, and especially as to the question of employment and unemployment, bringing out under the last named head much new matter, not only as to the amount of enforced idleness in the different industries, but with reference to irregularity and diversity of occupation, due to the lack of continuity in employment through the year.

In addition to the work I have summarized, the bureau publishes a quarterly bulletin, containing periodical reviews of employment and earnings and other articles upon special subjects relating to labor and industrial conditions.

The bureau is also preparing a special report upon that form of profit sharing between employers and employees which results in annuity funds, sick and disability benefit funds, etc.; that is to say, funds which are partly in the nature of insurance and partly profit sharing, supported in whole or in part by the mutual contributions of employers and their employees. The material for this report is largely from original data collected abroad, where the establishment of such funds is well known.

Secretary: Pennsylvania, the Hon. James A. Clark, commissioner.



Pennsylvania.—Mr. Clark: Mr. President, our report for 1898 covers as a census work not only Pennsylvania's great industries, pig iron, crude steel, iron and steel rolled into finished form and tin plate, but the production of limestone for manufacturing purposes and silk manufacture.

Let me give you some idea of our great iron and steel industry. In 1898 we produced of pig iron alone some five and one-half million gross tons, or over 47 per cent. of the entire production of the United States. We produced 5,275,984 gross tons of bessemer, open hearth and crucible steel, or over 59 per cent. of the entire production of the United States. We produced of iron and steel rolled into finished form, that is, bars, shapes, rolled axles, sheets and plates, cut nails, spikes and rails, 5,537,249 net tons, or about 55 per cent. of the entire production of the United States. This statement excludes steel billets and puddle bar, as we do not count them as a finished product.

Not only does Pennsylvania lead all other States in the Union in the production of iron and steel, but she is a distinguished leader in the production of tin plate. We produced last year 344,064,000 pounds of black plate for tinning as against 104,757,360 pounds in 1895, showing an increase of 228 per cent. over 1895. We turned out a tinned product of 262,934,000 pounds last year as against 104,375,636 pounds in 1895, or an increase of 152 per cent. We made 44 per cent. of all the black plate for tinning of the entire production of the United States, and turned out 36 per cent. of the tinned production of the United States. We had 18 black plate works in operation and 7 dipping plants. For 1899 our relative production will be materially increased as the enormous plant at New Castle, with which many of you are, perhaps, familiar, with a capacity of 250 tons daily, was but started at the beginning of this year.

I have given you, gentlemen, somewhat of the details of our iron and steel business and of our tin plate production because if the attention that has been drawn to the iron industry during the past few months by reason of the rapid advance in values and the almost phenomenal demand for consumption. Perhaps you will better understand the remarkable growth of the tin plate industry



in the United States if I tell you that in 1892 the entire production of black plate for tinning was but 40,478,816 pounds, while in 1898 the entire production was 782,414,080 pounds, an increase of 1833 per cent. In making our enormous production of pig iron there was used approximately 2,700,000 tons of limestone that was produced in our own State, with a margin left to help our neighbors. And when I tell you that we produced 111,392,809 tons of coal and 10,171,920 tons of coke, you will know that we did not have to go outside of our State for fuel. You will better understand the force of this statement when you recall that Pennsylvania produced the two-thirds of all the coal produced in the United States.

But Pennsylvania does more than furnish the black diamonds for the United States, and make the iron and steel and the tin plate, she is a large textile manufacturer. She is becoming a large manufacturer of silk. In this industry, her product was valued in 1898 at \$32,334,620 as against \$24,184,583 in 1895, when her last census was taken. We had 88 establishments in operation as against 65 in 1895. We had 699,308 spindles of all kinds as against 557,492 in 1895 or an increase of 25.4 per cent. We had 9,238 power looms of all kinds as against 5,692 in 1895, an increase of 62.2 per cent. We had 3,401 machines of all kinds as against 2,280 in 1895, an increase of 49.2 per cent. The most remarkable increase in production was in that of ribbons, the increase being double, or from 35,000,000, in round numbers, in 1895 to 70,000,000 in round numbers in 1898. In giving you a brief synopsis of our forthcoming report, which is now in the hands of the printer, we have so far touched upon the production of the United States as to lead us to ask the question, What can she not do, if she has Pennsylvania to help her?

On motion of Mr. Ross a recess was taken until morning at 9:30.

The President: This completes the roll of States, as I am informed by the secretary. He has some communications to which he desires to call attention.

Secretary: I have received a number of communications from governors of States, mayors of cities, and presidents of boards of

trade, of Omaha, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Niagara Falls inviting us to hold our next convention there, and I move that they all be referred to the chairman of the committee on naming our next place of meeting.

The President. If there is no objection the communications will be so referred.

The chair will state that this concludes the routine business of the convention. There are, however, some things to be done, but I believe they can be closed up at this morning session, so that we can reach an adjournment *sine die* by at least a quarter of one, if that be the pleasure of the convention. If there is no objection the chair will proceed with this understanding.

Governor Merriam, the director of the twelfth census, has kindly sent to this convention one of the members of our association, the Hon. L. G. Powers, one of the chiefs of the statistical census office, thinking that we should all be interested in knowing something of the organization and plans for the twelfth census. It is a matter in which we take a deep interest, as you know, and it is well for us to be informed beforehand of what Gov. Merriam hopes to accomplish. Mr. Powers will present the views of Gov. Merriam in regard to this matter. The executive committee have thought it wise to invite General Latta to read a short paper entitled "Are Economics of Value in the Philippine Islands," in place of the one answered and after that I shall have the honor of making a brief address on the United States Industrial Commission, and then we can take up the remaining routine work of resolutions and reports of committees. I now introduce Mr. Powers, who will briefly give us the plans for the twelfth census.

Mr. Powers: Mr. President and Fellow Commissioners: It is a pleasure for me to meet with you this day. It brings back to my mind the many years that I was so pleasantly associated with you as commissioner of labor from Minnesota. I am glad to be with you to renew the old ties of friendship and to make the acquaintance of the more recent appointees in your ranks. I am doubly glad to have the privilege of presenting to you a brief statement relating to the forthcoming twelfth census of the United States. The census, as you all know, is the most import-

ant and extensive branch of statistical work undertaken by the government of the United States, and the census of this nation is, in most respects, more elaborate than that of any other great country on the globe. The census is, in some particulars, related to most of the statistical work undertaken by all of the gentlemen here present. We must have the census statistics of occupations, and of employment, properly to interpret the statistics of wages, which are so frequently tabulated by our bureaus of labor. The census data relating to home ownership bring forward new settings for many of the other facts so painstakingly gathered and presented by these bureaus. Did time permit I might call attention to a multitude of other ways in which as statisticians and as students of economic and of social conditions, you are all interested in the plans and work of the federal census.

Then there is another side to this question. All those charged with the responsibility of bringing this great national enterprise to a successful issue are desirous of securing from this organization, the most prominent group of men in the nation who are engaged in statistical work, their intelligent interest and hearty co-operation. The value of the census depends very largely upon the accuracy of the data as it leaves the hands of the enumerator. That accuracy cannot be secured without a popular interest in the subject and that interest must vary with the attitude toward the census which is displayed by cultivated men engaged in economic and statistical studies such as yours. Were the people, as a whole, thoroughly aroused to the value and importance of our decennial statistical stock-taking, called the census, a great part of the difficulties in the way of making a success of that work must be removed. It is by reason of this fact that Governor Merriam, the director of the census, accepted the very kind invitation of your president and authorized my presence here with you this day. He desires to have presented to this body of statisticians a brief statement of what is being done to give this country a reliable and accurate census at the opening of the twentieth century. And may I add that so far as that work is worthy of your consideration, I bespeak for it your support in the years that are now before us.

In making the brief statement concerning the census which you have so kindly invited me to present, I shall not attempt a general exhibit of all the detailed facts relating thereto. I shall more briefly speak of the things wherein this twelfth census differs from, and wherein it is hoped and believed that it will be superior to, those that have preceded it.

And first I will call your attention to this fact: The twelfth census does not, at the outset, take up more than a portion of the work undertaken by the census of 1880 and 1890. They investigated a wide variety of subjects. They began collecting their data relating to all of those subjects at the same time. More or less confusion followed these efforts by one agency to collect, tabulate, and present data relating to so many subjects at the same time. There was much conflict in the several branches of work and more or less of overlapping and some duplications. Great delay arose in the final tabulation and presentation of the data gathered, and some that was gathered and partially tabulated, at great expense, has never been published and never will be. The people became impatient at this delay in securing information for which they were taxed and demanded a change. They desired a census whose results should be published within a reasonable time after the collection of the data. It was for the purpose of meeting this popular demand that Congress, in making provision for this census, very wisely and properly separated its work into two branches, which are designated as the census and the census extras. The census proper is to consider only four subjects—those relating to population, mortality, manufactures, and agriculture. The law directs that the results secured relating to these branches shall be completed before any of the census extras are begun. It also directs that these subjects shall be completed within two years from the first of next June.

I come here saying that it is the purpose of Governor Merriam and all those associated with him, that the wish of Congress in the last mentioned respect shall be completely realized. All the plans being made at the present time have this end in view, the publication of the final report of the census relating to agriculture, population, manufactures, and mortality, before June 1, 1902.



The organization is being perfected with the idea constantly in view that any object which stands in the way of the realization of this early completion of the census must give way. If any man at the head of a section, or anywhere down the line, from any reason or cause, delays that completion, he will have to get out and give way to those who can and will be able to reach the goal on time.

The foregoing is one very important fact about the census, which I hope you will keep in mind for the next three years. A second and even more important one is this: In realizing this early completion of the census proper, there is to be no sacrifice or decrease in the reliability attained by any preceding census. On the contrary all engaged in the present work believe that the present organization of the office will permit the early completion of the census, and at the same time give to the people of the United States a better and more reliable presentation of facts than was ever completed in this country.

In saying this I do not wish to be understood as casting any reflection upon anyone connected with any preceding census. Many able men have labored wisely and well in our national census work. We are standing upon their shoulders. We should profit by their work. We cannot be said to do as well as they unless we accomplish more and better results. When we promise the country a better census than the last we simply promise therefor what the country has a right to expect from us as the result of experience in the past. There are many things in the law relating to the twelfth census that will greatly assist in securing those desirable objects. I will speak of a few of them.

I will mention first a feature of the present law, which I am glad to say the country owes in part at least to the President of this Convention, the Hon. Carroll D. Wright. One fault of all the preceding organizations for the purpose of taking the census was the lack of any corps of statisticians or responsible advisors of the man at the head, the Superintendent or Director. Chiefly upon the advice of Commissioner Wright Congress saw fit to create a body of five chief statisticians and an assistant director, who bear the same relation in their work to the director that the



President's cabinet does to the President in his work. Each has a certain section, over which he has charge, for which he is responsible. In their several activities they must co-ordinate their labors one with another. This feature of the present census is a marked improvement over the condition of affairs that existed ten and twenty years ago. It will secure co-ordination between the work of the several branches of the census, and thus a greater unity than was realized before. Much of the preliminary work now being done is for the purpose of securing this end.

Let me call your attention to one or two phases of this. Those of you who ever examined the subject of farm tenure and compared the data in the volume on agriculture with the statistics of farms and homes in the volume on Farms, Homes, and Mortgages, have found much variation in the published figures. The questions used in 1890 for the two investigations were framed along different lines, and led to results that were in some respects contradictory, and in all respects more or less confusing. It is true that no census will secure from the inquiries on the population schedule tabulated results that will be identical with those obtained from the answers to the inquiries on the agricultural schedule relating to farm tenure. The inquiries on the population schedule tabulated in the volume on Homes, Farms, and Mortgages must, of necessity, make the family the basis of investigation. On the agricultural schedule the farm is the basis of all inquiries. This difference in the basis of their investigation will necessitate some variation in the results obtained by the two lines of study; but by a careful effort to bring the preliminary questions and instructions into harmony it is believed that the twelfth census will present reports relating to farm tenancy and to farms, homes, and mortgages which will more fully harmonize with one another and leave fewer variations to be explained than was the case of the eleventh census.

Everywhere that the work of one section or division of the census touches that of another, as in the case last mentioned, there will be an effort through the co-operation of the chief statistician and the assistant director to secure co-ordination and prevent duplications. Permit me to give a further illustration of this phase

of our work. Butter and cheese are made on the farm, and thus are among the products to be reported in the volume on agriculture. They are also made in factories and are among the subjects treated in the volume on manufactures. The chiefs of these two sections must arrange their work so as to secure between them an exhibit of all the butter and cheese produced in the country, and at the same time have no duplication of product or of capital invested. There is a need of a like co-operation in dealing with the sugar, wine, and cider, made in factories or on the farm—of cotton ginned in large corporate establishments and cotton ginned on the plantation. The separation of work by the several divisions above outlined, preventing duplication of effort, will lesson to a certain degree the expense of the census. It will also expedite the work and assist in bringing it to an early completion.

Another new feature of the twelfth census is the building which will shelter its force of employees. The employees in the eleventh census were housed in a number of different buildings, arranged in small rooms like those of the average large office building. The next census will see its employees all under one roof and upon only two floors. It is estimated that the increased efficiency of labor that will be brought about by this change will be more than sufficient to pay the total expenses of the rental of the building.

Again I will call your attention to the fact that this census will perfect its organization several months earlier than has ever been realized before. Its preliminary work is something like six months further along at the present time than it was ten years ago. It is intended to push that preliminary work with all possible vigor and by making more thorough and perfect preparation prevent many of the delays and imperfections of all preceding censuses. In this way, as well as by the others already mentioned, it is hoped to secure greater expedition in the final tabulation and publication of the census work.

This early organization of this preliminary work is only one of many efforts being put forth to improve our census statistics. Those statistics depend for their accuracy, as I stated at the outset, upon the correctness of the returns made by the enumerators.

In this census, as in all that have preceded it, the enumerators will come to their work, as a whole, without any previous experience in the work to be undertaken. In the tenth and eleventh census those enumerators did not know of their appointment but a few days, and in many cases but a few hours, before they began their work. The great majority of those in the agricultural sections never met a superior officer to talk over their duties. They had to depend, for their guidance, upon a book of instructions put into their hands a few hours or days before they began their work. Many of the supervisors were but a little better instructed in their duties. They were appointed only thirty to ninety days before the active work of the census began. Is it any wonder that so much of the data gathered by the enumerators had to be sent back for correction? And it is not to be doubted that many a gross error thus crept into the work as finally tabulated and published. I mention this fact not to cast any odium upon any person in any position in the eleventh census. I believe that with rare exceptions all of them did the best they could under the circumstances in which they were placed. Nothing different could have been done with the late organization of the work of the Supervisor and of the central office.

I can now make clear, I trust, the importance and significance of the early organization of the census, to which I have already alluded. The supervisors, for nearly all parts of the nation, have already been selected. They will have nearly a year in which to learn and become familiar with the duties, where their predecessors ten years ago had two or three, or at the most, six months. The work of arranging the enumeration districts and of apportioning the enumerators has already begun, and will be completed six months earlier than ever before. After that work is completed it is now contemplated to begin the work of carefully training the supervisors and enumerators in their duties in a way that was never attempted before. The printed and written instructions furnished ten years ago will be in the hands of the supervisors and enumerators as many months as it averaged days at that time. Further, so far as it is found practical, every supervisor in the country will be brought in personal touch with those in the

census office in Washington and given practical training in the work of census taking. He will be shown in detail the work of the enumerator, as well as that of his own. In the same way, so far as practical, the enumerator will be brought in personal contact with the supervisor over him, and thus, as well as by the printed page, shown how to discharge the duties which he assumes in connection with the census. This training of the supervisors and enumerators by all the practical methods that can be arranged for in the six months extra, which have been secured by the earlier organization, will, I feel very sure, result in obtaining a better class of work on the part of the enumerators, the very source of all our census information. It cannot fail to give us a better census than was ever realized before. In this I know you will agree with me after your own practical experience in collecting statistics.

Not only is this training and preliminary work required to secure a good census, but good men are also needed for enumerators. The best of training by the census officials at Washington cannot make census brick without the straw of good men as enumerators. We need these men as enumerators. We need, therefore, the influence of every man in the country who appreciates the value of good statistics to bring a pressure to bear upon all concerned in our several communities in order that only good men be appointed as enumerators. Here, then, is a place where you gentlemen, as statisticians, as men interested in honest, faithful, and exact work, can assist the census officials. You can make your influence felt in your several localities, with your local supervisors and congressmen, in demanding that only good men be appointed as enumerators.

I have already mentioned the fact that the law calls for, and the officials in charge intend that the census shall be completed within two years. To accomplish this end competent clerks must be provided in Washington. The clerks thus far appointed, as the result of the examination already held, are of a very high order. I believe that they are the equals, if not the superiors, of the employees in any other branch of the public service at our National Capital, or in our State government. We need but to have the



same grade of appointees in the future to make of this twelfth census a model civil service for the nation.

I will touch upon one point further, and then I will close. I have been asked by many this question: Is the census a permanent institution? Is it to be made a permanent department of the National Government? I will answer: Under the law, no. The country asks for a permanent census, but I believe that the country asks still more for a good census, a census that will meet certain ends. Congress has not made the census a permanent institution, and it will not until it knows whether the men in charge of it can give the country that kind of a census which the country demands. If the census officers are able to bring about in two years from next June, the time called for by law, the completion of these four fundamental departments of work, and do it in an efficient manner, this department will, in my opinion, be made permanent. If they are not I don't believe it will be permanent. There will be a new deal made in ten years. I believe those connected with the work appreciate this fact. I believe that Governor Merriam is the man to bring all the forces into line that shall give the country the best census that it has ever had, a census such as the country asks for that will meet the requirements of the students of practical statistics, such as are here gathered, and that thus will be laid the foundation for that which you have asked in the past, that which we all desire, a permanent census department.

I thank you for your attention, and bespeak from all of you your co-operation in the work of the twelfth census, in making it that which we all desire, that which will be an exact exhibit of the resources of the United States, of the national population and of all the facts which we seek to obtain by this decennial stock-taking of our people. Again I thank you. (Applause.)

The President: I have the pleasure of presenting to you a gentleman who is Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, a member of our Association and *ex-officio* at the head of the work of the Bureau of Statistics in his own State. He will address you on "Are Economics of Value in the Philippines." General James W. Latta.



Mr. Chairman: A saving, thrifty household is an economic household; a saving, thrifty nation is an economic nation. The widening scope of economy reaches beyond its domestic family environment, includes the State, and finds comprehensive expression through the qualifying word, political. Between political economy and sociology there is close relationship, and with them both Democracy has established a substantial intimacy. The mission of Democracy is to break down caste, strengthen the family unit, enlarge the opportunity of the individual. Caste primarily of oriental significance has occidental application, where hereditary preferment is the distinctive social feature. It stands for the "dangerous aristocracy" that the unduly alarmed patriot feared that those equally earnest in patriotism, but of alleged aristocratic tendencies and formidable in the wisdom of State craft, had purposed to visit upon the Republic in the formative period of its existence.

Caste seriously impairs the basic principle of Democracy, equality before the law. But Democracy has more than fulfilled its purpose, its potent influences have not been confined to the geographical limits of its own domain. Our forbears aimed to secure for it no wider scope. Narrowed to a little fringe of free republics along the Atlantic seaboard, Democracy was indeed a tentative undertaking. It was disassociated from every form of government, Asiatic and European, and out of fellowship with powers, potentates, and rulers, insular and continental. A hundred years have come and gone; the strength of the potentate has diminished; the power of the republic has increased. Experimental Democracy is now substantial Democracy, and the United States of America, where all color is alike, all creeds are equal, is the significant exponent of the peoples' sway.

Democracy is paramount in the western world, extends its touch to distant Africa, supplants an old Bourbon dynasty with the flag of the French Republic, and still maintains itself triumphantly in the mountain cantons of Switzerland. Parliament, Diet, Cortes, Reichstag stand for the people in every court of Continental Europe; Islam and Slavic rule only are absolute, whilst every subject of the realm in all her Majesty's vast domin-

ions proudly proclaims himself a free-born Englishman. Equality before the law, if such, in fact, were not its first conception, has enlarged itself to the equality of privilege, the equality of opportunity, the equality of ability.

Democracy accepts a new responsibility. It enters upon another tentative era. It proposes to assume the "white man's burden." It is as fitted to regenerate the savage in distant lands, to direct an untutored civilization, to control colonial possessions as it is to be mandatory in an "indestructible union of indestructible States." The right of territorial acquisition of contiguous boundaries was determined by the Louisiana purchase. The stricken political conscience of the strict constructionist yielded its constitutional convictions to an opportunity too advantageous to be neglected. Sovereignty is a sweeping concession. The right to declare war, to wage war must confer the corresponding right to accept the responsibilities, adjust the differences, to solve the conclusions involved in the consequences of war.

Will economics be helpful, sociology of value, statistics of advantage to this enlarged purpose of Democracy? Are their principles, applicable, their aims available for the conditions prevalent in our new possessions? In the Philippines statistical information seems to have been limited to the market quotations, the custom-house manifest, and the readings of the thermometer in the city of Manila, meagre details for helpful economic aid. The economic arts have no abiding place until the social compact has broadened to a national existence. The economist has no tools in his workshop to fashion betterments for a primitive people unwilling to abandon the tribal relation and accept the State as the institution of right. Nor even then are his implements adjustable for a people who fail in the possession of a national conscience. The knowledge of the right and the wrong of it acquired through a pagan civilization is a sterile domain for the propagation of a thrifty economic harvest. The failure of the Englishman to realize the full fruits of his labor in his oriental undertakings is because of the unregenerate millions who people his vast East Indian possessions. Almost fifty years ago John Bright said of India, "Educate the people, govern them wisely, and gradually

the distinctions of caste will disappear." Neither wisdom of administration nor offers of a beneficial training have fulfilled the assurance. Wedded to caste, true to the traditions of an idolatrous priesthood, the East Indian declines advice to be frugal in years of plenty. Famine is his direst foe, yet he refuses to be provident in methods and measure to alleviate the miseries or avert the depopulation that follow its stalking ghost so often abroad in a land so abundant in sunshine that if wanton drought did not at times assail it, it would be ever the richest of man's belongings. "Enlightened government and modern civilization: these are the specifics for famine. Where they exist scarcity will never result in depopulation. Where they do not, the utmost endeavors of government may mitigate, but they cannot avert." (Hunter's *Annals of Rural Bengal*, p. 55.) Great epidemics originate beyond the borders of christendom; within its limits famine is rare and pestilence infrequent. Caste is the formidable hindrance to the complete reclamation of a Hindu civilization to the white man's standard. Willing to accept a western sovereignty, unwilling to yield to its proffered education, the enfeebled Hindu mind clings vigorously to an hereditary philosophy that blights personality, impedes progress, destroys usefulness. The Hindu has no fear of disturbance in his religion. Save that he has been halted in his cruel sacrifices, his faith is guaranteed him. The Empress of all the Indies has assured him by official proclamation that the State shall in no way interfere with his creed.

This tenacity of religious purpose in these worshipers of strange gods is not limited to the boundaries of the East Indian peninsula. A pagan civilization grown up about an idolatrous devotion is resentful of interference. The savage seems more willing to surrender his fetish than does the pagan his philosophy. Stunted moralities, the survival of fetish beliefs and pagan practices are barriers that will clog the humanities in an early redemption of the Philippines. In scientific research and intelligent travel no American has better acquaintance with that archipelago than Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the Michigan University. In his recently published work he says, "The total population of the archipelago is not definitely known as census returns are neces-

sarily inaccurate, but it is usually estimated at from eight to ten millions. It is divided between more than eighty distinct tribes, which, for purposes of discussion, may be conveniently grouped as Negritos, Mohammedan Malays, pagan Malays, and civilized Malays." And this is his judgment of one of these numerous tribal subdivisions: "I have elsewhere given in some detail my estimate of the Mohammedan Malays or Moors. I consider it certain that the nation which would have any hope of getting on peaceably with them *must let their religion strictly alone*; certain, too, that for many years to come they must be held in check with a strong hand."

Mr. John Foreman, of the Royal Geographical Society, in his instructive work on the Philippines, a London publication of 1890, thus measures the domesticated natives of Luzon, the Filipinos: "Amongst themselves they are tyrannical. They have no real sentiment, honor or magnanimity, and apart from their hospitality, in which they far excel the European, in all their actions, they appear to be only guided by fear or interest, or both." \* \* \* "No one who has lived in the colony for years would sketch the real moral portrait of virtues and vices." \* \* \* "Nor do the natives, rich or poor, of any class in life, and with very few exceptions in the whole population, appear to regard lying as a sin, but rather as a legitimate, though cunning convenience, which should be resorted to whenever it will serve a purpose. It is my frank opinion that they do not in their consciences hold lying to be a fault in any degree."

Professor Worcester confirms this estimate in language equally convincing. "The civilized natives," he says, "seldom voluntarily confess faults, and often lie most unconsciously to conceal some trivial shortcoming. In fact, they frequently lie without any excuse whatever, unless it be the aesthetic satisfaction derived from the exercise of their remarkable talent in this direction. When one of them is detected in a falsehood, he is simply chagrined that his performance was not more creditably carried out. He feels no sense of moral guilt, and cannot understand being punished for what is not, to his mind, an offense."



A recent magazine article quotes from an undisclosed authority as follows: "A student who spent fifty years here (Manila) is quoted as saying, 'The native is an incomprehensible phenomenon, the mainspring of whose thought and guiding motive of whose action has never yet been, may never be, discovered.' While General Otis, in response to an interviewer, who inquired whether his idea concerning the native character had changed since the recent outbreak, replied, 'No one understands the native character.' "

These estimates of native moralities would indicate that the Filipino "is lost to that veracity of mind so essential, as Carlisle has pointed out, to the successful existence of men and nations." A basis so deficient in the social virtues offers but a flimsy superstructure upon which to construct a conscience trustworthy for the maintenance of international obligations consequent upon independent statehood; presents an insecure foundation for economic development and industrial growth.

Goldwin Smith resolves the elements of human progress, and thus, as he phrases it, of universal history, into only three—"the moral, the intellectual, the productive." And Herbert Spencer, associating the same thought with the effect of population upon these portions of the earth's surface capable of sustaining it, says: "After having caused, as it (population) ultimately must, the due peopling of the globe and the raising of all its habitable parts into the highest state of culture; after having brought all processes for the satisfaction of human wants to perfection; after having at the same time developed the intellect into complete competency for its work and the feeling into complete fitness for social life, the pressure of population must gradually bring itself to an end."

Is the Philippine archipelago one of the habitable parts of the globe likely to be raised to the highest state of culture? It answers responsively to the pressure of population. The area of the island of Luzon alone more than equals in extent the State of Pennsylvania, while its estimated population is not far short of the number of inhabitants in that favored Commonwealth. Are the racial conditions an insuperable barrier to intellectual devel-



opment; moral progress, a complete fitness for modern social life? There is probably no territory of equal extent where savagery, barbarism, and civilization are severally in such significant evidence. As John Fiske designates it, "Barbarism is the enormous interval which begins with the invention of pottery and ends with the invention of the alphabet." Civilization consequently beginning with the invention of the alphabet, according to the French philosophers, exists in various degrees and is susceptible of continual progress. The savage "is an uncivilized human being, one in the lowest and most primitive state of society." Luzon savagery is not of the worst, its barbarity not the most offensive, nor is its civilization of the purest. The combination would embarrass the idealist, the situation stagger the reformer. To treat the question superficially, there could be but the one conclusion—to sacrifice philosophy, forego morals, and let the Filipino take care of his own deliverance. There is, however, one of Goldwin Smith's three subdivisions so available in these islands for the application of economic principles that, with its better development, the higher development of the other two might follow as a fitting sequence. There is no soil of more productive affluence within the zone of the tropics than that of this archipelago. The people have shown a capability of applying the industrial arts to the fabrication of much of this affluent product. With intelligent guidance this fabrication might be utilized to high commercial advantage.

There are physical hindrances. Never to worry and not to work are coincidents of tropical temperament. All nations begin by being agricultural; but, with a soil so prolific as to yield without assistance a sufficient sustenance, there is no incentive to labor. The morrow takes care of itself. Neither is there invitation to an Anglo-Saxon emigration. The benefits the native may derive from an acquaintance with Anglo-Saxon enterprise can come only from the touch he is permitted to enjoy with Anglo-Saxon methods. No white man can discharge his daily toil under the withering influence of a tropical sun, except he be of a Latin race. There is no need longer, either, to find a home for conscience sake. A universal tolerance has stayed the flight from persecution. The intellectual and the moral in proper ethical order precede the in-

dustrial development. The Pilgrim and the Puritan, Cavalier, Scotch-Irishman, Quaker and Huguenot, recognizes the precedence, and each landed upon the shores of his new American home with the Bible and concordance in one hand, the arithmetic and spelling-book in the other. As they tore the rocks asunder in New England, leveled the primitive forests in the Appalachian basin, found a more bountiful yield in the Savannahs of the south-land, they overcame all natural resistance and found advantage and opportunity in their every undertaking. But they never forgot the ethical precedents. Their beliefs and their scholarships kept pace with their opportunities. They met their dangers with their energies, and, while learned theologians gave them better understanding of their creed and encouraged wider dissemination of their faith, they found in their belles-lettres, rhetoric, and mathematics a higher intellectuality than was supplied them in their primer and arithmetic.

Why may not climatic and social conditions justify a reversal of the sequence and an intelligent morality be constructed from a proper industrial foundation? Why may not a neglected and abandoned people, inhabitants of a land of wondrous abundance, have their production so intelligently directed that they may be ultimately willing to accept the ethics of Christendom, attain a public conscience, be trained to the responsibilities of state craft? The native's preference would probably be to be governed well and let strictly alone as long as he obeys the law. It is said he has no patriotism, in the sense of the white man's understanding. But the North American Indian had no patriotism, except as crude savagery was an incentive to its development; yet he held tenaciously to his exclusive right to the occupancy of the country over which he roamed, and fought viciously against intrusion on or seizure of his vast nomadic belongings. Yielding to the inevitable, after years of bitter conflict, where he still insists on maintaining his tribal relations, he at least contents himself on his reservation; or, willing to abandon those relations, finds still better satisfaction in his fee simple title to the holdings the government has allotted him. He was slow to accept this, the first step of civilization towards personal betterment. So, too, may it be

with the Talogal peasant. His Spanish master never taught him the advantage of proprietorship. He was sometimes permitted, when one piece of property was inconvenient of tillage, to wander to another better suited to serve his purpose. If the responsibility of his American protectorate shall be to locate him on his belongings, assure him against intrusion, secure him against ouster, he may learn to know that land ownership strengthens the family unit as the stable beginning of the social compact.

Nor did the Spaniards wholly fail to recognize proprietorship as a civilizing initiative. They made at least one attempt at land allotment. A better selection for the test could have been secured from among the domesticated natives. Instead, however, a wild tribe of mountain nomads was chosen for the experiment. Holdings were set apart, stock supplied, and implements furnished, but within a year the lands were all abandoned and the tribe was back again to its home in the mountains. The fact that the best available lands are held largely by the monastic element, either through undisturbed possession or government grant, with domesticated natives as tenants, may have restricted the test to a location and people least likely to support it.

An eminent writer on economics, Professor Arthur Latham Perry, substituting value for wealth as a word of higher technical significance, says: "The three only valuables are, in short, material commodities, personal services, and commercial credits." The Luzon natives, as with the vast majority of the species everywhere, regardless of race or surroundings, makes his contribution to productivity, entirely almost, through the one direction—personal services. If his wants are confined to the little apparel a tropical environment demands, and his desires are limited to the little food these softer climes require, his contributions will be proportionably lessened. Some incentive to increase his wants and multiply his desires would follow, if beyond his needs for personal consumption the product of his service could be safely called his own. If his labor could be associated with land to which he might justly claim proprietorship, he would be made to understand that his surplus commodities were the subject of barter and exchange for other commodities essential to his other

wants and his other desires that his touch with his neighbors, themselves proprietors, would necessarily create. He would soon learn to know that a body politic, so constructed, allied to the commercial centers, would possess advantages and opportunities with which before he had no acquaintance.

Under his Spanish dominancy the domesticated native has been seriously restrained. Besides a burdensome taxation, under the vicious system permitted by the authorities a landlord owned everything but the native himself. Himself he could remove, but not so his belongings. The betterments and accumulations followed the land, and the tenant's interest in them ceased when he changed his locality. His lease, too, was frequently so cunningly drafted, the metes and bounds of his holdings so indefinitely set out, that another occupant more favored by the proprietor had sometimes forcibly ejected him before his tenure had run its course.

All nations, as has been said, begin with agriculture. So far as its immature developments have advantaged its units, the social compact in the Philippines is scarce beyond its beginning. Through all the centuries of this improvident beginning, the masses of the natives have so far assisted solely by the contribution of personal services. As a fact, the native knows no more of economics as an art than did England after the plague in London. Labor, woefully diminished in supply, met the demand for its employment by fixing rates commensurate with the diminution. The Parliament, as yet unacquainted with the inexorable law of supply and demand, sought to limit the wage to the prices prevailing before the depletion. The attempt was a failure, the law of the realm yielded to the law of economics, and the wage-earner's bargain was made upon the conditions of the market.

Practically, therefore, at the beginning of his national existence, at least of such a national existence from which he may fairly anticipate substantial benefit, if beside his personal services, the valuable which no man is really without, the native could be permitted the acquisition of landed interest, he would speedily begin acquaintanceship with another of the valuables—material commodities. And though his touch with the commercial credits may



be yet afar, if encouragement be given to this, his first introduction to the material community, he is making closer acquaintance with commerce and its credits than he ever had opportunity to do under the old regime. While the commodity is an essential to the commercial credit, the personal service is but the incident of the one and the adjunct of the other. The intimacy of the two former is closer than that of the latter with either of the other two. It is of remote origin, and land, of all the material commodities, is first recorded as a subject for exchange. Two thousand years before the Christian era dawned, Abraham, as an eminent economic writer cites it from the Scriptures, bought the field and cave of Machpelah for four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant.

Biblical authority is silent as to the nature of the title Abraham acquired, whether the grant was in fee or an easement of sepulchre only. The possession assured to him with such public formality "in the audience of the sons of Heth" would indicate that his title was indefeasible. He dedicated his purchase, however, to purposes of burial only—a gruesome beginning in far-off Hebron of the world's real estate movement.

Sentiment has no place in the hard science of buying and selling. It takes two to make a bargain. The meting of the two minds consummates the contract, each to do what he has agreed to do without diminution, without evasion. Common honesty is alone the ethical basis of the transaction. There is some sentiment, though, that follows the soil. It is one of God's free gifts to man—not to foster indolence or propitiate sloth, for with the gift has gone forth the edict, "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread." Public policy is no stranger to the purpose that seeks, through a unity of title in labor and in land, a surer national stability. The new and the old world have both been liberal in their invitation to individual occupancy—the one to encourage emigration, the other to restrain it. The homestead laws of our own country opened our vast western domain to the thrifty and adventurous pioneer; while now Holland seeks to check the appreciable depletion of her population by the reclamation of that portion of the soil covered by the Zuyder Zee most profitable for



agriculture and dispose of it to individual purchasers only. It is a gigantic undertaking, attended with enormous cost. That the scheme may be the more effective as an anti-emigration measure, the acquisition of title by trusts and corporations is specifically forbidden, and the prices per acre are made attractively low. Indeed, if the government is likely to pursue the same liberal policy with its colonial possessions as it has with its Territories, and encourage Filipino settlement with a land allotment, the white man may seek to be an active competitor in the distribution, an officer on duty in the Philippines, watchful of opportunities, in homely but cogent phrase, not only sustains the economics of the proposition, but observantly forecasts the outcome of the situation. In a letter that found its way to the public print, he says: "I take no stock in the cry that white men cannot work in the tropics. They can, when working for themselves."

Two recent writers, in contributions to current magazines literature, with a philosophy that deserves a better preservation, seek through the subjects upon which they respectively treat to impress upon their readers the conclusion that the "altogether good" is unattainable both by men and by nations.

Of mankind, says one: "The human heart is a strange compound of good and evil—the proportions are unknown even to ourselves; but one thing we may know with certainty—no human being is altogether good or altogether bad."

And of nations, says the other: "It happens that 'in the corrupted currents of this world' it is impossible for men or for nations in all their conduct to be governed by strict abstract right."

The estimates of the native character have heretofore been valueless. As has been said, the attempt at estimation is a fruitless undertaking. The application of this philosophy to the regative conclusion drawn on the native's better side would probably grade him in that class of human beings not altogether bad. His glaring fault is that he will lie. He is vacillating, uncertain, unreliable. He cannot be depended upon to follow a fixed vocation. While fitting himself for an intellectual pursuit, he is as likely to abandon his purpose for menial service as he is to continue his training. "Situations create duties." No situation has ever been created for him where it was clearly demonstrated that he owed

either to himself or society a duty to maintain it. If he shall sow and reap and exchange and barter, with the personal independence incident to proprietorship, there is at once a creation of duties to himself and his fellow-man clearly manifest in the very situation itself. There are "cheery notes," though, in all this "chorus of disparagement." The Filipino is apt with the loom and the spindle; there is a sunny side for his nature; he delights in music. Filth and intemperance are the besetting evils of the undeveloped races. The hurtful ills of intemperance have been a pernicious barrier to civilizing influences. The depravity that follows it is still in many localities a potent hindrance to a better advancement. The Filipino is free, entirely free, from both these evils. He is sober and cleanly. Free from the irritation and despondency of intoxication, he is patient and forbearing. In his cleanliness of person, he is a model; in the neatness of his household, a pattern. Civilization belongs by origin and nature to the s'arrier climes. It is there found in its better maturity. In the tropics, with the native races at least, it is "an exotic." It must be nurtured tenderly, developed prudently.

The Dutchman has been thrifty as an emigrant, successful as a colonizer. His aim was economics. His only politics were the politics that assured his acquisitions. If the betterments of civilization came of his occupancy, they followed as an incident, not as the intent of his mission. As an emigrant, he fled from Spanish persecution, settled in southeastern England, and, teaching the English artisan new lessons in craftsmanship, impelled the British nation to the higher attainment of its vest industrial development. As a colonizer, he took Java, with her 52,000 square miles of undeveloped soil and her 5,000,000 semi-barbarous people, and with his so-called "culture system" in less than half a century increased the population 73 per cent. and made the island a garden spot of vast "exquisite beauty," "the finest and most interesting" in all the tropical zones. He opened schools in the most populous districts, but forbade his priests and clergy to proselyte the native. His "culture system" was realistic nationalism long before the exposition of the new philosophy. The native tills the soil, the gov-

ernment takes the product, and the profits are shared between them.

The recent experience of a traveler of reputation in far-off eastern Asia is illustrative of the fact that, with all our nineteenth century progress, we are still abreast with the rural simplicity of pentateuchal times. In the lengthy journey from Peking to St. Petersburg he thus cleverly describes the change as he crosses the Mongolian-Siberian frontier: "Although their land was richer, the people seemed less well-to-do. Their tents were smaller and poorer. They seemed to be more eager for money, more on the outlook for 'tips,' less ceremoniously polite. In a word, we had passed from a nomadic and pastoral people, content with their flocks and indifferent to money, and were among a people so much in touch with civilization that they knew they were poor." They were disturbed by the debasement of penury, but not yet awakened to the refinement that rejects the proffer of the unwilling gratuity. Their perceptions were quickened by a new presence that supplied the satisfaction of desires with which, in their more primitive state, they were wholly unacquainted. Their rude speech and coarse life had not prepared them for the self-dependence of personal energy. They had not yet learned that mendicancy is repulsive to manliness, that poverty has its dignity as well as riches. An equally crude acceptance of Christianity pervades the heathen border line. A first acquaintance with the forms of worship is not always accompanied with a proper spirituality, and when it is sought to exhibit proficiency the missionaries tell us that it is sometimes with difficulty that they suppress the convert's demand for tobacco before, as the convert styles it, he will furnish his hallelujah. The Philippine Islanders are largely a nomadic people. They may not know that they are poor. They will when they touch American civilization and begin to know American ways. Where there are landed estates, they are large and their titles not wholly secure. Most of the land seems to be practically vacant and awaits pre-emption.

Money a thing of value, a medium of exchange, is as well a solvent. Its introduction supplied the first method for distribution. Until a standard was devised for the determination of value,

wealth was incapable of measurement. The flocks and herds and lands and possessions stood for themselves alone. They were substances of intrinsic worth, but with no calculable value. Their possessor was at the same time a rich man and a man of station; with his wealth was his influence; with his station, his authority. There were no middle classes; it was riches for the few, poverty for the many. The poor were held to service, dominated by the authority, awed by the possessions of the rich. There was no way to distribute the lordly holdings of the master until something of representative value was invented into which these holdings might be ultimately converted. The poor man could have no hope or expectancy of like enjoyments with the rich; the estates were too vast, the leap was too great, there were no steps of gradual approach. What was to be the medium, the intervention of which would permit their acquisition in lesser proportions, where the possessor of the medium did not control it in sufficient volume to secure the whole? Abraham applied the first practical test when he converted a surplus from his vast Egyptian proprietorship into money and then invested that money in a real estate operation in distant Hebron.

It was "one of the initial steps in the progress of civilization" when "money current with the merchant" was devised as the expedient to relieve the difficulties and remove the hindrances incident to the direct exchange of services or materials, each for each, or the one for the other. Its earliest functions were to break bulk, to expand trade, to save time, to eliminate distance, to equalize commodity balances. It encouraged association, engendered confidence, relieved the feebleness of isolation, awakened a sense of personal dignity, strengthened individuality.

The fulfillment of all these intentments in our new possessions, thought distant, is yet attainable. Only the domesticated natives know of money and its purpose. Mexican silver, the currency of the commercial centres, does not invite confidence. Its value fluctuates. Too bulky for convenient carriage, it has encouraged a pernicious system of small credits, that frequently involve serious losses. Counterfeit coin is plentiful. Good money, the mutual confidences of commerce, the independence of land



proprietorship, are sterling factors upon which the economic evolution of the Philippines must eventually be dependent.

Christianity, the hand-maiden of civilization, is confined to the few, and, filtered as it has been through a debased priesthood before it has reached its converts, it will afford but little succor towards the leaven of the unregenerate masses. Policy, propriety, safety, forbid interference with pagan practices, heathen beliefs, the worship of false gods. The commissioners have guaranteed immunity. Intelligence, integrity, capacity, have been hindered rather than encouraged through the centuries of touch the Filipino has maintained with his Latin ruler. Only a long and acceptable acquaintance with the Anglo-Saxon and his methods can accomplish for the natives of the Philippine archipelago what they are manifestly unfitted to accomplish for themselves.

In a recent communication to the Navy Department, Admiral Dewey concisely and intelligently epitomizes the situation. "Although," says the Admiral, as he concludes his report, "under the rule of the United States, the character of the natives will certainly improve, a sudden change is not to be expected. A few of them might be employed on transports and vessels of that kind; indeed, the Filipino quartermasters who have been serving on the Nanshan and Zaffro since the purchase of those vessels have always been satisfactory, but because of their long association with Americans and Englishmen they belong to a class apart from the great majority."

The unconscious tribute of the Admiral to the fruitfulness of Anglo-Saxon association inspires a hopefulness that that association will solve the problem of Philippine regeneration. The efficacious results of the long familiarity of the small minority with an American and English opportunity must be equally beneficial when a like propitious advantage is afforded the great majority. The successful ministration of the economic sciences only awaits closer intimacy and wider dissemination.

Mr. McMackin: Mr. President, I have very much enjoyed the very able paper of our versatile friend, General Latta, but I would make the suggestion to him that in describing the civilization that we intend to carry out in the Philippines, he shall sub-



stitute the word American for Anglo-Saxon. I think if our good friend had read Florence Nightingale's description of Anglo-Saxon civilization, as introduced in India, he would scarcely have used the term as applicable to the civilization that America is capable of proposing to the world to-day, thank God. Statistics even do not justify the assumption that this civilization that has grown up here is Anglo-Saxon. There are no statistics to warrant it. It is a misnomer. The facts are that we have produced a people here in America that are entirely distinct, with a civilization far ahead of any other that has been produced in any country in the civilized world to-day. (Applause.) I say this reluctantly, knowing full well that our good friend, General Latta, has fallen into a popular error, as it were. It is, however, high time that Americans themselves should have a full consciousness of the civilization of which they are the product. (Applause.)

General Latta: Mr. President, I do not know that because of a form of speech I have unconsciously used I am to be charged with any lack of appreciation of Americanism. I fully understand, as well as my friend from New York, that we have, as he so concisely puts it, a "broad and peculiarly distinctive civilization," symbolized by the glorious stars and stripes, and in no sense would I use a phrase to disturb my affiliation with the splendid nationality we have so handsomely achieved and are doing so much to preserve. (Great applause.)

President Wright then addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention.—The United States Industrial Commission is a logical outgrowth of the custom of modern legislatures and the theory on which they conduct their business. No legislature at present can secure the facts which it needs on which to base its legislation, or evidence for the consideration of current questions. It is obliged to commit all such questions to committees of its own organization and creation. Hence the principal work of modern legislatures is done by committees, who study bills referred to them, ascertain the facts along the lines of each matter, and make such report as in their wisdom, derived from the collection of data, opinions, etc., they see fit. Now, this work has gone so far, under the complications of modern civilization

and the complications arising out of industrialism as compared with militarism, that committees thus appointed perform the work of the legislatures. Legislatures have neither the time, the force, nor the organization competent to collect the data necessary for wise conclusions. So modern legislatures, in addition to their own committees, have established by law various commissions for the very purpose of collecting information on which the legislatures themselves shall base their action. The railroad commissions the boards of State charities, the insurance commissions—everything of that kind belongs to this theory of modern legislation. They are permanent bodies or commissions to which are committed the identical affairs described in the laws creating them, and they are empowered to collect the information to guide the work under them in such a way that legislatures may receive the greatest benefit from their labors. This is the modern theory of legislation. Our own offices, gentlemen, are in accordance with this theory. The bureaus of statistics of labor, the census—all such organizations are created for the very purpose of collecting information for the guidance and the information of the legislatures themselves. If it were not so, there would probably be no legitimate reason for the existence of these offices, unless the government consider them, as I always have, a part of the educational service of the States. The United States government expends on the average about \$8,000,000 a year and employs nearly 4,000 people in purely scientific or educational work, which has no bearing and no influence upon executive administration. It is authorized by the Constitution in that clause which empowers Congress to provide for the general welfare of the people. Hence the creation by Congress—and this provision is duplicated in most of the State Constitutions—of these offices, commissions, whatever you please. Legislatures cannot properly perform the duties pertaining to their office without the information which all these commissions bring to their service.

The United States Industrial Commission finds its reasons for existence in this modern theory of legislation. Congress cannot undertake through its single committee of labor and education in the Senate and of labor in the House to weigh carefully

all of the facts and conditions surrounding the industrial features of the people and under such consideration arrive at any solution of the problems which they are in duty bound to help solve, even if they cannot solve it. No legislature, no people, no community, is expected to solve all of the difficulties which arise out of the industrial situation or of social conditions. But it is the duty of every legislature and the duty of every people and of every community to try. But before any effective trial can be made there must be information which can be relied upon.

The Industrial Commission has been organized for the very purpose, and for the sole purpose, of suggesting or recommending to Congress and to the various States such legislation as it shall find necessary or feasible for the benefit of the people at large in their general industrial and trade relations. The very first section of the law, which was approved in June, 1898, as described by the Commission itself, states the purpose as follows: The purpose of this Commission, as must be inferred from the wording of the law creating it, is to "ascertain the nature of the existing legislation of the several States of the United States bearing upon industrial conditions, the material operation of that legislation in its relation to the workingman and the manufacturer and the business man, and to the consumer; the character and effects of similar legislation in foreign countries, and how far it is applicable or desirable in the United States; and what legislation, if any, along new lines is practical or desirable for the improvement of industrial conditions, with a view of determining how far it is possible to frame uniform industrial laws, the adoption of which can be recommended to Congress and to the legislatures of the several States." That is as far as the Industrial Commission can go.

It is not the purpose of this Commission to undertake the collection of data or information from original sources. It intends to utilize all the facts which have been collected by such offices as we represent, and such information as it can gain from foreign countries bearing upon the very propositions which they have to consider. Hence the relation of this association, or rather of the various offices represented here, becomes one of vital

importance in the work of the Industrial Commission of the United States.

This Commission has followed the precedents set by foreign countries. In Great Britain there was the great Industrial Commission presided over by the Duke of Devonshire. The results of their work consist of nearly fifty-six volumes, as I recollect it. Their recommendations, however, have never amounted to much, except in two directions—first, in the establishing of a department of labor, organized along the lines of those familiar to the people of the United States, and the modification and extension of the features or provisions of employers' liability acts of Great Britain. This great commission, after sitting several years and examining carefully the laws and the working of them in different countries, were unable to offer any specific solution of the great difficulties which surround those engaged in production in that great country. Belgium has had its commission of labor, created by royal order, in 1886, the Superior Council of Labor. France has an office of the same character. And the duties of these three offices, in England, France, and Belgium, are practically identical with those of the United States Commission.

The ideal on which this Commission was organized was that it might result in the formulation of what its father called an "industrial code"—a code of laws relating to labor and capital which should be applicable in all parts of the United States alike. Now here is a contract which no Congress can carry out and no commission can meet. We see in the different States uneven conditions of law. For many years you know that commissions appointed by different States have been trying to unify the divorce law of the country. There is great disparity in the laws relating to the collection of debts. As pointed out by Professor Rogers yesterday, there is a still greater disparity, and almost a criminal one, relative to the incorporation of bodies for the purpose of conducting business enterprises. And so along various lines there is found this great disparity resulting from natural causes, and not until the industrial conditions of the United States are fairly equal to the economic needs of the people, practically uniform, can there be any general legislative code relating to indus-



trial matters. But the Industrial Commission will make the attempt along certain lines. It will be obliged to abandon the ideal on which the Commission was organized, but in abandoning that ideal it can take up a few practical issues and recommend some legislation both to Congress and to the several States.

The chief weakness of the Commission consists in its organization. Curiously enough, it is organized in this way: It consists of nineteen members, five of whom are appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives from members of the House; five from the Senate by the President of the Senate from the members of the Senate, making ten legislative members; and nine, a minority, are selected by the President himself, confirmed by the Senate, these nine representing different industries and different features of labor, coming some of them from the class of manufactures and some from labor organizations. Now this weakness consists in this: That a commission organized for the express purpose of making recommendations to Congress cannot adopt a single conclusion except by the vote of some of the members of Congress itself. Hence these nine independent members are entirely, in their conclusions and their suggestions and recommendations, at the mercy of members of the very body to whom they are to make their recommendations. This, to my mind, is a very great source of weakness in the organization of the Industrial Commission, and in the end will probably defeat any explicit or valuable recommendation; because when you take nineteen men, representing various parties and various interests, and expect them to agree upon a bill to be recommended for any specific purpose of industrial affairs, the expectation itself will fail. If you should find even that the nine presidential members were agreed upon certain measures to be recommended, they would run up against the obstacle of the legislative members, who could, if they pleased, defeat any recommendation.

The Commission itself in its personnel is fairly constructive. In all probability the members could have been better selected. That is true of every organization. But it must be remembered that, so far as the President is concerned, he was limited in the law to certain elements of the population from which to draw



his representatives; and, further, that there was no particular inducement for men to accept his appointments. Nevertheless, with those objections, he has been fairly successful in putting into that Commission a body of men whom I believe to be, on the whole, men of integrity, of foresight, and of willingness, each to waive some of his own predilections for the sake of harmonious work of the whole Commission.

The Commission is organized into several sub-commissions—one on agriculture, one on manufactures and general business, one on mining industry, and one on transportation. Each of these sub-commissions are industriously at work in collecting information, or rather opinions, and in collating the great body of facts which are at their hands for the purpose of making recommendations to the general Commission.

Now what can this Commission do, problematically? This is the great question. Is there any good to come out of its work? What features can it take up practically? It will have a mass of information which will make a library of itself. Each class must be edited for its respective sub-commission, and then it must be laid before the general Commission, and each sub-commission convince the whole body of the correctness of its own conclusions—a pretty difficult task, gentlemen. It is now at work trying to formulate some general measure relating to convict labor and the regulation of it in the different States, to overcome the difficulties presented by the Constitution itself, matters with which you are very familiar. And it may be able on this point to find some practical measure which will relieve the public mind of whatever prejudice may exist—and it is in places very great—against the employment of convicts in industrial affairs, without destroying the morals of the prisoners, which depends very largely upon their employment in some useful work. Here is a prolific field for the Commission, in which it is probably more likely to meet with success than in any other, with perhaps one exception, and that relates to the sweating system. The sweating system is not universal in this country, but it is found in some cities in a very aggravated degree, and the Commission is collecting the information relating to the experience of the different States, taking up

the excellent work of the States of New York, Massachusetts, and other States in trying to prevent the evils of the sweating system, and it may be able to formulate some practical bill which will be adopted. It can also take up the matter of the employment bureau, which is of very great importance in arresting some of the evils which we have seen growing up. Its most stupendous work, perhaps, relates to trusts, and the Commission has embarked upon a voyage of discovery in this respect; but whether it will discover anything or not remains to be seen. It has set sail, however, and it has selected as its mediating agent Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the whole question of trusts. It did start out with a project which probably would have resulted in the disruption of the Commission itself. The Commission has seen a great light in this direction, and is now confining its work to the collection of facts, and the collection of facts should be preliminary to any important reform work, no matter what direction that work may take. The Commission now understands this feature. But here is the point to which I referred yesterday: What can these bureaus do, without perhaps any intention of doing it, to assist this Commission, or if not the Commission itself, to assist somebody in solving some of the difficulties—not all of them—which surround the trust question? You can do this: One of the most important elements of fact upon which the Commission or anybody else, must work in formulating legislation relative to the trust question lies in the conditions of each industry prior to the organization of the trust and subsequent thereto; whether the trusts have had any effect upon the stability of labor or the rates of wages or the prices of commodities. Nobody cares much about the trusts. The people care nothing about them, unless the trusts in their methods of operation injuriously affect them. Now, are prices reduced or raised? Are wages increased or lowered? Is there a greater employment of labor or a less? These are simple facts which can be determined only by investigation of the conditions surrounding each industry comprehended by that trust prior to the organization thereof and the condition since its organization. Are there more people employed in the iron and steel

business now, as compared with the number before the trust? Are the wages paid greater or less? Are the prices of commodities affected? These are the vital matters which affect the people at large. They are not interested particularly in the regulation of trusts; that is a governmental affair. But when the organization of great industries under a trust form affects the individual consumer, then it becomes something of interest to him.

The Industrial Commission must depend for these facts upon the reports which you have made in the past and those which will be made in the future relative to the conditions of the very industries themselves that are concerned in a trust organization. They may find some method, under the provisions of the Constitution relating to commerce among the States, whereby they can bring these trusts into the same position that the Interstate Commerce Commission has brought the railroads with respect to the uniformity of rates. The reports will place the responsibility somewhere, so that the people at large may know the facts which surround these organizations. This is the governmental side of it, as compared to that of the consumer. So that the Commission, if it is wise, may be able to formulate some line of legislation which will assist, first in understanding what the trust is really doing, and, secondly, if it knows how, to regulate it.

There are various other features which the Commission will take up, of course; but, to my mind, the two most valuable results which can possibly grow out of the work of the Commission relate first to the psychological value of the statistical matter. We, gentlemen, deal with the facts. We are not much in the habit of considering the forces which make the facts. We are not much concerned with the mental attitude which lies underneath the facts which we collect. It is a difficult thing to apply a statistical method to motives. We can apply the statistical method to the results of motive, to the acts of men, to business transactions, and all that class of information; but when we undertake to apply it psychologically to the motive side which leads to statistical development, we find the method either fails or is so difficult to apply that we are obliged to let it alone. The Industrial Commission has a broader field than that given to us. The Commission

does not undertake, as I have intimated, to cover work we are covering. It is in no sense antagonistic to our work. It is supplemental to it. Its duty is to look beneath the great body of facts which come to it and ascertain, if possible, the social, the economical, the industrial conditions that lead to the facts which were reported to it. We do it occasionally. We do it when called upon. We would be glad to do it more. But we are not organized for the purpose of philosophical discussion. The Commission is organized as much for that as anything else.

So there must be a value in the work of this Commission. But second, the greatest work after all, or the greatest value coming from it, must be considered as negative. When people who have solutions to recommend, legislation to urge which they think will straighten out all the incongruities of society and bring happiness to mankind, they may find, after two or three years of studious investigation by this Commission, and with an opportunity to each man of presenting his solution or his panacea for the ills which beset us, that they cannot be carried into execution. The clearing of the air by the statistics of the Commission if honestly collected and impartially given to the public, will be its greatest, but its negative value, or the negative value of its work. I believe the members thoroughly understand this, and that each and every man is honestly endeavoring to find some way by which the Commission can be of the greatest possible value to the community at large. It will fail here and there. It will fail generally, gentlemen. But if it succeed in any one thing, if it succeed in allaying the suspicious attitude which exists between the wage receivers on the one hand and the wage payers on the other, the value of its work cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. We all know that the chief cause of the difficulties which come between the employer and the employee is that of suspicion. Each suspects the other of some motive reaching to some action which will be detrimental to its own interest. The work of the Commission can do much to remove this suspicious attitude, or rather to modify it, if not more than that. And if it can convince both employer and employee that each has a perfect right to know the conditions of the industry in which they are interested, that the



man who receives two dollars a day has just as good a right to want two dollars and a half a day as the man who is getting fifty thousand dollars income has a right to want seventy-five thousand—if you can once get that principle instilled into the minds of employers and employees, you will reduce the number of strikes and increase the prosperity of all concerned. That is the fair, honest, business attitude which many manufacturers and many workingmen are taking at the present time, and if the considerations of the Commission can bring this feature to the attention of the people, not through legislation perhaps, but through information, it will have accomplished a great work and be worth far more than it has cost.

We know how strikes originate. Some of you have read "David Harum." Old David said, you know, that the golden rule of the horse trader is to do unto the other fellow as you think he is going to do unto you, and do it first. Many strikes are the result of the practical application of that rule. Lockouts are often ordered to get ahead of the striker. Strikes are often ordered to get ahead of the lockout. Each tries to see what the other fellow is going to do, and do it first.

That is the suspicious attitude to which I have referred, and the considerations and the recommendations and the work of the Commission can do much toward enlightening the public relative to solutions and the practical application of those principles which avoid legislation in the solving of industrial and social problems. I believe in the Commission, although I am satisfied, as I have said, that it will fail in many directions. If it succeeds in one or more, we can be grateful for its existence.

Mr. Cox, of Michigan: Mr. President, the industrial commission can discuss and handle what this body representing various State bureaus cannot consistently do. A member here does not feel at liberty to criticise the officers and laws of the other States. We have manufacturing institutions in our State that are now seriously affected and injured by the lack of more perfect labor and factory inspection laws in some other States. Such matters could and should be taken up and investigated by the industrial



commission, where there is perfect liberty to make criticisms and suggest remedies.

As an illustration we have factories that are attempting to maintain union and living wages in their institutions, who must meet the competition of manufacturers in the South that employ principally women and child labor. We have been thorough in enforcing the child labor laws of Michigan, and to-day there are but very few working who are under the age limit of our laws regulating the employment of women and children. In our official correspondence we have recently received a circular letter sent out by one State bureau asking manufacturers to come into their State and invest as they had no factory inspection or child labor laws. Without going further into details or illustrations, it is plain to be seen what must virtually be the finish of honest and well meaning manufacturers of any one State, if those of another are permitted to run their institutions with women and children regardless of hours, age or other regulations that we are compelled to enforce, while they have none to observe. My opinion is that there are plenty of just such industrial matters that should be taken up and investigated by this commission.

The President: It is already taking up the matter.

Mr. Clark: With the consent of the Association I desire to take from the table the motion made yesterday relating to the raising of a committee to communicate with the Factory Inspectors' Association.

The matter was taken up.

Mr. Clark: I now desire to withdraw the motion and present the following: That a committee, to be constituted of the president of this Association, who shall be chairman, and two members of the Association, to be selected by the chair, be appointed to convey to the Association of Factory Inspectors, at their session to be held in Quebec, August 29th, the fraternal greetings of this Association, and discuss with that Association such proposition as may seem feasible as helping to secure a closer relationship between the two Associations, and make report to this Association for its consideration at its next annual meeting.

The President: If there is no objection the motion will be withdrawn. The original motion is withdrawn, and the question in its amended form is now before you.

Mr. Rixey: I objected yesterday to the motion; but it having been amended to-day, it gives me great pleasure to second it.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Nominations and Place of Next Convention, made the following report:

Your Committee on Nominations and Place make the following recommendations:

Place—Milwaukee, Wis.

President—Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.

First Vice-President—Thomas P. Rixey, St. Louis, Mo.

Second Vice-President—John McMackin, Albany, N. Y.

Secretary-Treasurer—Archer P. Montague, Richmond, Va.

Elective Members of the Executive Committee—Halford Erickson, Wisconsin; Martin F. McHale, Minnesota; James M. Clark, Pennsylvania—making the Executive Committee stand, if your committee's recommendations are adopted: Halford Erickson, Wisconsin, Chairman; Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.; Archer P. Montague, Virginia; Martin F. McHale, Minnesota; James M. Clark, Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Rixey, the report was divided, and that portion relating to the election of officers was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Wadlin, the Secretary was authorized to cast a unanimous ballot in favor of the gentlemen reported by the committee. This the Secretary did, and so reported to the convention. The President then declared the gentlemen represented on the ticket duly elected.

The President: The next question is that portion of the report recommending Milwaukee as the next place of meeting.

Mr. Rixey briefly addressed the Convention in favor of St. Louis as the place of holding the session of 1901, and moved the acceptance of the report, and the convention so voted.

Mr. Conner, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

WHEREAS, The fifteenth annual convention of the Association has been a most gratifying one in many ways, and especially so in the facilities provided for its public sessions, and in the opportunities afforded for personal conference and interchange of views of its members in respect to the work in which they are engaged; therefore—

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the convention are due to the Hon. Samuel W. Matthews and Major C. J. House for the excellent arrangements in providing for the meetings of the Association, for their generous hospitality, and for the interesting and instructive provisions for the comfort and entertainment of the members.

2. That our thanks are specially due to Governor Powers, of Maine, and to Mayor Lane, of Augusta, for their official and personal welcome to this State and city and the many courtesies shown us during our sojourn here, and to the press, not only of Portland and Augusta, but of the whole State, for the courtesies extended to this Association.

3. That our thanks are due to Hon. C. E. Atwood on the occasion of our visit at Old Orchard, and to Mr. M. N. Rich, of the Portland Board of Trade, and Mr. W. C. T. Goding, of the Casco Bay Steamer Company, for courtesies shown us during our stay in Portland.

4. That Professor A. E. Rogers, Professor of Law in the University of Maine, deserves the thanks of the Association for his able address on the "Relation of Public and Private Corporations to the Public."

5. That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. L. G. Powers for his able and instructive address on the work of the twelfth census; and also to General James Latta for his able and interesting address on "Economics in the Philippines."

6. That we tender our very sincere thanks to the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the President of this Association, for his courtesies in presiding over the deliberations of the convention, his intelligent and thoughtful direction of its proceedings, and for the able address delivered during its closing session.

7. That we extend our most hearty congratulations to Hon. James W. Bradbury, of Augusta, an ex-United States Senator, of Maine, now in his 97th year, and thank him for the bright words of encouragement respecting our work in the brief address delivered before our convention.

8. That the thanks of this Association are specially due to Colonel Samuel B. Horne for his most efficient services as Secretary of this Association; for much of the interest and success of our convention, as well as the social pleasure, we feel are due to Colonel Horne, who has served us so long and well.

9. That we tender our thanks to Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Hill for their kind hospitality extended to this Association.

Mr. Conner: I move, Mr. Secretary, that the report and resolution relating to our presiding officer be put separately.

The Secretary put the motion, and the report was accepted and the resolution unanimously adopted.

The balance of the report was then accepted and the resolutions unanimously adopted.

President Wright: Gentlemen, before putting the motion to adjourn *sine die*, I wish to thank you for your courtesy to me and to express most emphatically my appreciation of your work at this convention. I have been greatly interested in the changes which some of you have noted in the work in your respective bureaus, increasing thereby their efficiency; and a most gratifying feature, which you note is as to the appropriations put at your disposal. These matters mean an interest of the people of your States in the work of your bureaus, and it is exceedingly gratifying to know that when the Governor of a State has recommended the abolition of a bureau it has been rehabilitated with more money and greater power. Let this be the watchword for the whole country, and then these bureaus will present a greater strength and better front and their work be more efficient.

I do not wish to omit an expression of my appreciation of the services of the force of attaches at this capitol. They have been attentive to our wants. And I wish to express, further, my gratitude to the retiring Secretary for his efforts in many conventions to secure the very best possible results. He has a place in our



hearts as well as in our official estimation, and we can extend to him the appreciative thanks which are due him.

The Chair will announce as the committee provided for under the resolution relative to the Factory Inspection Association, to serve with him, Messrs. Clark of Pennsylvania, and Cox, of Michigan.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

## SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 14TH.

Members of the convention reassembled at 9:30 A. M., and were called to order by President Wright, and the call of the roll of States was proceeded with.

Secretary: Connecticut Bureau, the Hon. Harry E. Back, Commissioner, represented by William D. Parker, chief clerk.

CONNECTICUT.—Mr. Parker: Mr. President, the Commissioner of the Connecticut Bureau desired me to say to you, sir, and to the convention, that he regretted exceedingly his inability to be present, but would surely take advantage of the next meeting, whenever it was to be called.

So far as the current work of the Connecticut Bureau is concerned, the gathering of the statistics of manufactures is going on and is progressing with very satisfactory results. I believe that of the 820 schedules which had been sent out, previous to my departure 187 had been returned, and I took the time to draw the deductions from that number. In the number employed in 187 establishments as compared with the number employed in the same establishments in 1898 there had been an increase of 13½ per cent., and the amount paid in wages during the period had increased some 19 and a fraction per cent. The line of investigation is similar to that which has been carried on for the last four years under Commissioner Horne.

The other investigations to be taken up under the new commissioner will be the subject of free employment offices, or the evils of intelligence agencies which are supposed to exist in our own State and the suggestion of whatever remedies are deemed best, in addition to which will be published in the forthcoming report, the portion of the national report relating to private and



municipal ownership of gas, water, and electric light plants located in Connecticut.

Secretary: Illinois Bureau, the Hon. David Ross, Commissioner.

ILLINOIS.—Mr. Ross: Mr. President, the Bureau of Illinois completed during the early part of the present year the seventeenth annual and the tenth biennial reports. The first deals exclusively with the mining industry of the State, and the second, covers the investigation, so far as our State is concerned, suggested by the National Bureau relative to private and municipal ownership of gas, water and electric light plants, together with a review of the operation of free employment agencies in this and other countries. A decided interest has been developed in the coal industry, consequent upon the strikes and other disturbances that at certain points have occurred during the past year.

The magnitude of the recent organization of coal miners, the strikes that have taken place, the difficulties encountered, and the objects accomplished, made necessary a statement of the causes operating to produce the conditions which now obtain. Only in this respect has there been a departure from the statistical features of former reports.

As previously reported, we are limited by law to 3,500 copies and could easily dispose of as many thousands of the last edition. For the information of some of the commissioners who may have had no occasion to investigate the mining industry, it might not be out of order to submit a few general observations touching the influences which have and are still operating to change its character.

Following the occupation of my father, I entered the mines of Illinois before I had reached my ninth year—that was in 1871—and I graduated and received my diploma in the fall of 1888. Having passed over seventeen years in dark and dangerous coal mines, I have at least been permitted the opportunity of witnessing, and have some personal knowledge of the various transformations it has undergone. Less than a quarter of a century ago the coal wants of the world were supplied principally by the English, Irish, Welsh, and Scotch, men who had learned from their

fathers before them the intricate art of mining coal by hand. With the advent of machinery and the discovery of easier methods of production, came a change, not only in the character of the industry itself, but in the personnel of its craftsmen.

The growing wants of the world demanded a more rapid development of our mineral resources, competition increased, and with it disappeared the old line tradesmen. They were gradually but effectively driven out and their places filled by a class of men mostly from Southern Europe, whose social necessities were not as numerous and whose wage demand much less exacting. It can be said to the everlasting credit of the English-speaking workman that he instinctively resists any readjustment involving an impairment of his earning capacity or reducing the measure of his comforts. We find this force active in opposition to the early introduction of machines, or other changes from the stereotyped forms with which they were familiar. The workman who had received his education in the school of British trade unionism—and particularly those who had absorbed the radical spirit of the English chartist movement, and who braved the dangers of an ocean voyage forty years ago to reach these shores in search of greater liberty of thought and action could not be driven, and was ready to surrender the calling of a life time in preference to submitting to conditions incompatible with his ideas of life. That an inferior has succeeded a superior class of workmen in the coal mines does not necessarily argue a retrogressive tendency. On the contrary, it is a compliment in one sense, to the splendid possibilities of American life. Those who were forced by this new pressure to forsake their callings are now employed along other and presumably more remunerative lines. It is interesting, however, to note, the reasons and the character of the influence encouraging the change. Employers chafed under the imaginary restraints imposed by the higher demands of the well disciplined tradesmen. To resist this force and perfect the other policy, liberal inducements were offered to a certain class of European workmen, whose meagre necessities made it comparatively easy to comply with their moderate wage demands.

It was assumed that the substitution of the new for the old workman would not only reduce the former wage standard, but destroy the possibility of future resistance by rendering more difficult the success of organized effort. Thus the process of displacement continued until fully 50 per cent. of the workers in and around the mines are men who are almost strangers to the English tongue, many of whom have but recently, and in most instances imperfectly, learned the new and less difficult art of producing coal. Those responsible for this change in the personnel of the mining fraternity have had occasion in late years to learn the important, though painful lesson, that while wholesale importations of cheaper labor served the temporary purpose of breaking the high American wage line, their potentialities in the way of subsequent assimilation had not been thoroughly considered, and the later consciousness of the purpose for which they had been used created in time a somewhat vindictive reaction, which, encouraged by the remaining influence of those they superseded, is now expressing itself in persistent organized demands for better conditions of employment.

Recent experience demonstrates that this force is capable of being mobilized and that it can be relied upon to co-operate with the older miners in support of the last argument, namely, the right to strike. This early and rather unexpected condition, viewed from the wage-earner's standpoint, renders the future of the craft more hopeful than it could otherwise be considered, and demands some responsive action on the part of the employers.

It is only within the past two years that the non-English speaking miners could be induced to join hands with the few who, during all the changing conditions, have endeavored to maintain at least the form of an organization. Those who in the past had been responsible for reductions in wages, became most vociferous in their demands for increased compensation. Reached through the medium of an interpreter, their organization was rapidly consummated, and to their interest and activity in the notable suspension of 1897, which embraced four of the great coal producing States of the nation, and included over 200,000 men, is due in part, the advance in wages and the adoption of the shorter

work day. Nothing short of a general movement like that inaugurated two years ago could accomplish the objects sought. As a direct result of that effort, wages in the mining centres of the country have been advanced over 30 per cent. A uniform work-day of eight hours established; the institution of interstate conventions; the recognition of the union, and many other important concessions obtained. Surrounded by the most adverse circumstances, no trade has so rapidly improved its general condition in such a short period of time.

It should provoke no disappointment to know that these changes have occurred in violation of every rule promulgated by the old professors of political economy. We have learned with what veneration the fathers laid down the old doctrine of the "iron law of wages," and have heard the younger advocates of our own generation eloquently proclaiming that wages, like all other forms of value, were governed by the law of supply and demand; that wages must decline in proportion as the supply exceeds demand.

It is a pleasant discovery to destroy a theory with the force of a fact, particularly when the fact means more comfort for the toilers of the world. If there was any warrant for the theories with which the names of many learned men are associated, the tendencies in this industry should have manifested themselves in the opposite direction. It is safe to say that we have two coal miners for every one that is needed to do the work. We found from returns made to our bureau last year that the capacity of the 811 coal plants in Illinois, with present equipment running full time, could produce forty-two million tons of coal, which is twenty-two millions tons more than we have heretofore been able to find a market for during any one year.

There are no exceptional conditions in Illinois, and it is fair to presume that a similar ratio of product to market consumption would obtain throughout the other coal fields of the country. When we consider that nearly 400,000 men are employed in and around the mines of this country, the great majority of whom have participated in the advantages resulting from a substantial increase in wages and improved terms of employment, we can



appreciate the scope of the movement and the influences that are making for better times.

These changes, however, have not been secured without some regrettable results. The tragedies that occurred at Virden and Pana in our State are among the painful reminders of the great battle that was waged and won in the interest of the delvers in the mines. Stubborn resistance offered by a few coal companies who refused to comply with the scale or recognize the authority of the interstate convention fixing the same, served to call attention to the defects in our former arbitration law. The previous act was so entirely voluntary in its provisions as to be absolutely ineffective in cases where the difficulty had reached the strike stage. At the late session of the General Assembly it was amended so as to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, etc., and where both parties to a contest petition the board for a settlement, a refusal on the part of either, subjects them to punishment otherwise than by imprisonment. As a result of our late experiences with local labor difficulties, there is a growing conviction that legislation, so far as it can reach the question, should be very exacting, many even going so far as to favor an act compelling arbitration and compliance with its decisions. I have always opposed this method of adjusting wage disputes, principally from the consideration that there should be no legal abridgment of the laborers' privilege to work or remain idle, as he may elect. Yet we cannot close our eyes to the rights and interests of the community. Where a local dispute, as in the case at Pana, extending over a period of fourteen months, and where its effect has operated to injure every business interest; where families and churches have been divided, and life, in a certain measure rendered unsafe, the situation, in the interest of the general public, demands the application of more drastic measures.

The Pana coal companies refused until recently to consider any proposal to arbitrate, and endeavored to sustain their position with the obsolete argument that the books of their companies were private property which the State had no right to examine, forgetting, seemingly, that in declining to make an exhibit they



discredited their contention of inability to pay the scale fixed for that field. Certain legislation, of course, is a necessity, but we cannot suppose, without impeaching our better judgment, that the cause of the people, and particularly that numerous class depending on work and wages, can be materially promoted through the agency of legal enactment. The spirit of modern discontent cannot be removed by legislation, and it is perhaps best that it cannot. This statement is made without apology to the followers of certain theorists who tempt us with visions of the millenium, and promise the utter extinction of all poverty and oppression by the simple miracle of a legislative act. It is more reasonable to conclude that every vicious system contains and conceals within itself the seeds of its own destruction, and that under our form of government, no private right is secure which operates to the detriment of public welfare.

It is this active tendency everywhere manifest in modern affairs, that assures the future stability of our institutions. Considerable interest was developed during the protracted lockout at Virden, and an unfriendly press has persisted in misrepresenting the attitude of Governor Tanner in relation thereto. It was charged that he had violated the law in refusing the company the right to employ men to work in their mines. This right, which is not disputed, never entered the problem at any time. It was more a question of supremacy between a coal corporation and the government of the State of Illinois.

The Virden Coal Company petitioned the State Board of Arbitration three different times to decide the contest at that point, and as many times refused to accept or respect the decision. On the last occasion they served notice on the Governor of an intention to import negroes from the South. Many of these men had acquired some knowledge of mining in the convict mines of that section, while serving sentences for crime. They asked that the State should become a party to the proceedings, and threatened, unless protected by the State militia, to bring those people into the State and deliver them in the stockades, if necessary, at the muzzle of Winchesters. While in the act of executing this threat, and while the train carrying these people was but

a few miles from their intended destination, the Governor sent the troops, not as other governors have done, to protect the mine operator in working their mines with such labor, but with strict instructions not to permit of their deportation at that point. The train was under the protection of men armed with repeating rifles. They were not citizens of Illinois and had no authority to perform police duty in that State.

Governor Tanner wisely construed this threat of the coal companies as a direct challenge to the government of the State of Illinois, and in the interest of good citizenship, met and defeated it. It is not too much to say that this is the first time in the history of the State or the nation when the military power of the law, during an industrial contest, was exercised in the interest of organized American labor.

During the late General Assembly of our State a rigid law was enacted, providing severe penalties for any one importing labor into the State under arms or by false pretense or misrepresentation. The system has been made so deservedly odious and unpopular that it is questionable if in future it will ever be necessary to invoke the law.

The tenth biennial report of the bureau, still in the hands of the printer, presents under two general heads the questions which received attention during the past year, to which is added an appendix containing the laws affecting labor enacted by the Forty-first General Assembly.

Part I is devoted to a study of the results of private and municipal ownership in the operation of gas works, electric light and power plants and water works, in the principal cities and towns of the State. The investigation on which the report is based embraces not only the details of construction and of physical conditions which characterize the plants in the different groups, but also the financial status of each and the results of operation as indicated by books of accounts and other record evidence of actual business experience. The object has been to gather trustworthy statistics concerning the essential economic facts relating to this group of public utilities.

Notwithstanding we had no law at the date of this investigation, compelling the owners or operators of such plants to furnish the bureau with information, we had but few refusals, and the success attained will be disclosed upon an examination of the completed report.

Part II relates to the experience of other States and counties in establishing and maintaining free employment agencies for the relief and protection of the unemployed in large cities.

Our bureau entered upon the private and municipal investigation without preconceived opinions, with no theory of ownership, either to confirm or controvert. The inquiry possibly assumed a wider form than that so far undertaken by any individual State. The returns from the different plants are at least approximately correct, and the facts presented without prejudice. Commenting on some features of the report we had occasion to make the following observations:

It has been recognized that the difficulties of such an investigation are many and great; that it is probably impossible to overcome them altogether; that the details of construction and management are complicated and diverse; and that the economic results of operation are often contingent upon terms not common to any considerable number of establishments. Yet these considerations have not deterred the federal office nor this bureau from making the investigation. In the absence of any official data on this subject, it is believed that the facts gathered by a carefully conducted inquiry will possess a material value even though they fail to answer conclusively many of the questions which naturally arise in relation to municipal monopolies. Upon this theory, that even negative results are better than none, has the investigation proceeded.

By preliminary investigation it was discovered that there are in Illinois fifty-seven gas plants, all under private ownership; 236 electric light and power plants, 197 of which are under private and thirty-nine under municipal ownership, and 165 water works plants, thirty-five of which are under private and 130 under municipal ownership; in brief, that 458 plants of all kinds are established in 243 cities and towns of the State; that the electric light

plants are far more numerous than either of the others; that water works are next in number, and that there are only one-fourth as many gas works as electric light plants. It is further observed that the gas works are all private enterprises, that one-sixth of the electric light plants, and three-fourths of the water works plants are municipal.

The cities and towns in which these establishments are found are distributed throughout the State with a uniformity very nearly corresponding with the distribution of the larger towns. By grouping these according to the population given to each by the federal census of 1890, it appears that 130 towns in which public works of one kind or another are maintained, have less than 2,000 inhabitants; that 205 have less than 5,000; sixteen have from 5,000 to 10,000; fifteen, from 10,000 to 20,000, and seven have over 20,000 inhabitants.

With a field of this nature presented for inquiry, the agents of the bureau were sent to every quarter of the State to make personal and specific investigation of the physical condition and the books of every plant. It was very soon developed that the exercise of some discrimination as to the plants which should be scheduled was necessary to the best results, and a number of minor establishments, such, for instance, as the lighting plants operated as collateral to manufacturing and mining enterprises, and other plants whose books were impossible of analysis, and those which had less than a full year's experience, were omitted from consideration. It was also found that lighting plants operated by electric street railway companies could not be made use of to advantage, and it was inevitable that some companies should distrust the motive of the inquiry and decline to respond.

Omitting those plants which it was undesirable or impracticable to examine, the result of five months' canvass of the State is the securing of completed schedules for 202 establishments. The proprietors of eight of them subsequently expressed some hesitation about permitting the publication of their figures in a State report, although consenting to publication in a report for the whole country, in which State lines should be obliterated, and



their plants are consequently dropped from the tables and omitted from consideration in the report.

The returns were obtained from 102 cities and towns, well distributed throughout the State. Defined as to population, twenty-eight of them have less than 2,000 inhabitants; forty-nine have less than 3,000 inhabitants, and sixty-nine, less than 5,000 inhabitants. Of the remainder, twelve have from 5,000 to 10,000; fourteen, from 10,000 to 20,000, and seven, over 20,000 inhabitants. There are twenty-one cities in this State which had a population in 1890 of over 10,000; this report contains statistics from all of them, and from many of them statistics relating to the three kinds of plants.

In all there are 194 plants embraced in the tables, of which ninety-six are municipal and ninety-eight private concerns. This equal division does not, however, obtain in the several classes, owing to the fact that there are no municipal gas works in the State, and the further fact that by far the greater number of water works are owned by municipalities, while the larger number of electric light plants are owned by private corporations. As a consequence the relative numbers of the two latter classes are in reversed proportions, giving us sixty-nine municipal water plants as against thirteen private plants, and twenty-seven municipal electric light plants as against sixty private plants.

There has been no selection of establishments with a view to securing returns of any given character. On the other hand, the purpose and instruction has been to procure the experience of all available establishments, whether public or private, or large or small, or well or ill-managed, or prosperous or unsuccessful. The result is that the various groups tabulated are in effect representative of the several kinds of public works as they now exist in the State. Some show gains, some losses, and others an even balance sheet as a result of the last year's operation; the widest differences are shown in magnitude and cost of plant, in operating conditions and expenses and in prices to consumers. Indeed, the ramifications of diversity are so complex as to embarrass comparison at every point, and no conclusions can be safely drawn



which are not based on a study of all the tables relating to each plant.

In addition to the enactment of the law prohibiting, under certain conditions, the importation of labor, and the amendments to our arbitration act, already referred to, the bureau was interested especially in the general revision of the mining law, and the act creating free public employment offices. At the suggestion of the bureau, the Governor, in his message to the General Assembly, called attention to the need of such legislation and urged its enactment, and to his friendly, active interest is due the credit of their passage. The revised mining law, covering about thirty printed pages, was prepared by the bureau, and passed both branches of the General Assembly without a single negative vote. In its preparation we had occasion to review the mining laws of the different States of this country and Europe. Many important changes and new features were added, and we flatter ourselves that the law in force from the first day of the present month, is among the strongest and most consistent acts relating to that interest.

By the terms of the law creating free public employment offices, three offices will be located in Chicago, and as the population limit is one in each city containing 50,000 or over, and three in cities of 1,000,000 or over, our operations will be confined for the present, to the city of Chicago. It will be the only city of the United States having that number of free employment offices. There will be one superintendent and assistant superintendent and one clerk in each office. The assistant or clerk shall in each case be a woman. In addition to aiding the unemployed the law provides for the collection of important statistical and sociological data, to be used by the bureau of labor in such manner as not to reveal the identity of any one.

The superintendent of each free employment office is prohibited from furnishing workmen or other employes to any applicant for help whose employes are at the time on strike or locked out, or from showing any list of names and addresses of applicants for employment to any employer whose employes are on strike or locked out. No person, firm or corporation in the cities

embraced in the act can open, operate or maintain a private employment agency for hire without first obtaining from the Secretary of State a license, for which they are required to pay the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) per annum. The legislature appropriated for the support of these offices during the biennial period the sum of \$27,600. The organization of these offices devolves upon the secretary of the bureau, and upon my return to Chicago, that work will be taken up.

In consideration of the increased duties which these offices will entail upon the bureau our appropriation was increased to \$10,000 per annum, exclusive of the salary of the secretary. We are now preparing the eighteenth annual coal report, which forms the current work of the bureau.

Secretary: Missouri Bureau, the Hon. T. P. Rixey, Commissioner.

MISSOURI.—Mr. Rixey: Mr. President, the current year's work of the Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection, so far as at present outlined, consists of the publication, in map form, of statements of the surplus productions of all kinds marketed by every county in the State during the past year; statistics of the State's manufactures; preparation of wage schedules of all of the most important industries; factory inspection; a roster of the factories in every county in the State, with wage schedules for each; strikes and lockouts; arbitration effected and a record of our free employment offices.

The matter for our surplus shipment map is obtained from the railroad, express and boat companies operating within our State. Of the 114 counties in Missouri, all but six have railroad facilities and the statements of production by the latter counties are obtained through special agents. We will go to press with the map about August 15th.

Our State laws require manufacturers to report to the Bureau of Labor. Heretofore they were given until October 1st, of each year, to report the preceding year's operations and the delay thus permitted seriously impeded the work; but through our efforts the last session of the Legislature amended this law so as to require these reports by March 1st and that truthful reports be fu-

nished, under penalty of from one to two hundred dollars, hence our forthcoming report on this line of work will be much more complete and reliable.

Our factory inspection law is inadequate and unsatisfactory. It requires the authorities of all cities and towns of over 5,000 inhabitants to appoint a factory inspector and to pay for his services, said inspector to work under the supervision of the Labor Commissioner and to make two inspections each year of all factories and workshops employing ten or more persons. But no penalty is provided for failure to appoint, or to inspect and report, after appointment. However, through diligent effort we have secured the observance of the law by nearly all cities to which it applies, with passably good results and by this means have prevented many casualties and corrected existing abuses. We made an effort with our last legislature to secure remedial legislation on this subject but, being the revising session, attention was so diverted by other matters that the proposed amendments failed of enactment.

By our State law the labor commissioner is constituted arbiter of all disputes between employers and employees and while we have been signally exempt from such disturbances, we have satisfactorily adjusted all such cases brought to our notice. A number of bills proposing the enactment of more stringent and comprehensive arbitration laws (among them one prepared by our bureau) were considered by our last legislature, but the solution of the problem to the satisfaction of all parties concerned seems quite difficult and no changes were made.

The free employment office, established by my predecessor in the city of St. Louis in October, 1897, is yielding very satisfactory results. During the first year of its operation almost 8,000 applications for employment were registered, and of this number employment was secured for 59 per cent. and the current year will show equally good results. Our last legislature provided for the establishment by the bureau of another free employment office, to be located in Kansas City, and it will be opened September 1st next.

Our appropriation for the biennial period of 1899-1900 is the same as heretofore, \$24,000. This includes the clerical help of the main office and the two employment offices, necessary special agents, printing and postage—in fact all incidental and other expenses of the bureau except the commissioner's salary, which is independent of the bureau appropriation.

This, in brief, Mr. President, is an outline of the operations of the Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics. Like my co-workers, the commissioners of the other States, I observe that the citizens of our State are manifesting more interest in the work of the Labor Bureau than heretofore and, while this awakening was not echoed in our last legislature to the extent of increased appropriation, yet we are hopeful that the means provided hereafter will be more nearly commensurate with the importance and amount of the work to be performed.

Secretary: Indiana Bureau, the Hon. John B. Conner, Chief.

INDIANA.—Mr. Conner: Mr. President, the bulletins published by the Indiana Bureau of Statistics during 1897 and 1898 and the biennial report of the latter year giving the wide range of public taxation and expenditures by townships and counties per capita so intensified agitation for reform in local government as to lead the legislature of 1899 to enact most radical changes and unique systems of local administration, unique because the forms are unlike those of any other State. Prior to this new order of things the trustee of each township was the sole arbiter in the matters of tax levies, estimates and expenditures, and practically the auditor of his own accounts. Statistics by townships showing a very wide range per capita of taxation and expenditure culminated in such demands upon the legislature as to cause the enactment of a law providing for a township advisory board, whose duty it is to fix rates of local taxation, and pass upon all estimates and expenditures authorized by townships and to audit all accounts of township trustees. The reform by special enactment extends now also to county administration, the new law providing for county councils and limiting the power of county commissioners, which body formerly had supreme authority in tax levies, county expenditures, and the auditing of their own ac-



counts. The county council is now supreme in county administration, as the advisory boards are in township management, as already stated. I refer to these things in illustration of the influence of statistical work on home government, focalizing as it does public thought on local administration, showing the inequalities of bad systems, and resulting in important reforms. The bureau will this year and next collect such economic facts under the operation of these new laws as will doubtless show in comparison the wisdom of the new legislation, as it is already apparent that more equitable tax levies and local expenditures are to result in better county and township administration.

Other work in hand is that of comparing expenditures, indebtedness, rates of interest, etc., in cities and corporated towns of the State, and showing their public improvements on account of these expenditures, the purpose of such facts being to enable cities and towns to compare conditions one with another of about like population and similar public improvements.

The legislature of this year greatly strengthened the bureau in its efforts to obtain statistical facts respecting social, civil and criminal matters, and under the new law much attention will be given to secure statistics of crime against the person, against property and against society. Under suitable penalty, officers and persons having knowledge and possession of facts relating to all kinds of crime are required to answer questions and make reports on forms furnished by the bureau.

Life insurance in the State is another new feature of work, coming within the purview of the new statute on civil statistics, and the purpose is to obtain facts about its volume, amount in force, value of life insurance paid up, surrender value of all forms of such insurance, the amount of interest or other forms of income and annuities annually accruing to policy holders in the State. The work in this line also embraces all the interesting features regarding fire insurance, such as that in force and its value, average per cent. of the value of property insured, losses, paid, etc., etc.

Special attention this year is being given to statistics on organized labor and its beneficial effects, wages and social features.



Mortgages and satisfactions on farm, town and city real estate, will be shown separately in volume and amounts.

The social features embrace churches, membership, property and its value, and other social movements in the State.

The usual features respecting agricultural statistics, farm and domestic labor, wages, etc., by years and comparisons for series of years.

Railway statistics giving mileage, construction, passenger and freight earnings, employes' salaries, wages, etc.

Municipal and private ownership of electric, gas and water companies, equipment methods and cost of maintenance, income, etc.

These are the chief features of the bureau work for the bulletins to be issued and for the next biennial report. The last legislature increased the appropriations for the work of the bureau one thousand dollars annually.

Mr. Rixey: I would like to ask the Commissioner from Indiana whether under the law he has quoted the Commissioner has a right, in a case where he suspects an offence against the law has been committed; to require a statement or affidavit from any person in regard to the suspected crime.

Mr. Connor: The clerks of circuit and police courts, and the mayors or towns and cities where there are no such courts, are required under the law to make reports. Of course they have records of all the crimes charged under their jurisdiction, and the law now requires them to make full report of crimes. Is that an answer to your question?

Mr. Rixey: It is official only, and not personal.

Mr. Conner: The law requires officials to report, and also persons who are in possession of facts.

Mr. Rixey: In the nature of a grand jury, then?

Mr. Conner: You may call it so. There has never been any very active work done along this line, and the little work I attempted to do under the old law in '97-8 led the legislature to see the necessity of a new law upon the subject which should cover all the points, so as to require public officers having possession of

facts or knowledge of crimes committed, and "all other persons," is the language of the statute, to report.

Mr. Rixey: Or supposed to have knowledge?

Mr. Conner: To make report of the facts on the schedule furnished by the bureaus.

Mr. Rixey: Then if you had information that crime had been committed, how would you proceed as labor commissioner?

Mr. Conner: The duty of the labor commissioner under the law would be to send a copy of a schedule to the person in possession of the facts. These facts, of course, are chiefly those of record in the courts to which I have alluded. We have the records from all those sources, and of course the bureau gains but little information outside of that in respect to crime. Under the former law, which was not very strong, the bureau attempted to do this work, but failed because there was insufficient authority for collecting the facts. Now public officers and other persons having knowledge of these things are required to make these reports.

Secretary: New York Bureau, the Hon. John McMackin, Commissioner.

NEW YORK.—Mr. McMackin: Mr. President, in the work of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics this year investigations are being pursued in three directions. The first is a continuation of work begun two years ago in the shape of quarterly reports from labor organizations as to their membership and the amount of employment and earnings of their members. As 1899 makes the third year that such reports have been collected, with each quarter of the present year comparison may now be made with the corresponding quarter for two years back. The latest returns collected, those for the quarter ending March 31, 1899, represented 1,156 organizations with a total membership of 173,516, which is in the neighborhood of 10 per cent. of the total number of working people in the State. These reports from labor organizations are secured partly by mail, perhaps one-fifth of all being so obtained. The great majority of them, however, are obtained by agents of the bureau in personal calls upon union officials. This first line of investigation thus gives us materials directly from wage-earners.

The second field of inquiry above mentioned consists of reports from employers. Here again the bureau is continuing a line of investigation previously begun. In 1896 reports were obtained from employers in all lines of trade, covering the five years ending on June 1, 1891 to 1895, inclusive. This year similar reports are being collected for the years 1896 to 1899. As the same questions concerning rates of wages, hours of work per week and aggregate wages paid to employees have been asked in the present schedules as in 1896, and as a very large proportion of the firms reporting in 1896 are on the 1899 list, we shall have materials for comparison on those points for a period of nine years. Moreover those nine years cover a period beginning before the late hard times and extending through to the present pronounced recovery in prosperity, which should make the results all the more interesting. As to the extent of the present investigation, schedules have been sent to over 13,000 firms covering all branches of industry, bakeshops, clothing, quarries, contractors, railroads (steam and street) as well as manufacturers. In 1896 a little over 4,000 firms were covered, from a little over 90 per cent of whom returns were obtained.

In connection with the returns from both employers and working people a new subject in the work of the New York Bureau has been taken up; *i. e.* industrial accidents, and this is the third line of inquiry above referred to. To all labor organizations and manufacturers schedules have been sent whereon to record all accidents befalling any of their members or employees during the three months, April, May and June of this year. These schedules call for the nature and cause of accidents, the extent of disabilities and loss of working time resulting, together with the number of dependents and source of support of those injured. These points, supplemented by certain other questions as to the numbers engaged in each trade, and the number of days of operation during the period in question, should give us materials for some valuable results on the questions of *trade risk*. In this same connection questions are asked as to the extent to which unions and employers insure their members.

So much as to the subject matters of the bureau's work this year. It remains to notice an important new departure in the presentation of the results of our work to the public. I refer to a quarterly bulletin for which an appropriation was secured from the last legislature, at the suggestion of Governor Roosevelt, and the first number of which was issued a few weeks since. As I believe this bulletin has come to the notice of all of you, a brief mention of its purpose and scope will suffice here. The quarterly publication of this bulletin makes possible two very desirable things: First, and chiefly, perhaps, the general results of whatever investigations the bureau may undertake can be given promptly to the public, without waiting for the annual report at the end of the year—which, however, still remains for the detailed and complete presentations in more permanent form. Thus, in our first bulletin we could give the summaries of the returns from labor organizations for the first quarter of this year just as soon as they were received and compiled. In that number, too, we published the labor laws enacted by the last legislature within a very few weeks of the close of the session. In the second place, the bulletin is a most convenient vehicle for the presentation in convenient form of a number of matters of interest to the industrial world, which are scarcely appropriate for an annual statistical report. Thus, in our first bulletin we presented summaries of court decisions upon labor questions, many of which are of interest and importance to working people and others. Other similar subjects are collective agreements between employers and employees, a concise review of the grain shovelers strike at Buffalo, short labor notes and so on. Finally, such a publication, as pointed out, I notice, by the president of this association at the last annual convention, serves to present our work in more popular form. The expert may be perfectly willing to select the materials he wants from out the mass of a detailed annual report, but to the laymen, who are much in the majority, concise results, plainly stated, and contemporary affairs are of more interest, and far more attractive. And everything which increases the circulation of the results of our work, is certainly useful. Now, the points I have suggested concerning the bulletin are general in



character and such as would properly occur to any one acquainted with this kind of work. But I want to add the very encouraging reception given to our first issue and the favorable criticism which it has met, make it plain that those points are not merely theory, but real matters of fact.

In conclusion of my report as to the current work of the New York Bureau, I should not omit to mention the Free Employment Bureau in New York City which continues its work as usual.

Mr. Ross, of Illinois: I would like to ask the Commissioner of New York whether the 13,000 schedules sent out covered all the manufacturers of the State?

Mr. McMackin: They embraced all that we could gather of those employing not less than five people.

Mr. Ross: Now what percentage of manufacturers and labor organizations to which you sent schedules have filled out and returned them?

Mr. McMackin: We cannot tell that yet. The manufacturers' returns are not returnable until the 15th of July.

Secretary: Michigan Bureau, the Hon. Joseph L. Cox, Commissioner.

MICHIGAN.—Mr. Cox: Mr. President, I will be brief in reporting the work of our bureau for the past year. We believe that we have just cause to feel proud of what has been accomplished by the bureau, both in securing statistical information and in the enforcement of the State factory inspection laws. Through the liberality of the last session of the legislature the department receives an annual appropriation of \$15,000 per year for factory inspection and \$8,000 per year for the gathering of labor statistics and expenses of the bureau. In addition to this the State pays the chief and his deputy's salary from the general fund—\$2,000 in the first instance and \$1,500 in the second. The general fund also provides for the printing of 5,000 annual reports and all other expenses of printing and stationery, which in total now gives us about \$35,000 per year to prosecute the work of the bureau. A new mine inspection law was created with an annual appropriation of \$1,500 per year, which was also placed under the supervision of the commissioner of labor, for enforcement.



During the last session of the legislature some seven different bills, affecting the interest of labor and the gathering of statistics were enacted into laws.

This year we are making an extraordinary effort to determine the average wages of all classes of employees of the State and to determine the condition of mercantile, mining and manufacturing interests as compared with past years. From a recent resume of the reports gathered by special canvassers and correspondence, a very prosperous condition will be shown including a decisive increase in the wages of many.

The industrial condition and outlook for Michigan is the best that it has been for many years, while the number of factories enrolled have increased to the extent of several hundred. New coal, iron and copper mines have been opened up and put into operation, while eight new beet sugar factories have been erected within the past year. A large number of most excellent beds of marl and clay banks have been discovered and tested, and several plants for the manufacture of cement are now being erected and will soon be in operation.

The department has been most kindly treated and encouraged by the manufacturers, press and trades unions of the State, while the mechanics and laborers everywhere have given us a helping hand in the gathering of statistics this year.

Secretary: Kansas Bureau, the Hon. W. L. A. Johnson, Commissioner.

KANSAS.—Mr. Johnson: Mr. President, the fourteenth annual report of the Kansas Bureau which covers the current work at the present time is now about ready for the printer. The subjects of investigation are:

1. Comparison between appraisement and assessment of probated estates.

This is a continuation of the tax investigation made by the bureau last year, but has to do, more especially, with personal property. The investigation covers nine counties and shows the appraisement of 390 estates in the Probate Court, their total appraised value being \$1,059,603.88, and their total assessed valuation is \$85,225.10 or 8.04 per cent. of the appraised value. In

addition is shown the amount of appraisement over assessment, the tax-levy, per cent. assessed valuation of appraised value, agreed basis of assessment, amount of taxes paid, amount of taxes if assessed at agreed basis, amount of taxes if assessed according to law. The kind or character of the property is shown, classified as to real or personal property, the latter being grouped under the heads:

1. Goods and chattels.
2. Bonds, mortgages and other securities.
3. Debts and accounts.
4. Moneys, bank bills and other circulating medium.

This has proved to be of great value, as it points out the kind of property that escapes taxation most easily. The story is full of startling details.

In addition to the taxation story on probated estates, a comparison is shown between the assessable value and assessed valuation of the manufacturing and industrial concerns of the State. Of the whole number of concerns considered, it is found that they pay taxes on but 11.07 per cent. of their assessable value. We propose to keep hammering away at this subject until some of the iniquities of our tax system shall be wiped off the statute book and out of existence.

Wage-earners: The usual investigation is made into the conditions surrounding the wage-earners of our State, paying special attention to the earnings, cost of living and savings, making comparison of these items as between owners of homes and rent-payers of those who work at like occupations and under like conditions. Some interesting facts are developed. For instance, it is found that the cost of living of the home owners is 73.1 per cent. of their earnings, while the cost of living of the rent-payers is 87.9 per cent. of their earnings. The home owners save 29.9 per cent. of their earnings, while the rent-payers save but 23.3 per cent. of their earnings and 66.1 per cent. of the home owners report a saving, while but 31.2 per cent. of the rent-payers report savings. The rent payers expend an average of 15 per cent. of their earnings for rent.

Manufacturing and industrial concerns: The work of the bureau along the line of manufacturing industries of the State is taken up following the lines usually investigated. Studies are made of the profit and loss in their operation, their taxes, wages paid and many other details.

Statistics of State Institutions: An interesting chapter tells of the number, value and cost of maintenance of our State institutions in a manner that shows to every tax-payer at a glance the story of the State's money and what becomes of it. Among other things it is shown that we have seventeen State institutions whose total value is \$9,580,057.00 inclusive of the State capitol building which has cost up to date \$2,605,400.00.

These institutions require an annual appropriation of \$1,063,657 for maintenance. The total assessable property in the State is \$325,889,747—for taxation purposes—and this on agreed basis of about 33.1 per cent. or an actual basis of from 10 to 15 per cent. of the real value of the property. The levy made by the legislature for 1900 is 5.25 mills. Eight of our State institutions are under control of one body—State Board of Charities—who handle 29.4 per cent. of our State taxes. These and other facts of interest to every tax-payer in the State are brought out and discussed.

Factory inspection: The efforts of our department this year in the line of factory inspection have been largely turned toward having incorporated into our new law provisions requiring and governing the same. The old law governing this department simply made it the duty of the commissioner to "visit and inspect factories, workshops, mines, etc.," without prescribing any of his duties or defining and feature of his work. He had no power to compel compliance with his recommendations, in fact had no authority to make recommendations, so the energies of the department were turned toward securing a better factory inspection law, and in this we were successful. We now have an up-to-date factory inspection law, with the labor commissioner authorized to act as factory inspector and better work can be promised in the future.

Sociology: Under this head we have grouped a number of articles from able writers discussing the subjects, "How can the labor bureaus best aid in determining the true relation between labor and capital, and what investigations would best aid in securing this result?" and "The relation of the labor bureaus to the labor movement." The articles, we believe, are well worth consideration by all economic students.

Labor legislation and decisions: Presented under this caption we have all the laws affecting the interests of labor passed at the sessions of the legislature of 1898-99, as well as many decisions of courts throughout the country in which labor laws have been decided.

State Society of Labor and Industry: Without doubt the greatest work of our bureau was the effort which secured the repeal of the old law, under which the bureau was operated and in its stead secured the enactment of an up-to-date law carrying with it a provision increasing the annual appropriation for this bureau one hundred and twenty-three per cent. also, absolutely divorcing the department from politics and this in the face of a Governor's message recommending the abolishment of the bureau seconded by a score of politicians who thought we were doing too much good in the world. Its best feature, perhaps, is the creation of the State Society of Labor and Industry, a body which is composed of delegates elected by the various labor organizations of the State, who meet annually, and among other things, elect a commissioner and assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industry. These officers are sworn in by the Secretary of State and perform the usual duties in the collection of statistics and factory inspection, as well as being authorized to enforce all labor laws of the State. The new law authorizes the printing of not less than three thousand nor more than ten thousand annual reports. Six thousand will be printed this year for free distribution. The reports shall contain not more than six hundred pages. The appropriation for the biennial period of 1900 and 1901 is \$6,520 per annum, itemized as follows:



Salary of Commissioner.....	\$1,500
Salary of Assistant Commissioner.....	1,200
Salary of Stenographer.....	720
Postage and expressage.....	800
Special agents and other assistants.....	800
Traveling and incidental expenses.....	1,500

I have been asked to explain briefly the provisions of this new law, and I do not know that I can do it better than by reading one of the sections. The law provides for the manner in which delegates shall be elected and their proportion.

Section 1. Whenever seven or more laborers, workingmen, miners of coal, zinc or other minerals for wages, mechanics, railway laborers or other wage-earners are now organized or shall hereafter organize as a labor association or labor society, in any county, city, or other municipality in the State of Kansas, for the purpose of collecting, studying and disseminating statistics of labor and industry, or for the investigation of economic, commercial or industrial pursuits, or for the improvement and promotion of the various branches of labor represented by such associations or societies, or for other purposes hereinafter mentioned in this act said association or society shall be authorized to choose one delegate for the first fifty members or fraction thereof and one delegate for each additional one hundred members or majority fraction thereof to represent such association or society in the annual meeting of the State Society of Labor and Industry, and said delegate or delegates shall be duly certified under oath as elected on the above basis, by the presiding officer and secretary of such association or society; such delegate or delegates shall be admitted to and become members of the State Society of Labor and Industry, until the first Monday in February next following, or until their successors shall have been chosen and admitted.

That constitutes the manner in which the society is formed. Having been once elected, the delegates are members of the society for one year and attend annual or special meetings that may be held. Annual meetings are held, and at such meetings it would be proper, and in accordance with the purposes of the law, for



the members of the society to take up and discuss all economic questions and questions of vital interest to them in the State and which may be identified with their peculiar character, thus giving them an opportunity to express themselves and to shape, in a measure, those questions in which they are interested.

Now in addition to the formation of the society, as has been noted, among other features is the requirement of investigation of strikes, of labor difficulties. It is also made the duty of the commissioner of the bureau to cause to be enforced all laws regulating the employment of children, minors and women, and all laws for the protection of life and health on railroads and in other places, and all laws enacted for the protection of the working classes now in force or that may be enacted.

You have all had, perhaps, some difficulty with this feature of police power coming in conflict with the collection of statistics. While there may be some apprehension on that score, so far we have had no conflict in our State. I have endeavored to keep the two propositions separate as far as possible. Our societies which form this State society give it their hearty co-operation and endorsement. We have some 200 organizations in the State and they have turned out liberally and taken an active part in the work. We have every reason to believe that there will be no further difficulty, or at least, no more difficulty in operating the bureau under this law than there would be under the old one. But I believe we have this advantage—that there will be a warmer feeling and a closer co-operation between the laboring people for whom labor bureaus are created, and this bureau for the reason that they will have a voice in the selection of the commissioner, that his work is perhaps closer to them, and with careful purpose on his part it seems to me that any conflict of other interests can be avoided. Our work so far has been very satisfactory and as yet I am not persuaded but it will be as good as any other law in carrying out this work.

Secretary: North Carolina Bureau, the Hon. W. E. Faison, Assistant Commissioner.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Mr. Faison: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am not prepared at this time to make a detailed state-

ment of the work of our bureau, from the fact that we have just begun. Last month we commenced the work of getting up a report for this year, a change in the administration having resulted in new officials in the bureau. I might report, however, the change in the law in reference to the bureau, enacted by our last legislature, providing that hereafter the labor commissioner shall be elected by vote of the people, going on the State ticket, for a term of four years. Another change made was the placing of all the State printing and approval of all the bills of the State printers in the hands of the bureau, and changing the name to the "Bureau of Labor and Printing" in the place of Bureau of Labor Statistics. Our work is not as extensive, of course, as that of the bureaus of other States, our interests being largely agricultural; but we are beginning to manufacture to some extent. We have now in North Carolina something like 200 cotton factories and a large number of tobacco factories. However, having been out of the work for two years, I am not in position now to give any facts in reference to the statistics of labor in the State and will therefore ask to make a written report.

Secretary: Maine Bureau, the Hon. Samuel W. Matthews, Commissioner.

MAINE.—Mr. Matthews: Mr. President and Gentlemen: My report on the current work of our bureau will necessarily be brief, from the fact that our report is issued at the close of each calendar year, and has not yet been entirely formulated. At the present time we are making investigations of the manufactures on the same lines as last year. Investigations are also in progress, through special agents, of the lumber industry, and of the pulp and paper industries of the State. The forestry of Maine is one of its most valuable inheritances. We have, in round numbers, 13,500,000 acres of timber land. The primeval woods of Maine accordingly, will cover an extent seven times larger than that of the famous Black Forests of Germany, at its largest expanse in modern times. The States of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Delaware could be lost together in our northern forests of Maine and still have about each a margin of wilderness sufficiently wide to make its exploration without a compass a work of desperate

adventure to an inexperienced woodsman. The various branches of industry growing out of the lumber business of the State, furnish employment to at least 30,000 men. With the limited means at my disposal, the investigation of this immense interest can be only tentative, but, it is hoped that many valuable facts may be obtained. The growth and development of the pulp and paper business during the past few years, has been phenomenal. A great number of new plants have been erected, and the expenditures made involve many millions of dollars. In 1895 about \$13,000,000 were invested in pulp and paper manufacturing in Maine, and employment given directly to upward of 5,000 men in these twin industries. Indirectly, a much larger number is kept busy, when one considers the cutting of the trees in the forest, the driving of the logs down the rivers to the pulp mills, and the various processes undergone. The best wood for pulp is spruce, and, while northern Maine abounds with this article, the question naturally arises, will the supply long hold out to meet the rapidly growing demands made upon it? Mills are constantly being erected, and it is expected that our investigations will show an immense increase in the pulp and paper business since our last investigation in 1895. These investigations constitute the more important current work of our bureau. I am happy to be able to state that the relations between capital and labor are generally amicable, and that labor troubles have thus far, during the present year, been limited to two or three places in the State, and have been of short duration. Labor is generally employed at fair wages, and the outlook for general business is very favorable. Maine's immense resources are coming to be known and appreciated, and it is not a too optimistic view which we take, when we predict a bright future for our glorious State. Allow me here, gentlemen, to express my appreciation of the honor done us by your brief visit to Maine, and my regret that you are not able to spend more time within our borders, as I am convinced, from the favorable opinions you have already expressed, that a fuller observation of our resources of sea and shore, of mountains, woods, lakes, and rivers, would impress you with the fact that Maine is a good State to live in as well as to be born in.

Secretary: Minnesota Bureau, the Hon. Martin F. McHale, Commissioner.

MINNESOTA.—Mr. McHale: Mr. President and Fellow Commissioners, this is my first experience as a labor commissioner in convention, and therefore I cannot be expected to have so well in hand this work as those who are older in this line of labor. However, I have prepared an outline of current work of the Minnesota Bureau.

“For the current year the Minnesota Bureau of Labor is chiefly engaged in the work of factory inspection. The Bureau is also giving considerable attention to the labor field, believing it to be the primary end of the bureau’s creation. Besides the work of inspecting labor employment establishments the bureau is seeking to obtain information on subjects having a direct bearing on the social, educational and financial interests of our working people. For instance, the amount of wages paid per month, per week and per day to each class of workers, and also average earnings for those paid by the piece and the number in each class. This work, if kept up, will furnish a valuable comparison of the rate of earnings from year to year. Another subject is technical education. How many employees possess this valuable qualification in the various trades and occupations.

“How many employees own their homes, and how many of these homes are encumbered are subjects under investigation.

“As directed by the first legislature, the bureau is making an effort to determine the amount of Sunday labor performed by establishments employing labor throughout the State. The results of investigations along this line show that out of 2,295 establishments thus far inspected 180, or about 8 per cent. perform a portion of their work on Sunday. The chief industries in which Sunday work is found are as follows: Machine shops, bakeries, breweries, express and storage companies, printing establishments, gas works, light, heat and power plants and switch yards. The amount of work done in machine shops on Sunday is relatively small, consisting only of urgent repairs. In bakeries the amount of work varies from three to five hours, and in connection with these establishments we must consider the fact that bakers



work Sunday night instead of Saturday night, when bakeries, as a rule, are closed.

"Express and storage companies generally run one or two wagons the entire day. The other industries mentioned perform a small portion of their work on Sunday, the time varying from three to six hours, with the exception of the light, heat and power plants, the employees of these industries working for the most part the entire day. Sunday work in switch yards is comparatively small, consisting of that performed by one or two employees to attend to switch lamps.

"From this it will be seen that the percentage of labor performed on Sunday is relatively small, the highest percentage being found in the light, heat and power plants, where Sunday work is 14 per cent. of the entire work performed during the week. In bakeries, machine shops, express companies, etc., Sunday work amounts to from 3 to 6 per cent. of the week's work.

"Other ground being covered is the number of minors at work between the ages of 14 and 16 years, the number under 14 years, the occupation of each and their hours of labor. The bureau has already taken up an investigation of the mines and mining interests of the State. This work is practically completed. The report of this industry will show many new facts and figures, and the whole subject will be treated in detail. The production of iron ore in Minnesota is a matter of great importance to the people of the State at large, but particularly to our working people, as the development of the mines open to them new avenues of employment. The production of stone and its importance as one of the State's industries will likewise be taken up. The lumber business, which is one of the principal industries of the State, will also be covered, beginning with the timber standing in the forests to the lumber piled in the yards ready for shipment.

"This is the first regular attempt made in the State to obtain information upon these two important industries. A considerable share of the work in both investigations has already been done.

"The bureau will look into the question of convict labor in the State's penal institutions for the purpose of presenting existing conditions.



"If time and means allow, the bureau will probably make an effort to determine the amount and value of the agricultural products of the State. This line, if carried out, will be done in response to numerous complaints upon the failure of the State to furnish this class of information, such as some of the other States are doing.

"The subject of child labor is receiving the careful attention of the bureau, with the result that it is reduced within very narrow limits.

"Throughout the State child labor, or minors at work under sixteen years of age, is less than 1 per cent. This is a most encouraging condition and furnishes evidence of the social improvement and enlightenment of our people."

In conclusion I will add that the appropriation for the Bureau remains as formerly, \$12,200 per annum, besides printing and stationery supplies. Of this sum \$3,000 is allowed for necessary traveling and incidental expenses. This organization of the bureau consists of a commissioner, an assistant commissioner, two deputy commissioners, a factory inspector and two assistant factory inspectors. A stenographer is also regularly employed.

Secretary: I have received this communication from the Hon. I. V. Barton, Labor Commissioner of West Virginia, which also contains his report:

Hon. Samuel B. Horne,

Secretary National Association of Officials,

Of Bureaus of Labor Statistics,

Hartford, Conn.

My Dear Sir: As the time of the convention of our association draws near, I am extremely sorry to say, I find it impossible for me to attend. Permit me to express my best wishes for the growth and prosperity of our association and trusting that your deliberations may result in much good and will await the report of the convention with much interest. The current work for the coming year will be an investigation intended to show the hours of labor, average daily wages and the social and educational conditions of workingmen and women in different occupations. The

conditions of the manufacturers will be reported by comparative tables covering the period from 1896 to the first day of January, 1900. The appropriation for the expense of this office is as follows: Salary of commissioner, \$1,200; clerk, \$800; contingent fund, \$1,000. Making a total of \$3,000 per annum.

Present my compliments to the brethren and say to them, I greatly regret not being able to meet with them in Augusta.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

I. V. BARTON.

Secretary: Perhaps in this connection I might read the report of the Commissioner of New Jersey who has sent with it a letter expressing his regrets for his inability to be present with us in this convention.

Mr. Conner: To facilitate the business of the session, I move that the reports of commissioners who are not present be referred to the secretary for publication, without reading.

The convention so voted.

Secretary: New Hampshire Bureau, the Hon. L. H. Carroll, Commissioner.

The President: He is not present this morning, but will submit something.

Secretary: Virginia Bureau, the Hon. A. P. Montague, Commissioner.

VIRGINIA.—Mr. Montague: Mr. President, in establishing a Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics the General Assembly of Virginia enacted a law giving a scope of investigation requiring great diligence, industry and care. A new field of investigation has been opened in response to the repeated demands of those who saw special need for such a department, in order that there might be collected, assorted and systematized, statistical details relating to all departments of labor, penal institutions, and industrial pursuits in the State, especially in their relation to the commercial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the State.

With these facts before me and prompted by a desire to make the department as efficient and serviceable as possible I was compelled to investigate the details, plans, and operations of similar departments of other States, and apply them to my own. I know you will pardon me if I digress but for a moment to express my profound gratitude and appreciation to those commissioners who have so materially aided me in starting the bureau along the proper lines, and wish to divide with each any favor the forthcoming report may merit. Especially do I wish to thank our honored president, Col. Wright, for the interest he has shown, the kind words of encouragement and the able advice he has given in starting Virginia's statistical department. You will not be surprised gentlemen when you have received my report, to find that his kind and genial countenance graces the first page, and I believe you will all agree with me in saying it is a fitting and appropriate beginning to any work of a statistical nature. (Applause.)

The first annual report of Virginia's Bureau will contain in one publication the reports of 1898 and 1899, because in starting the work it was deemed best and prudent to unite the two reports as much of the time allowed for the compilation of the report of 1898 had necessarily to be devoted in classifying and arranging matters in order that the work of the department should first assume a practical and intelligent beginning. There being no distinct department of immigration for Virginia, I have for the purpose of attracting the attention of homeseekers, briefly set forth the varied natural and acquired resources of the State, in connection with other general and county statistics.

Labor being the chief source of wealth, and agriculture the principal employment of labor, that industry has been given the first place in my report. It embodies chiefly the price and cost of production of the principal farm products of 1898, together with the average size of farms, number of farm hands, and the average wages of farm and domestic labor.

In securing information concerning farm products, price and cost of production the usual difficulties were encountered, as no very exact system of book-keeping is universal among the farm-

ers. While the figures tabulated in some instances show an absolute loss to the producer, it is in no sense a reflection upon the industry of the farmer or an argument against Virginia. It does show, however, that the figures given in some cases are largely guess work, and in several instances to be perfectly absurd. I am confident, however, that when the farmers realize the importance of the statistics, and being called upon for information they will in future give more attention to this matter and furnish the department with better and more accurate returns.

The next important industry is that of manufactures, of which as complete a report is given as it was possible to obtain by the correspondence method. Blanks were sent to 1,182 operators of manufacturing plants; 690 were returned. Of these 394 were tabulated, and the remaining 296 were found to be insufficient for use, either in consequence of the meagre data contained therein, or the fact that certain of the establishments were not in active operation during the period covered by the interrogatories.

The investigation embraces a comparative statement of the years 1896 and 1897 regarding the value of manufactured goods, the total value of stock of material used, total value of supplies used, total number of days in operation, total amount paid in wages, the capital involved, and the average daily wages and hours of labor per day in forty of the principal manufacturing industries of the State.

The department has endeavored to ascertain through blanks, the true condition of the wage-earners connected with the principal railways, street car lines, and mines of the State. A chapter has been devoted to organized labor in the State relative to the form, scope and purpose of each particular trade having a distinct organization, hours of labor which prevail in different trades, considered together with a statement concerning the rate of wages paid, and the benefits derived from membership in trade unions and kindred organizations.

The last and one of the principal features of the report is a digest of the labor laws of the State. Virginia's Bureau has been appropriately called the "Baby Bureau." It is not only infantile from the fact that it is the latest creation in the chain of bureaus



which has now reached some thirty-two in number, but in its appropriation also. Our annual appropriation is only \$1,200, which, however, does not include the salary of the commissioner which is \$800 per annum. The printing for the department is furnished by the State printer, and is not deducted from our appropriation.

Secretary: Wisconsin Bureau, the Hon. Halford Erickson, Commissioner.

WISCONSIN.—Mr. Erickson: Mr. President, the last report of the Bureau of Wisconsin was due last fall and as far as the bureau is concerned was completed in time. Its publication, however, was delayed until last winter owing to the rush of work in the printer's department.

The report is divided into three parts. Part I includes an investigation of the cost of growing corn and grain generally in Wisconsin and the relation of this cost to the prices of the products. Part II relates to factory inspection and shows the work done and investigations carried on through the factory inspectors. Part III relates to our manufacturing interests and includes returns from industrial establishments for the years 1896-97.

Of late years much has been said about the condition upon the American farm. While what has been said has not been entirely one-sided, the purpose of the greater part of it seems to have been to point out, that the economic condition of the farmer is far from what it ought to be, in fact, worse than that of any other class. In most cases this conclusion seems to have been drawn from the low or falling prices of grain alone. Prices of late years have usually been compared with prices a few years back and the difference, or fall, used as a proof, not only to show the existence of an agricultural depression, but also, as a measure, of the extent of this depression.

It need hardly be said that the course of prices alone of a commodity is not always a safe indication of the conditions of the industry by which this commodity is produced. In the first place the cost of production to the producer may have changed. There is, perhaps, no industry which has derived greater benefits from science and invention than agriculture. Chemistry has given us a better understanding of the soil and together with improved



machinery has made it possible both to grow and market the crops at a much lower cost than formerly. That the reduced cost to the producers from these sources should affect prices is only natural. It is also responsible for the greater part of the fall in the normal price during the past decade.

Then again agriculture is one of those industries in which a variety of goods are produced. The farmers are as quick to see and grasp new opportunities as any other class. Except in places exclusive grain raising has given away to dairying, cattle raising, mixed, fruit, or truck farming. This is the case in Wisconsin and the change has proved beneficial from every point of view.

In most of the discussions of the agricultural problem the reduced cost and the substitution of products seems to have been regarded as of minor importance. And it is partly because of this and partly because little along this line has, as yet, been published, that this inquiry into the expenses of growing certain crops was made.

Among the crops included are wheat, oats, rye, barley and corn. Without going into details as to the results obtained, a few facts, relating to the expense of growing wheat and corn in Wisconsin, will be given. The returns from 410 of the most successful and prosperous farmers in the State showed, that the annual investment, that is, the expense of labor, seed, taxes, depreciation of land, machinery and horses used, feed and incidental outlays amounted to \$6.12 per acre for one crop of wheat and \$7.91 per acre for one crop of corn. To the average yield the past six years this is equivalent to about 35 cents per bushel for wheat and 16 cents per bushel for corn. If to this is added interest at 6 per cent. on the value per acre of the machinery and horses used, the annual investment and the value of the land, which foot up to \$3.33 per acre for wheat and \$3.45 for corn, the expenses for wheat would be increased from \$6.12 to \$9.45 per acre, or from 35 to 54 cents per bushel, and for corn from \$7.91 to \$11.36 per acre, or from 16 to 27 cents per bushel.

During the six-year period the average price per bushel for these crops in the local market or elevators was 61 cents per bushel for these crops in the local market or elevators was 61

cents per bushel for wheat, and 34 cents per bushel for corn. When this is increased, in each case, by the value of the by-products, at the amount placed upon them by the farmers themselves, the value per bushel is raised to 68 cents for wheat and 40 cents for corn.

The cost and value, respectively, was thus 54 and 68 cents per bushel in the case of wheat, and 27 and 40 cents per bushel in the case of corn. This is equivalent to a surplus of profit of 14 cents per bushel in the former and 13 cents per bushel in the latter case. As said above, these are results of 410 selected returns. But as the yield in these cases was considerably larger than the average yield for the State it also follows that the surpluses here shown are higher than the average profit of these products.

This is also shown by the final results as obtained from over 1,500 returns. These returns were picked out from the total number received, which numbered 4,000, because they were found to fairly represent all classes of farmers in the grain growing portions of the State, and show a smaller yield per acre, and hence, a higher cost and lower surplus per bushel, than that given above. The average profit or surplus as compared from the results of all returns tabulated ranged from 5 to 12 per cent. on the capital invested or used, varying with the crop.

As to the proportion of the various elements of expense, to the total expense, the following results were arrived at: The expense of labor was 22.28 per cent. of the total expense for wheat, and 44.45 per cent. of the total expense for corn; of seed, 12.27 per cent. for wheat, and only a fraction of one per cent. for corn; of depreciation of land, machinery, horses and incidental outlays, 27.63 per cent. for wheat and 22.95 per cent. for corn; of interest on the value of machinery and horses used, and on the amount of the annual investment, 7.36 per cent. for wheat and 7.05 per cent. for corn; of interest on the value of land, or rent, 27.84 per cent. for wheat and 23.34 per cent. for corn. The proportions given here for wheat apply also, with but small variations, to oats, rye, and barley raised on the same land and under the same conditions.

This investigation was made on a basis sufficiently broad to cover the ground fully. The inquiries were carefully prepared and the returns edited in each case. The results at every stage were submitted to leading farmers and experts and their suggestions adopted, whenever possible. Every precaution was taken to avoid errors throughout the whole work; and we therefore feel, that the results are reliable and may be used with safety. As to the condition on the farm the conclusion is, that, during the past six years, or the period covered, the farmers have, on the average, done as well financially, in proportion to their investment as those engaged in most other industries.

A great deal of interesting data was also collected by our factory inspectors during the past two years. This data relates mostly to the condition of factories and workshops with reference to the factory laws. Owing largely to the fact that this bureau has not been equipped with enough inspectors, we have found it extremely difficult to keep children under the legal age out of the factories. Instead of decreasing, child labor seemed to become very common. In order to get at the real condition in this respect, and thus to show the need of additional legislation, we determined early last year, to take as complete a census as possible of all children, 16 years of age and under, who were employed at factory work, in most of our manufacturing centers. This work was also planned and carried out on a broad scale. Each child found at work in the places visited, was examined by the inspectors as to age, wages paid, kind of work done, time employed by present and previous employer, place of birth, school attendance, occupation of father, and home conditions in general. In the case of children who appeared younger than the age given, or too weak for their duties, the investigation was carried to their homes and to the schools they had attended, whenever necessary. This work was continued throughout last year and up to the first of April this year. During this time over 5,600 children were examined and about 580 of these dismissed from work, mostly because of being under the legal age. The conditions thus revealed were laid before the legislature last winter, and more than anything else caused the enactment of laws increasing the number of

inspectors from two to seven and providing for greater restrictions in the employment of children and in the operation of factories generally.

What was thus accomplished, at this work, during the first half of last year is presented in our report and among other facts show:

That during this period 215 establishments, classified into twenty-five industries and employing in all 33,805 workers were visited; that of the persons thus employed 3,360 or practically 10 per cent. were under 16 years of age and of these 4.6 per cent. were under 14 years.

That of those under 16 years, 62 per cent. were male and 28 per cent. female.

That the average weekly wages, in the industries covered, varied from \$1.96 to \$3.50, with an average for all of \$2.69 per week.

That 31 per cent. had attended public schools and 58 per cent. parochial schools, exclusively; that nearly 11 per cent. had attended both of these classes of schools, and that nine children had not attended any school.

That the average period of attendance was 6.5 school-years for public and 6 school-years for parochial schools.

That 82 per cent. were born in the United States and 18 per cent. in foreign countries.

That 98.5 per cent were living with one or both parents and 1.5 per cent. with relatives or boarding.

That 72 per cent. reported the occupation of the father as that of common laborer and 27 per cent. that of one or the other of the skilled trades.

That in 60 per cent. of the cases of the 1,216 children who appeared young or weak, and whose homes were visited, the parents owned their home and some other property besides.

That of 46 per cent. the father had regular employment; that of 21 per cent. the father was dead; and that of 32 per cent. the father was either sick or out of employment.

These are some of the more important results which were obtained from about one-half of the cases investigated. It is likely,



however, that, when complete, the returns will show some changes in the above facts.

Our manufacturing statistics can, perhaps, be best explained by stating that they were intended to cover, for Wisconsin, the same ground as that, which the report of manufactures, by the Bureau of Massachusetts, covers for that State. Wisconsin is already among the larger manufacturing States and is rapidly growing in this respect. It was therefore thought that statistics of this kind, if continued from year to year, would be of as much, if not greater, value to the State than any other work we could have carried out.

For our last report we thus succeeded in obtaining data for 1896 and 1897 from about 1,500 identical establishments. This, however, involved more work than was expected and, in addition to our other duties, taxes our resources quite heavily. As to the condition of our manufacturing interests the results, among other things, show, that there was an increase in 1897 over the previous year in the amount of capital used of 7.87 per cent.; in the value of products 9.53 per cent.; in the average number of persons employed 9.34 per cent.; and in the average wages paid 7.31 per cent.

The returns were complete, carefully edited and prepared for the report. They also cover about 67 per cent. of the workers employed in our manufacturing industries and about 74 per cent. of the total annual output. We have, therefore, the best of reasons for believing that the results represent, as near as can be determined by this method, the actual condition for the State. As this is our first effort in this line we do not feel able from it to estimate, either what our growth has been since the census of 1890, or to fortell the approximate results of the next census. Judging from business conditions generally the increase in 1897 over 1896 is the largest increase in any one year since 1891-92, but will fall somewhat short of the increase which is likely to appear in the returns of 1898 over those of 1897.

In collecting the material for this part we found it more difficult to obtain the information wanted from establishments managed by trusts or other combinations than from those under private management. Individuals or private firms, while they may



dislike the trouble of filling out the schedules, and to disclose certain facts concerning their business, usually appreciate our work and readily, or with a little pressure, supply all the facts wanted. Not so, however, with those which are controlled by the trust. In our State, at least, the policy of the trust is to refuse any information whatever relating to capitalization and to their volume of business, and to give the fewest facts possible regarding other parts of the business. When we apply to the local managers we are usually told he has no authority to make such a report, and sometimes also that even if he had the authority he could not do so, because the books are kept at the general offices which, as a rule, are located elsewhere. When we apply to the general offices there is either a flat refusal or a significant silence. If this policy is to be continued it is easy to see that other measures than mere polite requests or persuasion will soon have to be resorted to in order to obtain data; especially if the present tendencies towards combinations have come to stay. I fully believe that this is a problem which requires serious consideration and which must be solved before long if work of this kind is to be of the greatest value.

As intimated already, our manufacturing statistics will be continued. The data for last year is already in and under preparation. Our inspectors are also gathering further data relating to the condition of labor in factories, etc. If time permits it, other work is also likely to be taken up later.

Report of the New Jersey Bureau received by mail.

Mr. President, the twenty-first annual report of the New Jersey Bureau of Statistics of Labor was published and distributed about one month ago; copies were, as usual, sent to all the commissioners of labor and its contents are now, probably, pretty well known to them.

As stated in my report to the convention of last year, the beginning of my term of office and the fiscal year not being coincident, there was but seven months in which to lay out and execute the work of the year, consequently, some features of the report

that I had in contemplation had to be abandoned for want of time in which to properly carry them out; however, the report as a whole will, I believe, stand favorable comparison with those of previous years.

The following are the subjects comprised in the report:

Part I—The Statistics of Manufactures. This subject contains returns from upwards of five hundred establishments, but as about one hundred and fifty of these were from firms that had not previously reported, the presentation is limited to showing the conditions prevailing in them for the year 1897. No comparisons with the reports of the previous years are made and none will be attempted until the work reaches such a stage of development as will include substantially every establishment in the State engaged in productive industry; when that point is reached, and I take pleasure in saying that with the assistance of a compulsive law on the subject which was enacted at the last session of our legislature, I believe it soon will be, this system of manufacturing statistics will become as beneficial to New Jersey as that on which it is modeled, is to the great manufacturing State of Massachusetts.

Current graded wages with the number of hours employed per day in upwards of forty occupations is given.

The cost of living in the various sections of the State is given in tables of prices for upwards of fifty articles of provisions; every county of the State is represented in these tables by returns from several of the leading towns in each. Under railroad transportation in New Jersey is given a classified list of employees of the steam railroads, who are employed in the State, their average daily or monthly wages and annual earnings and the number of days employed during the year.

The city, town, and county indebtedness of the State at three periods ten years apart, counting backward from 1898, is given with notes and summaries showing the changes that have taken place at each period.

A brief study of trades unionism in which a comparison is made of the daily wages, hours of labor, number of days employed during the year, and yearly earnings, between an equal

number of union and non-union men engaged in the hatters, cigarmakers, and glass trades, completes part I.

Part II—Part II is taken up entirely with summary tables of the report of the National Bureau on the occupations and earnings of men, women, and children employed in identical establishments at two periods ten years apart; of course, only the data drawn from New Jersey establishments is used.

Part III—Part III contains the labor legislation of the year, the decisions of the highest courts of the States on matters relating to the employment of labor or affecting the interests of wage-earners in the State; an original article on the "Law of Master and Servant" as laid down in New Jersey; a reprint of the latest workmen's compensation acts of England and France, which completes the report of the bureau of statistics.

The report of the building and loan associations, which has been for nine years past issued as part of the bureau report, has been this year published as a separate volume under its own title. The work of the bureau for 1899 will be the presentation of the statistics of manufacturers; an extended study of the benefits of trades unions; a history of the strikes and lockouts that have occurred in the State from 1896 to as late a date in the current year as it may be found practicable to carry it; a comparison of the prices charged for household supplies in company stores with the prices charged for the same articles in private merchant stores in the same localities; the cost of living in the various sections of the State for 1898, and comparisons with the prices of 1899.

The statistics of steam railroad employment will be gone into with more particularity than in the presentation of the last year; there will also be a presentation showing the conditions attending street railroad employment with particular reference to the classification of employees, the number of hours worked per day and the daily wages of each class.

The labor legislation enacted at the 1899 session of the legislature and the adjudication of the courts of cases arising under the law of "Master and Servant" will as usual, be one of the features of the report.

The building and loan societies, which have been for some years back to a limited extent under the supervision of the bureau were by act of the last legislature transferred to the department of banking and consequently the elaborate annual reports on these associations, which the bureau has heretofore issued, will be discontinued.

I take much pleasure in saying that interest in the bureau and its work has increased very much during the past year; the importance and value to a great manufacturing State of reliable statistics showing from year to year the condition of its industries is very generally recognized; a very gratifying evidence of this interest in, and sympathy with the work is the passage of an act by the legislature providing a penalty for neglect or refusal to answer such questions as may be asked in the blanks of the bureau and also in increasing the annual appropriation \$1,000. This legislation has caused a very great expansion of the work of the bureau; the statistics of manufactures will this year be based on reports from not less than fifteen hundred establishments while last year there were but five hundred and soon, I confidently hope, the report of every manufacturing establishment in the State, large enough to make them worthy of notice, will be found among these statistics.

The salaries of the chief and secretary are fixed by law at respectively \$2,500 and \$1,500 per year.

The appropriation, which is independent of these salaries is fixed at \$5,000 per year with an allowance of \$250 for blanks and office stationery. The printing of the annual report is also provided for outside of the appropriation. Salaries of clerks employed in the office, and of agents employed on the outside, postage and expressage, and all other expenses incidental to carrying on the work of the bureau are paid out of the appropriation.

WILLIAM STAINSBY, Chief.



## SOCIAL EVENTS.

May 11th, by previous arrangement made by Commissioner Matthews, of Maine, the delegates met at Old Orchard, one of Maine's famous seaside summer resorts, where a very pleasant half-day was spent in viewing the magnificent ocean scenery, and a delightful ride on the Orchard Beach Branch railway was taken. Governor Powers and wife, who were visiting at Old Orchard, accompanied them on this ride.

At 4:30 P. M. the party took train for Portland, where they arrived at 5:30, and were met at the station by Hon. M. N. Rich, Secretary of the Portland Board of Trade, to whom they are much indebted for courtesies extended them while in Portland. On arrival at the Falmouth Hotel, the headquarters of the party while in Portland they were met by C. W. T. Goding, agent of the Casco Bay Steamboat Company, who presented them with tickets for an evening excursion to Peaks Island and the theatre upon that island, which was much enjoyed.

May 12th, on invitation of Mr. Goding, a steamboat excursion down the bay to Long Island was taken in the forenoon, affording a view of the magnificent ocean and island scenery of Saco Bay.

The kindness and attentions extended to the party while in Portland, particularly by Hon. M. N. Rich, C. W. T. Goding, Esq., and Landlord F. H. Nunns, were thoroughly appreciated and acknowledged by all. At 5:30 the party left Portland for Augusta, where they arrived at 7:20, and were taken in carriages to the Augusta House, their headquarters. In the evening, on invitation of Commissioner Matthews, the party attended a church wedding, that of his daughter. Among the presents made to the bride was an elegant silver water pitcher and salver, presented and inscribed, "By the Commissioners of Labor Bureaus of the United States."

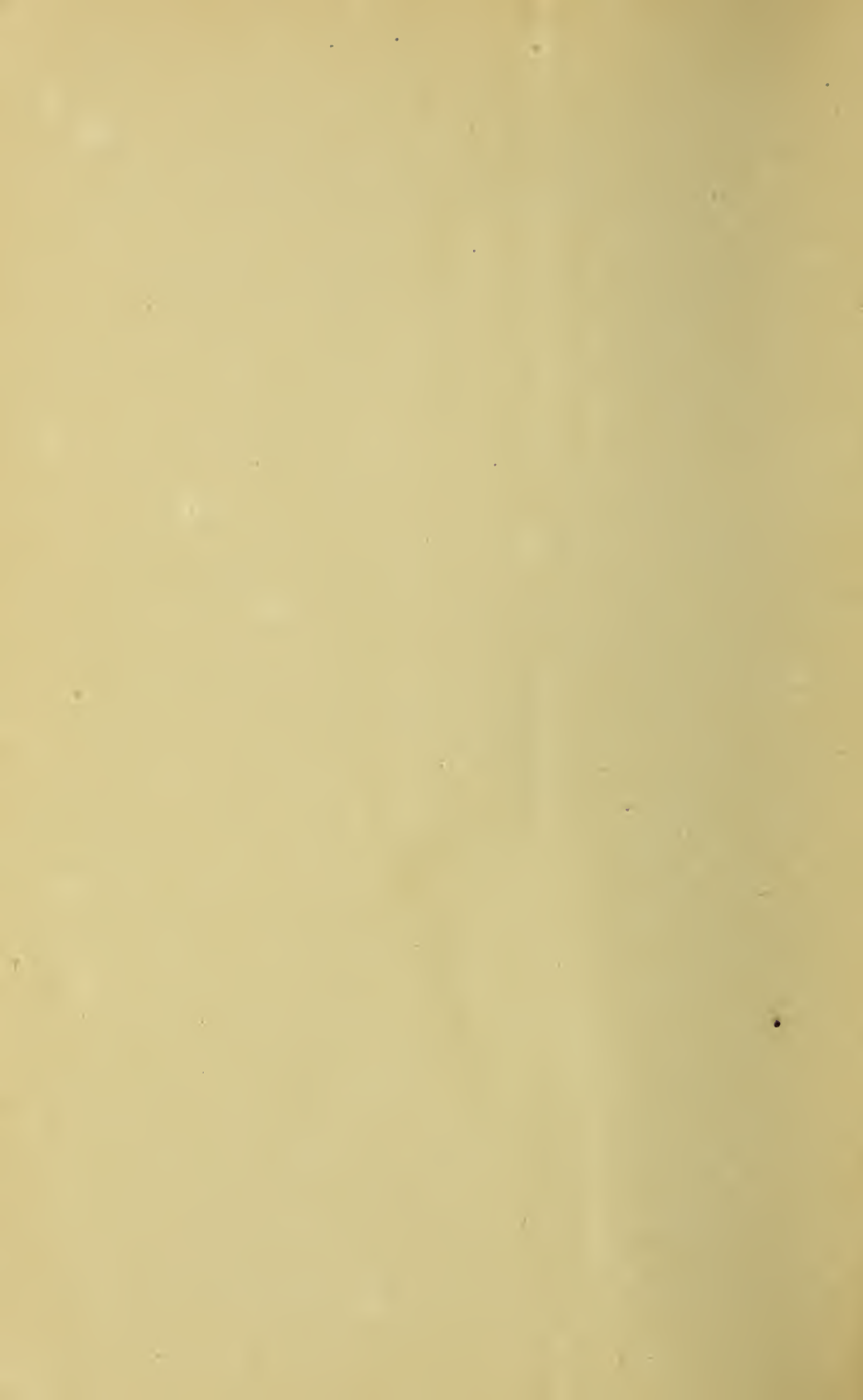
July 13th, in the afternoon, a carriage ride, tendered and accompanied by the Governor and Council, and by other prominent State officials, was taken to the Soldiers' Home at Togus, where



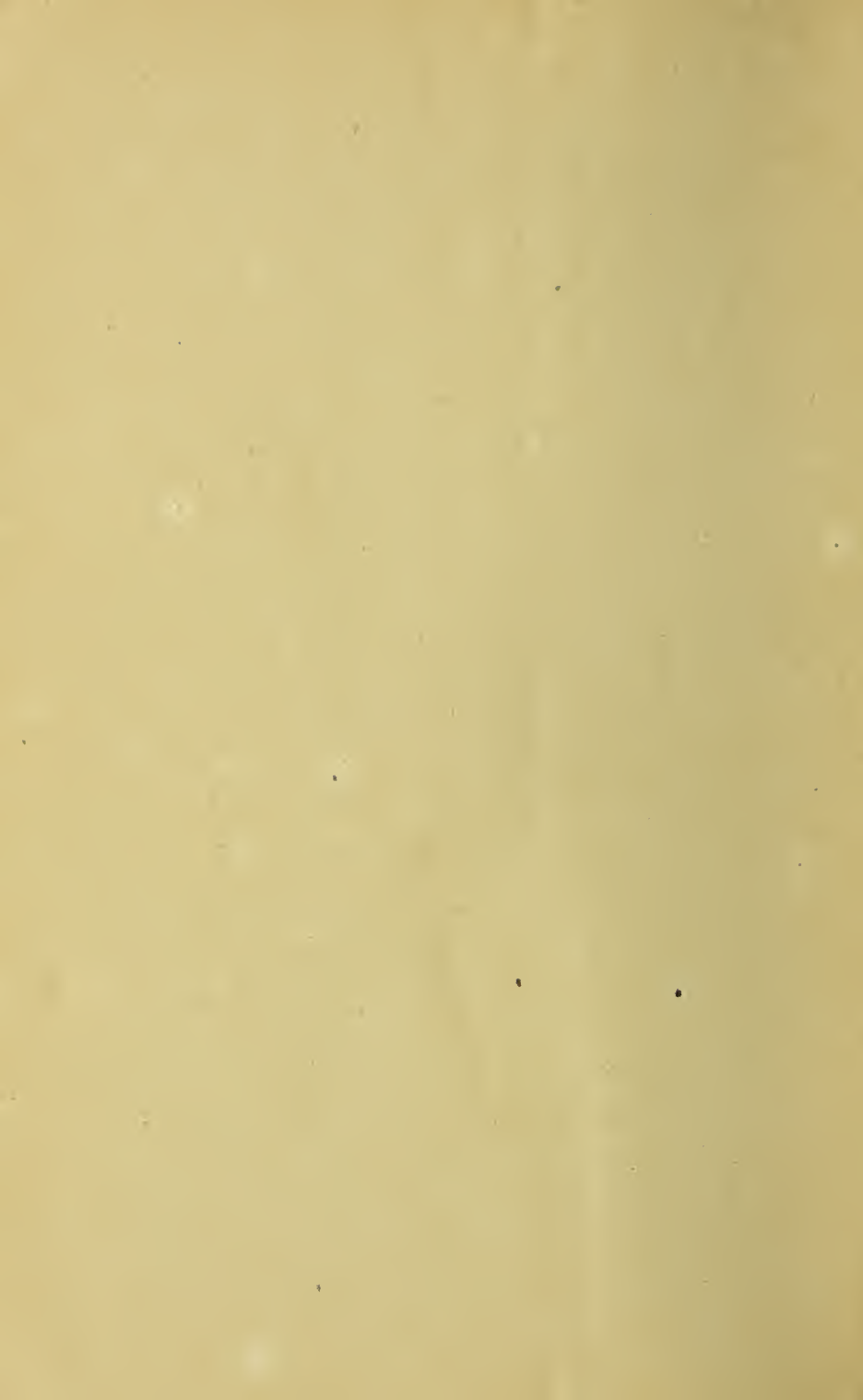
the party were cordially received and entertained by Colonel S. H. Allen, Governor of the Home, and where a few hours were pleasantly spent in inspecting the grounds and buildings of that beneficent institution.

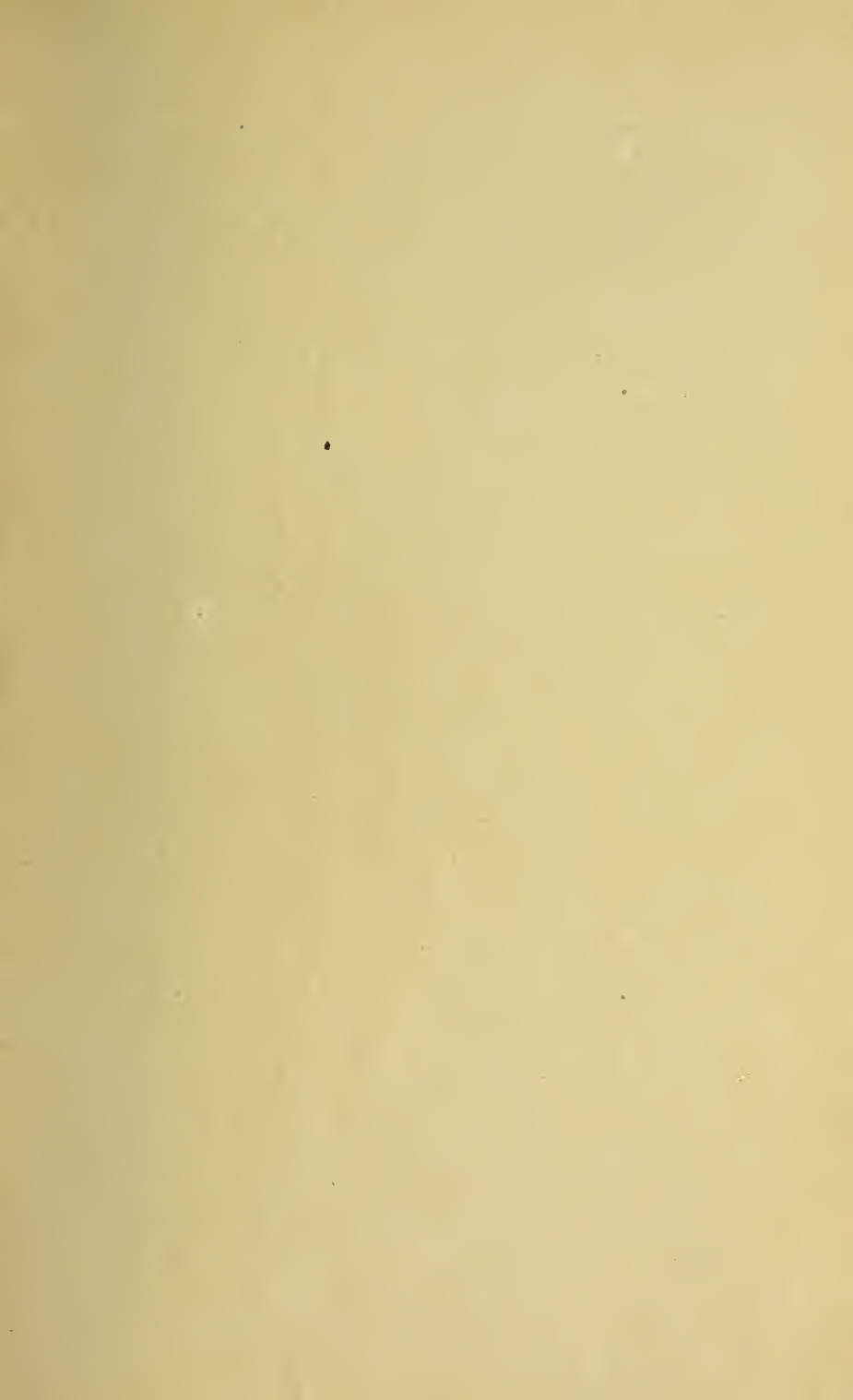
In the evening the party attended a banquet given by Dr. John F. Hill, member of the Governor's Council, and wife, at their beautiful residence, the former home of James G. Blaine. The occasion was a notable one, and the associations connected with the place made it one long to be remembered.

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